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A

GLOSSARY;

OR,

COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES, AND ALLUSIONS TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, ETC.,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE ILLUSTRATION,

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

BY

ROBERT NARES, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S.,

ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, &c.

—— "cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula."—Hor.

A NEW EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS BOTH OF WORDS AND EXAMPLES,

BY

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A GLOSSARY.

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.*, or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, **KA ME, KA THEE.** A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "Muli mutuò scabunt;" but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, &c. See Jamieson in *Call*. Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 126, but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "Da mihi mutuum testimonium." *Cic. Orat. pro Flac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Dello Calauriam.* Neptune changed with Latona "Delos for Calauria." But none of these come exactly to the point: "One good turn deserves another," is quite as parallel as any of them, and "claw me," &c., much more so. See CLAW. In Kelly's Scottish Proverbs it stands:

Kae me, and I'll kae thee. Lett. K 21.

With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor."

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay;* whence, in the following passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key:*

Thou art pandar to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy cousenage. *K me, k thee*, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said, my subtle Quicksilver. Those *Ks ope the doors* to all this world's felicity. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 221.

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See KAY.

We cash-keepers
Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,
A third lays down the rest; and when they want,
As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.
Ka me, ka thee. *Massinger's City Madam*, ii, 1.

Also act iv, sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good tourne asketh another.
Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs, E, 1 b.

Let's be friends;
You know the law has tricks; *Ka me, ka thee.*
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 494.

To keepe this rule—*kawe me, and I kawe thee;*
To play the saints whereas we divels be.
Lodge, Satire 1st.

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

If you'll be so kind as to *ka* me one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kob* you another.
Witch of Edm. by Rowley, &c., ii, 1

†But *kay me, Ile kay thee;* give me an inch to day, Ile give thee an ell to morrow.
Armin., Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

†Epig. 6. *Ka mee, ka thee.*
My muse hath vow'd, revenge shall have her swindge
To catch a parret in the woodcocks sprindge, &c.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Manus manum fricat; *ka me, ka thee*, one good turne requireth another.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 565.

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to anything awry." *Johns.* Thus *camock* means a crooked tree (see CAMOCK); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. Minshew has *caμois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμπύλος*. Mr. Steevens says *kam* is

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also Welch for crooked. *Camus*, flat, or snub-nosed, in French, is by Menage derived from *camurus*, Latin for crooked. "*Camuris* sub cornibus." *Virg.* *Clean kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kim kam*.

Sic. This is clean *kam*.
Brut. Merely awry: when he did love his country,
It honour'd him. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Cotgrave in *Contrepoil*, or *à Contrepoil*. "Against the wooll, the wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kamme*." *Kim kam* occurs in the following passage, and in one cited in Todd's Johnson.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanyhurst's Virg.

Coles has *kim kam*, and renders it by *præposterè*. Dr. Johnson's remark seems to imply that it was still in use in his time, for he says, "*Clean kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*."

†KANGLED. Perhaps an error for *tangled*.

I parte the *kangled* locks.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†KANIKER. One who sells ale, to be taken away in cans, and not drunk on the premises.

Also in townes which are no thorow-fare, the justices shall doe well to be sparing in allowing of any alehouse, (except it be at the suit of the chiefe inhabitants there, and to supply the necessary wants of their poore): and then *Kanikers* (onely to sell to the poore, and out of their doores) would suffice, if they were enabled by a law.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

KARKANET. A necklace. See CARKANET.

KARROW, or CARROW. An Irish word, thus explained by Spenser:

There is another much like, but much more lewde and dishonest, and that is of their *carrows*, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cardes and dice, the which, though they have little or nothing of their owne, yet will they play for much money, which if they winne, they waste most lightly, and if they lose, they pay as slenderly, but make recompense with one stealth or another; whose only hurt is not that they themselves are idle lossells, but that thorough gaming they draw others to like lewdnesse and idleness.
View of Irel., p. 398 Todd.

There is among them a brotherhood of *karrowes*, that prefer to play at chartes all the yere long, and make it their onely occupation. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, B 1, col. 2.

KASTRIL. A base species of hawk; called also the *stannel*, or the *windhover*. See CASTREL and KESTREL.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus! *Tru.* I, and to strike at such an eagle as Dauphine. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, iv, 4.

KATE ARDEN. A female of no good fame, in Ben Jonson's time, whose name seems to have been almost proverbial. On the burning of the Globe theatre on the Bankside, he says,

Nay, sigh'd a sister, 'twas the nun *Kate Arden*
Kindled the fire! but then, did one return,
No fool would his own harvest spoil or burn.
Execration upon Vulcan, vol. vi, 410.

The meat-boat of bear's college, Paris garden,
Stunk not so ill; nor, when she kiss'd, *Kate Arden*.
Id. Epigrams, No. 134.

KATEXIKENE, more properly KATEXOCHEEN, signifying, chiefly, or above all others. A Greek expression Κατ' ἐξοχήν, incorrectly represented in English letters, and made into one word.

You are a lover already,
Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet,
And then you are made, *Katexikene* the madman.
Messinger's Guardian, iii, 1.

KAY. The word *key* was often so pronounced.

And commonly the gawdy livery weares
Of nice corruptions, which the times doe sway,
And waites on th' humour of his pulse that beares
His passions set to such a pleasing *kay*.
Daniel, Musophilus, p. 97.

Also p. 101.

How so, quoth I? the dukes are gone their waies,
Th' have bar'd the gates, and borne away the *kaies*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 407.

†*To* KEAKE. To cackle, like a goose.

Helpe, sportfull muse, to tune my gander *keaking* quill. *A Herrings Tayle*, 4to, 1598.

The base, the tenor, trebble, and the meane,
All acting various actions in one sceane;
The sober goose (not thinking ought amisse)
Amongst the rest did (harshly) *keake* and hisse;
At which the peacocke, and the pyde-coate jay,
Said, take the foolish gaggling goose away.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* KECK. To blame? or, perhaps, to check.

Excuse me, reader, that my muse
Should such indecent language use.
I'm forc'd to *keck* my self, 'tis true;
I wish you may not do so too;
But beastly words best suit the nature
Of such an ill-look'd beastly creature.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 12, 1707.

KECKSIES, for *kexes*. See KEX.

KEECH. The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, a good deal resembling the body of a fat man, is called a *keech*. We are assured by Dr. Percy, that this is the proper term, and still in use. It is applied by Shakespeare to a butcher, and to Wolsey, the the reputed son of a butcher.

Did not goodwife *Keech*, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

I wonder
That such a *keech* [as Wolsey] can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun
And keep it from the earth. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

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Hence, though not certain, it is highly probable that *tallow-keech* is the right reading in 1 Hen. IV, ii, 4. See TALLOW-KEECH.

To KEEL. To cool; from *cælan*, to cool, Saxon. A *keel*, or *keel-vat*, was the vessel in a brewery now called a cooler. See Skinner, Minshew, and Coles. Dr. Goldsmith says, in a note on Shakespeare, that to *keel the pot* is still used in Ireland for to scum it. It may be so, and yet the original meaning might be also to cool it, by scumming, stirring, &c.; which particular way of cooling should, as Dr. Farmer suggests, be considered as implied in that phrase.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils, *keel* it, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire.
Marston's What you will, 1607, Anc. Drama, ii, 199.

Latterly it seems to have been applied only to the cooling of boiling liquor; in Chaucer's time it was more generally used:

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.
Court of Love, 775.

It was used also by Gower. Coles, in his Dictionary, has, "to *kele*, frigefacio." Kersey has also, "to *keel*, to cool."

KEEL, KEIL, or KAYLE. A nine-pin; from *quille*, French.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game.
B. Jons. Chloridia, a Masque, vi, 216.

And now at *keels* they try a harmelesse chaunce;
And now their curre they teach to fetch and daunce.
Pembr. Arcadia, Lib. I, p 83.

Coles has, "a *keal*, metula lusoria," &c.; and Cotgrave, under *Quille*, says, "the *keele* of a ship; also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at ninepins or *keyles*," &c.

†KEEL. A kiln.

Calcaria fornax, Plinio. ιπνὸς. A lime *keele*.
Nomenclator.

To KEEP, *v. n.* To live, or inhabit; the 5th sense in Todd's Johnson.

Servile to all the skiey influences
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict. *Meas for M.*, iii, 1.

A plague upon 't! it is in Gloucestershire;
'Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*,
His uncle York,—&c. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

Here stands the palace of the noblest sense,
Here Visus *keeps*, whose court than crystal smoother,
And clearer seems. *Fletcher, Purple Isl.*, v, 25.

The high top'd firres which on that mountain *keepe*,
Have ever since that time beene seene to weepe.
Brown, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 87.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did *keep*,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 86.

In the university of Cambridge this sense is still preserved; they say there. Where do you *keep?* I *keep* in such a set of chambers.

†KEEP. *To keep counsel*, to be discreet.

First and foremost tell me this: can this fellow *keepe counsell?* *Terence in English*, 1614.

To keep talk, to converse together.

But whilest we have *kept talke*, they are left a great way behinde. *Ibid.*

KEEP, *s.* The chief strong hold of an ancient castle.

But this day their speech was the sooner broken of, by reason that he who stood as watch upon the top of the *keepe*, did not only see a great dust arise, but, &c.
Pembr. Arcad., p. 249.

A word now well known, from antiquarian researches.

KEEP, *s.* Care, notice.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure lies.
Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Johnson has observed this sense in Dryden.

To *take keep* was to notice, to pay attention to anything.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsie fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 40.

If when this breath from man's frail body flies,
The soul *takes keep*, or know the things done here.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 21.

And, gazing on the troubled stream, *took keep*,
How the strong waves together rush and fight.
Ibid., xiv, 60.

Also to take care [an early English phrase]:

But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks,
Nor of his bag-pipes *takes* at all no *keep*.
Drayt. Ecl., viii, p. 1427.

'Fond man so doteth on this living clay,
His carcase dear, and doth its joyes pursue,
That of his precious soul he *takes no keep*.
H. More, Cupid's Confl., p. 311.

†Finally not to *take suche keepe* of their safetie.
Holinshed, 1577.

†She *takes* no *keepe* of augurs' skill.
Lucan, by Sir A. Gorges, 1614.

To KEEP TOUCH. To be faithful, to be exact to an appointment.

I have *kept touch*, sir, which is the earl, of these.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.

He had been appointed to meet them. Coles has, "to *keep touch*, facere quod dixeris." See TOUCH.

†This scene containeth the greife of Pamphilus as touching the marriage: where likewise he promiseth to *keepe* faithfull touch with Glycerie, yea whether his father will or no, if cause so require.
Terence in English, 1614.

†Firmavit fidem. He hath surely kept his promise: hee hath made an assurance to *keep touch* with us: hee hath given an infallible token that he will performe promise. *Ibid.*

†And that they should *keepe touch* with me I looke;
Foure thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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†*Str.* D'ye think we have no religion in us? 'tis a most corrupt time, when such as we cannot *keep touch*, and be faithfull one to another.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

†*To* KEEP CUT.

A pretty play-fellow; chirp it would,
And hop and fly to fist;
Keep cut, as twere a usurer's gold,
And bill me when I iist.
Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 176.

†KEEP-FRIEND. Sufficiently explained in the example.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend*, or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two irons unto his middle.
History of Don Quixote, 1678, f. 45.

†KEEPING. Upon my keeping, *i. e.*, upon my guard.

I doo promes you that I am *upon me kypying* every daye. *MS., letter dated* 1563.

KEIGHT, for caught.

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 30.

KEISAR. See KEYSAR.

KELL, the same as caul. Of uncertain origin, but signifying any covering like net-work, as the *omentum* in the intestines, a net for hair; also the cones of silkworms, &c.

Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*,
Is here unravell'd. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, ii, 6.

Is here, is put for *which* is here, &c.

With caterpillers' *kells*, and dusky cobwebs hung.
Drayt. Polyolb., Song iii, p. 707.

†Mens bones and horses mixed
Being found, I'll find an urn of gold to inclose them, and betwixt
The air and them two *kels* of fat lay on them.
Chapm. Il., xxiii.

Also a thin film, grown over the eyes:

His wakeful eyes, that, &c., &c.,
Now cover'd over with dim cloudy *kels*,
And shrunken up into their slimy shells.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1310.

In the following it means the caul covering the intestines:

Jag him, gentlemen,
I'll have him cut to the *kell*, then down the seams.
B. and Fl. Philaster, v, 4.

†KELL. A net.

As often as knotts ben knitt on a *kell*.
Ballad of Childe Maurice, Percy MS.

†KELL. A sort of soup was called *kell*, and may be here alluded to.

Thy breakfast thowe gott every day,
Was but pease bread and *kel* full gray,
Is turned nowe to chere full gay,
Served to thy table in riche aray. *MS. Lansd.*, 241.

†KELL. A kiln. See KEEL.

Yea, as deep as a well,
A furnace, or *kell*,
A bottomless cell,
Some think it is hell. *Cleveland's Works.*

KELD, for kelled. Covered with scales, like net-work; from the preceding.

The otter then that keeps
In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,
And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet, and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1534.

KELTER, *s.* Order, good condition, or arrangement.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*,—how can we pray? *Barrow*, cited by Johnson.

I have not met with it elsewhere. It is said to be provincial, and derived from the Danish. See Todd.

To KEMB. To comb; from *cæmban*, Saxon.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, &c.
B. Jons. Catil., act i, chorus.

No impositions, taxes, grievances,
Knots in a state, and whips unto a subject,
Lie lurking in this beard, but all *kemb'd* out.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Dryden has used it. See Johnson.

†From whence, the people with much sprinckling of water, softening that which the trees yeeld and bring forth like unto certaine fleeces, *kembe* a most fine and tender matter, mixed of a kind of downe and liquid substance, and spinning thred hereof, make silke.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Nor any barber did thy tresses pleat;
'Tis strange; but monsieur I conceive the feat,
When you your hair do *kemb*, you off it take,
And order 't as you please for fashion sake.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†Come, beauteous Mars
I'll *kemb* thy hair smooth as the ravens feather,
And weave those stubborn locks to amorous bracelets.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

KEMLIN. See KIMNEL.

KEMP'S SHOES. To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as sending them off with a lucky omen. *Kemp's shoe* is archly mentioned by Ben Jonson, as if proverbially old. *Kemp* the actor was doubtless meant; and Mr. Gifford conjectures, not improbably, that he might play the very part in which his shoes are thus mentioned, that of Carlo Buffone.

I warrant you, I would I had one of *Kemp's shoes* to throw after you. *Every Man out of his H.*, iv, 8.

Throwing the shoe is introduced by Jonson elsewhere:

Hurl after an *old shoe*,
I'll be merry whatever I do.
Masque of Matamorph. Gipsies, vol. vi, 84.

About the time when this play of Every Man out of his Humour was acted, Kemp had produced his Nine Days' Wonder, and was sufficiently popular to make a good-humoured jest upon him well received.

KEMPT, for kembed, the participle of KEMB.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always *kempt*, and perfumed, and every day smell of the taylor.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 115.

The old edition has *kempt'd*, which is a mistake.

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To KEN. To see; and KEN, sight. These words, though not current in common usage, have been so preserved in poetic language, that they cannot properly be called obsolete. Instances are numerous in writers of very modern date. See Johnson's Dict. In Scotland these words are still in full currency.

†Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover, which the maister espying, with a cheerefull voyce, making them, began to utter these words unto them. *Lylie's Euphues.*

†In the observance of al which, time and travell had now brought us in *kenne* of a very pleasantly scituated towne, faire and sumptuously builded.
Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.

KENDAL GREEN. A sort of forester's green cloth, for the manufacture of which, *Kendal*, in Westmoreland, was famous.

Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal green*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Fitz. Then Green-hood.
Acci. He's in *Kendal green*,
As in the forest colour, seen.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 34.

The sturdy plowman doth the soldier see
All scarfed with py'd colours to the knee,
Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate;
And now he 'gins to loathe his former state.
Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendall greene*.
Hall's Satires, IV, 6, p. 76.

It was the uniform of Robin Hood's followers:

All the woods
Are full of out-laws that, in *Kendall green*,
Follow'd the outlaw'd earl of Huntington.
Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601.

Kendal was very early, what it still continues, a flourishing place for the clothing trade in general; and Fuller gives them a kind hint upon the subject:

I hope the townsmen thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantiall, that no *southern town* shall take an advantage, to gain that trading away from them. I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of *Kendall*, as the first founders of our Sturbridge fair.
Worthies, vol. ii.

†KENNEL. A pack of dogs.

At that he and his companions opened their mouths altogether, and called me citizen, for it is a word of derision which that *kennell* doth give to those whom they esteem to be simple fellowes.
Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†KENNEL-RAKERS. Low people.

They heard behind them so great a hooping and hallowing of men and boys, and an outcry of women, that they were inforced to look back, and presently they discovered a young man, who had nothing but his shirt on his back, and not so much as shoes on his feet, who was followed by a number of the *kennel-rakers*, who made a perpetual shout.
Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†KENNING. The vital part of the egg.

Ovi umbilicus. The streine or *kenning* of the egge.
Nomenclator, 1585.

KENTAL, for quintal. An hundred weight. *Quintal*, French; because divided into five parts or five score.

I give this jewell to thee, richly worth
A *kental*, or an hundreth-waight of gold.
Blind Begg. of Alex., A 3.

KERNE. A foot soldier of the Irish troops; represented always as very poor and wild.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough rug-headed *kerns*,
Which live like venom, where no venom else,
But only they, hath privilege to live. *Rich. II*, ii, 1.
The wild Oneyle with swarms of Irish *kernes*
Live uncontrol'd within the English pale.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 350.

See the Image of Ireland, by John Derricke, quarto.

Also the same kind of troops from other parts:

From the *western isles*
Of *kerns* and gallowglasses is supplied. *Mach.*, i, 2.

Also for any kind of boor, or low-lived person:

They han fat *kerns*, and leany knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keep.
Spens. Eclog., July, 199.

Sometimes *kerne* is used plurally, or as a collective name:

They came running with a terrible yell, as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubub, which their *kerne* use at their first encounter.
Spenser, View of Irel., p. 370. Todd.

They are desperate in revenge; and their *kerne* thinke no man dead untill his head be off.
Gainsford's Glory of Engl., p. 149.

For the supposed etymologies, see Todd.

KERSEN'D. A corruption of christened; as CURSEN'D, *supra*.

Pish, one goodman Cæsar, a pump-maker,
Kersen'd him. *B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. Weap.*, iii, 1.

To KERVE. To cut; the same as carve. Altered for the sake of the rhyme. [But see the second example.]

Released her that else was like to sterve,
Through cruell knife that her deare heart did *kerve*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 4.

It is, however, nearer to the original word, *ceorfan*, than carve, and was common in older times.

†First she would sell her milk for 11*d.*, and with this 11*d.*, buy 12 egs, which she wold set to brood under a hen, and she would have 12 chickons, these chykons being growne up, she would *kerve* them, and by that meanes, they should be capons; these capons would be worth (being yong) five pence a piece; that is just a crowne. *Mirrour of Mirth, by R. D.*, 1583

To KEST, for to cast; for the rhyme also.

Chaunst to espy upon her yvory chest
The rosie marke, which she remember'd well
That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 15.

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Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*,
Sooth'd mortal cares, and lull'd the world to rest.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 96.

KESTRELL, the same as CASTRIL, or KASTRIL. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See STANNEL.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.

†KETCHES. Catches?

Rock-monday, and the wake in summer, shrovings, the wakeful *ketches* on Christmas-eve, the hoky, or seed-cake, these he yearly keeps, yet holds them no relics of popery.

†KETHER. A term of contempt.

Mut. Hei, hei! handsom, *kether!* sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd your clothes. [*Offers to beat it off.*
Chav. Nay, what de do, faather? now to zee your ignorance, why 'tis all the fashion, man; it came over from England with the last ship came in here, there's no-body look'd upon that is not bedon zo; nay, they zay the fine ladies like it so hugeously, they powder their dogs and monkeys. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth,
Now the king drinks to Hamlet. *Haml.*, v, 2.

So in the former part of the same play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering upspring reels;
And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. i, 4.

KETTLE-PINS, for skettle-pins, nine-pins.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix., cited by Todd.

†KEWWAW. Askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kewwaw*:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KEX, or KECKSIE. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *kex*, *kexes*; and *kex* itself may have been formed from *keck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

And nothing teemis
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Hen. V*, v, 2.
As hollow as a gun: or as a *kex*. *Ray's Prov.*, 222.

It is now common to say "as dry as a *kex*." See Todd.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *kex*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kix*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted
The goodness of this *kix*, I had been a made man.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb., i, 1.

By *kix*, he means the empty useless coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by cremium, which means bavin or dry brush wood; and *kex* by cicuta, hemlock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king! *Rich. III*, i, 2.
Heav'n further it;
For till they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trusting of 'em. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, iv, 3.
And then in *key-cold* Lucrece' bleeding stream
He falls, &c. *Rape of Lucr.*, Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 571.

It is oddly used in Decker's Satiromastix, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adam, is best hide your head for fear your wise brains take *key-cold*. *Hawk. Orig. of Dr.*, iii, 223.
There was one Mr. *Key* that offended them [the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in a sermon, that of all complexions the worst were such as were *key-cold*. *Harr. Nugæ*, ii, 159, Park's ed.

KEYSAR, KESAR, or KEISAR. Old spelling for Cæsar, and used proverbially for an emperor; particularly in the expression *Kings and Keysars*, which very frequently occurs.

Thou art an emperor, Cæsar, *Keisar*, and Pheezar.
Merry W. W., i, 3.
And treadeth under foot her holy things,
Which was the care of *Kesars* and of kings.
Spens. Tears of Muses, 569.
For myters, states, nor crownes may not exclude
Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the same.
Harringt. Ariosto, xliv, 47.
Tell me of no queen or *Keysar*.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

See also George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 49; Mirr. for Mag., p. 293.

KICKSY-WICKSY, or KICKSY-WINSEY. A ludicrous word, of no definite meaning, except, perhaps, to imply restlessness; from *kick*, and *wince*, in allusion to a restive horse; applied by Parolles, in All's well that ends well, to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksy* here at home. ii, 3.

Taylor the water-poet has used a similar term, apparently designing to convey by it his determination to *kick* and *wince* at his debtors, having given that name to a poem written against them. He calls it, "A *Kicksie-winsie*, or a *Lerry-cum-twang*." The same

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burlesque word occurs also in a comedy of Alex. Brome, where it signifies an unruly jade. Act i, p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to mean fantastic or uncertain:

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksee-wicksee* flames shew but how dear
Thy great lights resurrection would be here.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epig., p. 168.

†KICKUMBOB. A whirligig.

It is big enough to hold two men, and it is for this purpose if any one or more do rob gardens or orchards, or corne fieldes, (if they be taken) he or they are put into this same whirligig, or *kickumbob*, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this cage from the river some 12 or 14 foot from the water, then there is a small line made fast to the party some 5 or 6 fadome, and with a tricke which they have, the bottome of the cage drops out, and the thiefe fals sodenly into the water. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean discovered or detected fox. *Kidde* certainly meant known or discovered, in Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary. It may have been a technical term in the game of *Hide fox*, &c., as old terms are sometimes longer preserved in jocular sports than in common usage.

The musick ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Much Ado, ii, 3.

This is said of Benedict, who has just been observed to hide himself. Some editors, therefore, have read *hid-fox*, but without support from the old editions. It might also mean simply *young fox*. See HIDE FOX.

KIFF. See KITH, of which it is a corruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, remains to be discovered. A wild Irish footman is so called in ridicule:

M. What's he would speak with me?
S. A *Kilkenny ring*;
There he stands, madam. *B. and Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *rung* was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

†KILL-CALF, and KILL-COW, *s.* and *adj.* A murderous fellow; a butcher.

And there they make private shambles with *kil-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther, to the abuse of Lent, the deceiving of the informers, and the great griefe of every zealous fishmonger.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But in the night, yet then take heed of those
Base padding rascalls, for their *kill-calfe* law.
Clavell's Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634.

Of all occupations that now adays are used
I would not be a butcher, for that's to be refused;
For whatever is gotten, or whatever is gained,
He shall be call'd *Kill-cow*, and so shall be named.
Old Ballad.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimnel*, or *kemlin*. Orca, cadus salsamentarius." Ray's *North Country Words*.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kimnel* was, she wants good nurture mightily.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, iv, 7.

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See Todd.

†KINCHIN. An old cant term for a child. "*Kinchin*, a little child." *Dunton's Ladies' Dict.*

Kynchin morts are girls of an year or two old, which the morts their mothers carry at their backs in slates or sheets; if they have no children of their own, they will steal or borrow them from others. *Ibid.*

KIND, *s.* Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,
Why all these things change from their ordinance.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy. *Tit. Andr.*, ii, 1.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid.
B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

So much, that *kind*
May seek itself there, and not find.
Ibid., Catiline, Chorus 1.

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*
Shall us restore. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 43.

To *do his kind*, is to act according to his nature:

You must think this, look you, that the worm will *do his kind*. *Ant. and Cleop.*, v, 2.

I did but my kind, If he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 281.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer, was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-bucklerage of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," &c. *Induction to Barth. Fair.* He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So, in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*.
Rowley's New Wonder, i i, 1

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage

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would be unintelligible, to the editor of the Ancient Drama, vol. v, p. 279.

To KINDLE, *v.* To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about. *As you like it*, i, 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in Macbeth, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

That, trusted home,
Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor. Act i, sc. 3.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of KIND. Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

†KING. "The *king* can do no wrong." *Howell.* "The *king* cannot die." *Ibid.* "The *king's* cheese goes half away in paring, viz., among so many officers." *Howell*, 1659.

One little piece of bread they reckond more
Then erst they did of bags of gold before,
One scrap, which full fed corps away doe fling,
With them had bin a *ransom for a king*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KING-GAME, or KINGHAM. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See Lysons' Environs of London, from the churchwardens' account at Kingston-on-Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *kyngplay* at Whitsuntide, xxxvjs. viij*d*." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

†KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE. The name of an old game.

Apodidrascinda. Pueritiæ ludus, quo obstructis ei qui in medio sedet oculis, cæteri in latebras sese abdunt; mox dato signo dum ille latentes vestigat, hi ad sedem ejus tanquam ad metam recipientes se, prævertere illum satagunt. ἀποδιδρασκίνδα, Poll. The playe called *king by your leave*, or the old shewe. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Yet I remember an old schoole-boyes game of *king by your leave* ever since I was a boy myselfe, and so I am afraid you will cry, "*King, by your leave*, we are to have a bout with you; bear it off with the head and shoulders how you can." *King's Halfe-Pennyworth of Wit*, 1613.

†KING-I-AM. The name of an old English game mentioned in Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 8vo, 1709, p. 43.

†KING-PEAR.

Pirum regium, Plin. minimo pediculo quasi sessile. A *king peare* with a very litle stalke. *Nomenclator.*

†KINGSTON, on the Thames, appears to have been formerly celebrated for its beer.

The said recorder passing along the street, and hearing a souldiour in an ale-house calling for a *Kingstone pot of beere*, straight stept in unto him, and arrested him of high treason, saying: Sirrah, often have I heard and tasted of a penny pot of beere, and found good of the price, but of a Kingstone pot of beere I never heard: sure it is some counterfeit coyne, and I must know how thou cams't by it. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

†KINRED. Kindred.

Affinities cannot have greater glory then, when the father is wise; the children vertuous; the brothers kinde; the cosins loving; and the *kinred* conformable. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

But (as hee was a prince too much bent to the overthrow of his *kinred*) closely lay snares for him, and if hee tooke him once at unawares in a trip, would bee sure to put him to death. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?
They told me, &c.
The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.
Hall's Epigr. against Marston.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder;* which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What, monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—ss—g against the world. *Ret. from Parn.*, Or. of Dr., iii, 215.

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of What you will, and there again it is united with cur:

Away, idolater! Why you *don Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-eaten rusty cur.
Act ii, Anc. Dr., ii, p. 223.

The person so addressed is a poet, named Lampatho Doria, who thus appears intended to personate Marston himself.

†KIRLE. A curl?

Juyce of lemonds made in pomatum, with the whites of egges, oyle of tartar, oyle of talco, reubarb, sulphur, perls water, lye of lime, to colour the haires, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

KIRSOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and used to signify Christian. See CHRYSOM.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the chrystal glasses my cousin sent me. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, iv, 7.

Kyrsin is the same:

No, as I am a *kyrsin* soul, would I were hang'd
If ever I— *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii, 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or named:

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Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.
Ibid., i, 2.
As I am *cursten'd*. *B. and Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 1.

KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of loose gown. *Cyrtel*, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say
He clothed was, ypaynted full of eies.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 31.

To marke them, weare long *kyrtils* to the foote like women. *Asch. Toxophilus*, p. 26, new ed.

Kirtles could not mean petticoats, as has been guessed, otherwise *half-kirtles* would be half-petticoats, which they were not. See HALF-KIRTLE.

†*To* **KISS THE COUNTER**, to be confined in that prison.

Some constables, for refusing to distrain, have *kissed the Counter*; and some have taken up their lodgings in Newgate, but have been since released.
Letter dated 1626.

†*To* **KISS THE HANDS**, to salute. In a less refined form, *to kiss the claws*.

This letter comes *to kisse your hands* from fair Florence, a citie so beutifull.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

These men can *kisse their claws*, with, Jack, how is't?
And take and shake me kindely by the fist,
And put me off with dilatory cogges.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

I'm glad to see thee well with all my heart,
Long have I long'd to drinke with thee a quart,
I have beleev'd this drosse had beene pure gold,
When presently I have beene bought and sold
Behind my backe (for no desert and cause),
By those that kindly cap'd and *kist their clawes*.
Ibid.

To **KISS THE HARE'S FOOT**, *prov.* "Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p. 195. Probably it meant that such a one coming too late to partake of the hare, had no better chance than to kiss the foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper time with all, and we had need
Make haste away, unless we meane to speed
With those that *kisse the hare's foot*; Rhumes are bred
Some say by going supperlesse to bed,
And those I love not. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p. 67.

You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti.
Coles' Dict.

The hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dyne with duke Humphfrie, or to *kisse the hare's foot*) to appeare at the first call.
Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C*.

†*To* **KISS THE POST**. To be shut out.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear *thou kiss the post*.
Heywood's King Edward IV, 1600.

Men of all countries travels through the same,
And, if they money want, may *kisse the post*.
Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

That now more men by ryot are confounded,
Then valiant souldiers in the wars were wounded.
Mars yeelds to Venus, gown-men rule the rost now,
And men of war may fast, or *kisse the post* now.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs perfumed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-sleeves, hail *kissing-comfits*, &c. *Merry W. of W.*, v, 5.

Sure your pistol holds
Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, 1623.

The same are meant, doubtless, here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there
Comfits of *ambergrease* to *help our kisses*,
Conclude us faulty. *Massinger's Very Woman*, i, 1.

She had before said,

Nor does your nostril
Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle
The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting. *Ibid.*

See also Harr. Apol. for Ajax, M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits* may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make Muskedines, called Rising-Comfits or Kissing-Comfits.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being beaten and searched, put into it two grains of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of ambergreese, and a thimble-full of white orris powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steeped in rose-water; then roul it as thin as you can, and cut it into little lozenges with your iging, [qu. iron?] and stow them in some warm oven or stove, then box them and keep them all the year.
May's Accomplished Cook, 1671, p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-causes*.

†**KISSING-STRINGS.**

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.
London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†**KITCHEN.** The *clerk of the kitchen* "takes care of such provicion as is brought into the howse, and has an espetial eie to the severall tables that are kepte either above staires or in the kytchin and other places." *MS. dated* 1643.

KITH and KIN. Friends and relations. *Kith* means acquaintance. To *kith* anciently signified to know, or make known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, i, 3.

Mark with what meed vile vices are rewarded;
Thro' envy I must lose both *kith and kin*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 291.

At the end of Aubrey's Biographical Sketch of John Hales, we find *kiff* for *kith*.

He was no *kiff or kin* to him.
Letters, &c., from Bodl. Libr., vol. ii, p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps, common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsaking father and mother, *kiffe and kinne*.
Camd. Remains, p. 214, ed. 1623.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff nor kin*.
Sylv. Du Bart., Day 2, P. 2, Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corrup-

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tion, the origin being *guth*, notus, or *kyth*, the same.

†KITLING. A kitten.

No more base
Than are a newly kittened *kitling's* cries.
Chapm. Odyss., xii.

†KIXE. A kex.

He hath a certaine covetous fellow to his father, miserly, and *as dry as a kixe. Terence in English*, 1614.

†KLUKES. Claws.

An ancient Epitaph on Martin Mar-Prelate.
The Welshman is hanged,
Who at our kirk flanged,
And at her state banged,
And breaded are his bukes.
And though he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged,
The devil has him fanged
In his kruked *klukes*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

KNACK. Originally a trick, or display of dexterity; as in the title to an old play, "A *Knacke* to know a Knave," printed in 1594. Hence, a joke; also any toy, or pretty trifle. In the latter sense it is now obsolete; which Johnson has not noticed, and has placed the last first. Skinner derives it from *knawan*, to know; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, with more probability, from the *snapping* of the fingers by jugglers. To *knack* was the same as to knock, snap, or crack. Thus Minshew, under to *Knock*, has to *knack nuts*; and Coles "to *knack*, crepo, crepito." Cotgrave, as Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks, under *Matassiner des mains*, says, "to move, *knacke*, or waggle the fingers like a jugler, player, jeaster, &c.;" and under *Nique*, "a knicke, tlicke, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, nifle, bable, matter of small value;" and under *Nique* has the expression of "to make it to *knacke*." The first two senses may be seen in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, v. 4049, and vol. iii, p. 215. The remoter origin is probably the German, *knacken*, to sound.

Sooth, when I was young,
And handed love, as you do, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*; I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Taming of Shr., iv, 3.
O queen Emilia,
Fresher than May, sweeter
Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all
Th' enamell'd *knacks* o' th' mead or garden.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 1.

Hence *nick-nacks* by reduplication.

†KNAGS. Knobs.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forhead. *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 42.

The KNAP of a hill. The top or head of it; the same as *knop*, or *knob*. *Cnap*, in Welch.

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.
Browne, Sheph. Pipe, Ecl. 1.

It is a *knappe* of a mountaine very steepe and sharpe of all sides, with a narrow point like a pine apple, by reason whereof we do call it Orthopagum.
North's Plut. Sylla, p. 508.

Johnson quotes Bacon for it.

†And both these rivers running in one, carying a swift streame, doe make the *knappe* of the sayd hill very strong of scituacion to lodge a campe upon.
Plutarch, 1579.

†KNAP. A clapper?

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,
A fellow brought foure bushels there to grinde,
And hearing neither noyse of *knap* or tiller,
Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To KNAP. To strike. Erse.

He with his sheep-hooke *knaps* them on the pates,
Schooling his tender lambs from wanton gates.
Reference lost.

Also to *snap*, as in the psalm:

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

KNAT, more usually KNOT. The name of a small English bird of the snipe kind; the *tringa Canutus* of Linnæus, being said to be named from Canute; in which case its name should rather be *Knute* than either of the above. These birds frequent the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit if we can;
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, 101.

For *knot*, in this sense, see 9. *Knot*, in Todd's Johnson.

KNAVE. A boy or servant. Saxon. It is also in the Flemish.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body; here I am Antony,
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.
Ant. and Cleop., iv, 12.
'Tis paltry to be Cæsar;
Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

It has been asserted that there is an English translation of the Bible, in which, at the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans, was read, "Paul, a *knave* of Jesus Christ." The assertion came originally from one Benjamin Farley, a quaker or seeker; but no such book has ever been seen. H. Wanley's account of a forged Bible of this sort, sold as a curiosity to the duke of Lauderdale, is curious and entertaining. It is inserted in

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Lewis's History of English Translations, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a *knavish* bookseller. What became of it when that library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154, vol. i, of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in Letters by Eminent Persons, published in 1813, vol. i, p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (Rev. xii, 5 and 13), and by Chaucer in the Man of Lawes Tale, l. 5130.

In Shakespeare's time, the sense of rogue was as currently applied to this word as the above, which is the original meaning.

†KNAVES'-GREASE.

That is worthie to bee beaten or scourged: they cal it *knaves grease*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 73.

†KNEED.

Your worth, enfired by my *kneed* quill.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, &c.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so *kneel down before you;* but indeed to pray for the queen. *Epil. to 2 Hen. IV. Follyw.* Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B.* Who? son *Follywit! Follyw.* This shows like *kneeling after the play;* I *praying* for my lord Owemuch and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress. *A Mad World, &c.*, O Pl., v, 398.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his Metamorphosis of Ajax:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my l players; [doubtless my lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a baudie comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *kneele* downe solemnly, and pray all the companie to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of some particular lord were well known for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, New Custome, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, &c.
Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her councell all,
With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat supernall.
Graunt her and them long to lyve, her to raigne, them to see
What may alwaies be best for the weale publique's commoditie. O. Pl., i, 291.

Also in Lusty Juventus:

Now let us make our supplications together
For the prosperous estate of our noble and vertuous king,
That in his godly procedynges he may stil persever,
Which seketh the glory of God above al other thing, &c. *Lusty Juventus*, Origin of Dr., i, 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. Appius and Virginia, 1575:

Beseeching God, as duty is, our gracious queene to save,
The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosprous life I crave.

At the end of the Disobedient Child, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland, bl. lett., no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all togyther, eche of them sayinge one of these verses." "And last of all," &c. &c.

See the notes at the end of the Second Part of Henry IV, in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

†KEENSTEAD. The place of the knee.

Sugar candie she is as I gesse fro the wast to the kneestead,
Nought is amisse, no fault were found, if soule were amended. *Greene's Farewell to Folly*, n. d.

†KNEE-TIMBER.

Sir, the *knee timber* of your voiage is money; spare your purse in this particular, for upon my life you have a sufficient pardon for all that is passed already, the king having under his broad seal made you admirall of your fleet, and given you power of the martiall law over your officers and soldiers.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Macb., i, 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease,

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That shall be scoured in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword:

Lo there the worthie meed
Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knife*.
F. Q., I, iii, 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie *knife*.
Ibid., III, iv, 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the *wedding knives* were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of Romeo and Juliet, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. *Knife*, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution:

Give me some sudden counsell; els behold
Twixt my extreames and me this bloodie *knife*
Shall play the umpeere. iv, 1.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; no, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my *wedding-knives*.
Decker's Match me in London, 1631.

Here by my side do hang my *wedding-knives*;
Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queen,
And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.
King Edw. III, 1599.

†KNIGHT. The knave at cards. "The *knight*, knave, or varlet." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 294.

†KNIGHT OF THE POST. Properly, a man who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials or false bail; in a secondary sense, a sharper in general.

A *knight of the post*, quoth he, for so I am tearmed; a fellow that will sweare you any thing for twelve pence. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

But is his resolution any way infracted, for that some refractaries are (like *knights of the post*) hired to witnesse against him? *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

†KNIT-KNOT. An ornament of dress.

Not to spend their time in *knit-knots*, patch-work, fine twilights, and such like fooleries; to study nothing but what they mun wear, or eat and drink; that they are grown to such a heighth of pride and lust, 'tis well if many an honest man has not a bad bargain of them. *The Country Farmers Catechism*, 1703.

†KNITSTER. A woman who knits.

My two Troilus's transform'd to *knitsters*.
Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

KNOCK-PATED, or HEADED. See NOTT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in Todd's Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer.

To KNOLL, *v. a.* To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Mach.*, v, 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
As you like it, ii, 7.

And what we look'd for then, sir,
Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell *knoll*,
And see the grave a digging, tell.
B. and Fl., Humorous Lieut., ii, 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, bishop of *Nola*, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as *knob*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Bouton, bourgeon. The bud, *knop*, or button.
Nomenclator.

†KNOT. A species of bird. See KNAT.

Squ. Six brace of partridges, and six pheasants in a dish. Godwits, *knots*, quails, and the rest of the meats answerable, for half a score, or a dozen persons of the best quality: whom I will think of presently.
Brome's Northern Lass.

KNOT-GRASS. A well-known grass; the *polygonum aviculare* of Linnæus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hindring *knot-grass* made.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than *knot-grass*, he would never grow after it.
B. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii, p. 383.

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We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knot-grass*.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, act ii, p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pass for an historian in Garbier's academy; he is much of the size of those *knot-grass* [*i. e.*, dwarf] professors.
Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them preceptes, which they will not fulfyll,
Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good Lorde.
God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 24.

Mine owne deere nimphes, which *knowledge* me your queene. *Gascoigne's Works*, B 3.

Also knowing and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness of my translation. *Robinson's Utopia*, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of GNOFFE.

†KNUR. A knot, or knob.

Nodus arboris. A knot, *knur*, or knob in wood.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Where casting off all other weightie cares, hee thought upon Cæsar, as the untowardest *knurre* and difficultie that now troubled him most, bending his whole endevour how to shake and overthrow him.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the catch-word in a drama, more commonly written *cue*. *Kne* is absurdly printed for *kue* in the old edition of the Returne from Pernassus, but corrected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous; but that is as well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*. You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*.
Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 271.

See CUES.

KULLAINE. One of the English corruptions of the name of Cologne; the three pretended kings, whose bodies were there shown, being famous persons in the history of superstition.

There I wil have you sweare by our dere lady of Bullaine,
Saint Dunstone, and saint Donnyke, with the three kinges of *Kullaine*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 30.

The description of the exhibition of these relics, as seen by Theoph. Dorrington in 1698, may be worth transcribing. The object of his travels was to note the prevailing superstitions.

One sees only what seems the crowns of the heads of three men, or the tops of three skulls, for the things look of the colour of skulls. No person was suffered to come within where the priest was, or to touch and feel what these things were; but many people about had the superstition to give the priests things to be touched by these sacred noddles, which he took and held to them, with a pair of silver pincers.
Observations concerning the present State of Religion in the Romish Church, p. 339.

See COLEN.

L.

†LA-BEE. A corruption of let be.

Hee'l purchase induction by simony,
And offers her money her incumbent to be.
But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,
If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1561.

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression for a prostitute. *Mutton* means the same; why, I am not prepared to say. That term, however, being once established, a *laced mutton* might only mean one finely dressed, in *lace*, &c. In the following passage it is jocularly joined with *lost mutton*, or lost sheep. It is not impossible that *lost sheep*, applied to such females, might be the original notion; from which the other came, by jocular perversion:

Ay, sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *lac'd mutton*; and she, a *lac'd mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour.
Two Gent. of Ver., i, 1.

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?
Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*
Or two; and either has her frisking husband.
B. Jons. Masq. of Nat. Triumph., vol. vi, Whalley.

And I smealt he loved *lase mutton* well.
Promos and Cass., 6, pl. i, p. 14.

Laz. Pilcher, Cupid hath got me a stomacke, and I long for *lac'd mutton*. *Pil.* Plaine mutton without a lace would serve. *Blurt Master Constable*, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by the whip at the house of correction; which kind of discipline is called *lacing* by Decker:

The sturdy b.ggar, and the lazy lown,
Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 466.

See MUTTON. "*Laced-mutton*, scortum." *Coles' Dict. in loc.*

†LACHRYMABLE. Sorrowful.

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcide throat,
But still I ply my *lachrimable* note.
Parker's Nightingale, 1632.

LACHRYMÆ. The first word of the title of a musical work, composed by John Dowland, in the time of James I. The full title was, "*Lachrimæ*, or seven Teares figured in seaven passionate Pavans, with divers other Pavans, Galiards, and Almands, set forth to the Lute, Viols, or Violins, in five Parts." See Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. iii, p. 325. The popularity of the work appears from the frequent allusions to it.

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No, the man
I' th' moon dance a corranto; his bush
At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacrymæ*.
B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindic.
In brief he is a rogue of six reprieves,
Four pardons o' course, thrice pilloried, twice sung *lacrymæ*
To th' virginals of a cart's taile.
B. and Fl. Fair Maid, &c., p. 400.
I would have all lovers begin and end their pricksong with *lachrymæ*, 'till they have wept themselves as dry as I am. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 132.
Such musick as will make your worships dance
To the doleful tune of *lacrymæ*.
Massinger's Maid of Honour, i, 1.

It is mentioned as Dowland's in one of Middleton's pieces:

Now thou plaiest *Dowland's Lachrymæ* to thy master.
No Wit like a Woman's.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th sonnet of the Passionate Pilgrim, usually attributed to Shakespeare. See Suppl., i, 713.

Many other such allusions may be found.

LACK-LATIN, from *lack* and *Latin*. One ignorant of Latin, an uneducated ignoramus. *Lack* was formerly prefixed at pleasure to words of all kinds, like the Greek *alpha privativa*, to denote deficiency. Thus we have *lack-beard, lack-brain, lack-linen, lack-love, lack-lustre*, all in Shakespeare. King John also was surnamed *lack-land;* in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical ragabashes. *Disc. of a New W.*, p. 81.

From *lack*, by common analogy of language, was formed *lacker*, for one who lacks, or wants; which is exemplified by Todd from Davies.

†Except it be'cause would hee eate and feed,
Hee'l starve two cures, for he can hardly reade.
This *sir John Lacklatine* true course doth keepe,
To preach the vestry men all fast asleepe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†LACKEY. A footman.

A memoria: he that is the princes remembraunce.
A pedibus: a foote man or *lackey*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

†*To* LACKEY. To act as a footman or lackey, *i. e.*, to go on foot.

Whither tends thy gait,
That void of horse and chariot fit for thy sov'reign state
Thou *lackiest* here. *Chapm. Il.*, xiv, 253.

†LADRON. A thief. From the Spanish.

Ped. Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name for some kind of fruit or vegetables. In making out twelve quibbling dishes, for a man who was to marry an ugly woman, there are said to be

For *fruit* these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes, and *lady-longings*. *Lyly's Endymion*, iii, 3.

LAG, *adj*. Late, last, or slow; probably from the Swedish *lagg*, the end. This word, though not entirely obsolete, occurs only in a few phrases, and in mere colloquial use. It is never employed now as in the following passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Rich. III*, ii, 1.
For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines *Lag* of a brother. *Lear*, i, 2.

Also as a substantive, for the last or lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people. *Timon of Athens*, iii, 6.

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life
With quiet hours. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

†*To* LAG. To run.

Away the glutton *lagged*, and Mockso highed to the doore, expecting, that as he was larded, so hee would be garded with some or other.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†LAID. Buried.

He had struck up loud musick, and had plaid
A jig for joy that Calamy was *laid*.
Wild's Iter Boreale, 1670, p. 81.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of a beast, wild or tame. Foreign etymologies have been attempted, but it seems most naturally deduced from to *lay; layer*, a place where they *lay* themselves down. The word is still occasionally used in poetry, having been preserved by Milton and Dryden. It is now applied only to wild beasts of the savage kind; but the following authorities show that it was used also for other species. In hunting it was a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or harboured, we call a *layr*.
Gentleman's Recreation, 8vo ed., p. 16.
They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses where
He in the broom and brakes had long time made his *leyre*. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 914.
She once should see
Her flocke againe, and drive them merrily
To their flowre-decked *layre*, and tread the shores
Of pleasant Albion. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, II, i, p. 18.

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*. *Spens. F. Q*, IV, viii, 29.

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught.
Ibid., IV, viii, 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to use it for country, speaking of his own birth:

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It came to pass, that born I was,
Of linage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.
Author's Life, p. 140, ed. 1672.

LAKIN, *s.* A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, sir;
My old bones ache. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
By'r *lakin*, a parlous fear. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will.
Skelton's Magnificence.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the Tempest, and as two in Mids. N. Dr., I cannot say. See BY'R LAKIN.

LAMB, DR. A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the duke of Buckingham in misleading the king.

Could conjure there, above the school of Westminster, and *Dr. Lamb* too.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.
Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when they never came there; and which boy rode upon *Dr. Lamb* in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd him yet. *Ibid.*, 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of *Dr. Lambstones*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Fair Maid of the Inn. It is said to a conjurer,

But trace the world o'er you shall never purse
Up so much gold, as when you were in England,
And call'd yourself *Dr. Lambstones.* Act v, p. 410.

†**LAMBASTE.** To beat severely.

Whine not, my love; his fury streight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how Ile *lambaste* him.
Britannia Triumphans, 1637.

***To* LAMBEAKE**, *v.* To beat or bastinado.

While the men are faine to beare off with eares, head, and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie whereon they are not *lambeaked* before night.
Discov. of New World, p. 115.

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger Justilie *lambackt*,
I would, y faith. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.*, sign. K 1.
†With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the colliar, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound *lambeakes* with their cudgels.
Greene's Discovery of Coosnage, 1591.

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landebert*, but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See Butler's Lives of the Saints, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, upon *St. Lambert's Day.* *Rich. II*, i, 1.

†***To* LAMBSKIN.** To beat.

I would have rowz'd my spirits, belabour'd my invention, beaten my braines, thump'd, bumbasted, strapadoed, *lambski'nd*, and clapperclaw'd my wits, to have mounted her praise one and thirtie yards beyond the moone. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LAMBS-WOOL, *s.* A favorite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the rosted apples, in number foure or five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (especially the pomewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together *untill it come to be as apples and ale*, which we call *lambes-wooll.*
Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.
A cupp of *lambs-wool* they dranke unto him then.
The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques, iii, 184.
Now crowne the bowle
With gentle *lambs-wooll*,
Add sugar, and nutmegs, and ginger.
Herrick's Poems, p. 376.
Lay a crab in the fire to rost for *lambswool.*
Old Wive's Tale, by G. Peele, A 4, b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was, probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, *s.* Lamentation.

And these external manners of *lament*
And merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.
Rich. II, iv, 1.
Leave your prating,
For these are but grammatical *laments.*
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 363.
And my *laments* would be drawn out too long
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., ii, 563.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

†Such bootlesse plaints, that know nor meane nor end,
Do but increase the flouds of thy *lament.*
Tancred and Gismund, 1592.

†**LAMISH.**

I could no refrayne but bequeath it to the privie, leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so ugly, dorbellicall, and *lamish.* *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

LAMM, *s.* A plate; from *lamina*, Latin.

But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he batred the *lamms* thereof, and made his head almost touch the back of his horse.
Pembr. Arcad., lib. iii, p. 269.

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What it means in the following place, I have not discovered :

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.
Ibid., p. 396.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears to be intended for some play upon that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

Ykindled first above,
Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lamping* sky.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 1.

And happy lines! on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.
Ibid., Sonnet, 1.

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, viii, 64.

LAMPASS, *s.* A disorder incident to horses and other cattle. "An excrescence of flesh above the teeth." *Markham, Way to get Wealth*, p. 77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*. *Tam. Shr.*, ii, 1.

Hava de bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouthes, that they cannot well feed. *Minsh. Span. Dict.*

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

†LAMPORS. A sort of thin silk. From the Dutch.

Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white; and her face coveryd with white *lampors*. In her right hand a red crosse, and in her left hand a chalice, with the sacrament.
Letter dated 1559.

†*To* LANCE. A sea-term.

That whether we did goe by sunne or moone,
At anytime, at midnight, or at noone,
If we did *launce*, or if to land we set,
We still were sure to be halfe sunke, and wet.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANCEGAYE. A kind of spear, prohibited to be used by the statute of 7 Rich. II, cap. 13. *Cowel.* Two writers in the Censura Literaria, have mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for a separate word, and endeavoured in vain to explain it. See vol. x, 158 and 368. Camden mentions it in his Remains, but does not explain its form :

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pavad, baselard, *launcegay*, &c., would be endlesse and needlesse, when we can do nothing but name them. *Remaines*, p. 209.

The other two are not much better known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior editors of Chaucer had improperly split the word into two, and quotes the Rolls of Parliament for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *launcegay* smote the said William Tresham throughe the body a foote and more, whereof he died.
Note on Cant. Tales, v. 13682.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a common soldier, and to be a Flemish term. See Gifford on the following passage, where Brainworm, disguised like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*, my arm here, and my—
Ev. Man in his H., ii, 2.

The context seems rather to imply that it meant a disabled soldier, one who had received a kind of knighthood from the point of a lance, discharging him from common service; but I know of no other example of the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPESADE, or LANCEPRISADO. An officer under a corporal, or a commander of ten men, the lowest officer of foot. It is more accurately defined by Grose :

The *lancepesata*, *anspesade*, or, as the present term is, *lance corporal*, was originally a man at arms or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could remount himself; from being the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to the assistant of the corporal, and at present does the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesate is a word derived from the Italian, *lancespesata*, which is a broken or spent lance.
Milit. Antiq.

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado Match* is one of the characters in Heywood's Royal King and Loyal Subject.

Quit your place too,
And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten else
By thine own *lanceprisadoes*, when they know thee,
That tuns of oil of roses will not cure thee.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., ii, 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company
(A company, pray mark me,) without money,
Or private service done for the general's mistress,
With a commendatory epistle from her,
I will turn *lancepesade*.
Massinger, Maid of Hon., iii, 1.

But, noble *landprisado*, let us have a sea-sonnet before we lanch forth in our adventure frigot.
Lady Alimony, sign. F 4.

†And some (through want) are turn'd base pimps and panders;
The watchfull corporall and the *lansprezado*
Are marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize;
Which when he had in vain assaid,
Arm'd like a dapper *lance-presade*
With Spanish pike, he broacht a pore,
And so both made and heal'd the sore.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*. 1 *Kings*, xviii, 28.

This word has been silently changed

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to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Launcelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering milt,
To see thy *lanceere* notes so run a tilt.
Clirosophus, lines prefixed to Gayton.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see Todd.

†LAND COAL. According to Fuller, this term was applied to coal brought from Mendip, Bedworth, &c.

To LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damn*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damn* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hanmer derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation; and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backes. For the first, the first part of cancer [can]—is very sovereigne; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 28.

See LAUND, &c.

†LAND-LEAPER, or LAND-LOPER. A vagabond.

Erro. . . . Rodeur, coureur, vagabond. A roge: a *land leaper*: a vagabond: a runagate. *Nomenclator.*
You are sure where to find me, wheras I was a *land-loper* as the Dutch-man saith, a wanderer, and subject to incertain removes, and short sojourns in divers places before. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
Whether the governors of the commonwealth have suffered palmesters, fortune-tellers, stage-players, sawce-boxes, enterluders, puppit players, loyterers, vagabonds, *landleapers*, and such like cozening make-shifts, to practise their cogging tricks and rogish trades within the circuite of his authoritie, and to deceive the simple people with their vile forgerie and palterie. *Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe*, 1592.

†LANDSKIP. The old form of the word landscape. In the second of these extracts the word is curiously corrupted.

Well-shadow'd *landskip*, fare-ye-well;
How I have lov'd you, none can tell.
Witts Recreations, 1654.
Thou hast thy *lants-chips*, and the painters try
With all their skill to please thy wanton eye.
Here shadowy groves, and craggy mountains there.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†LAND-WHEALE. A land-blister?

And all this hurly burly, is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this *land-wheale* Shrove-Tuesday.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANFUSA, by whom sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall abuy therefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,
For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.
Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths; but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, &c. B. i, St. 80.

In the original,

Che giuro per la vita di *Lanfusa*. *Ibid.*

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swere by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum
Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena,
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice sævi. St. 80.

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†LANGOON. A sort of wine.

Suspition then I washt away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; exactly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers. See BAR'D CATER TRA.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seene to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cater* and *trea* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*. *Art of Juggling*, 1612, C 4.

As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, hie men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.
Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, *s.*, for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of *languish?*
Ant. & Cleop., v, 2.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from All's Well, i, 2; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France—she is lesser than the falcon-gentle. You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1, they are blacker hawks than any other; 2, they have less beaks than the rest; 3, and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other faulcons.
Gentl. Recr., 8vo ed., p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardiest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time. *Latham*, vol. ii, p. 9.

That young *lannerd*
Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Middl. & Rowley's Spanish Gipsie, act iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*, urina;" and "to *lant*, urinâ miscere." The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

To LANT, *v.* To wet with urine. Coles has "*Lant*, urina;" and "to *lant*, urinâ miscere." Skinner has the same, and derives it from *hland*, lotium, Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam dejection, when they found their ears unguented with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous ingredient.
The Spaniard, a Novel, Lond., 1719.

It had been before said, that madam Gylo had "extracted it like a spider from her own bowels." See the notes to the passage quoted under LANTIFY.

†My hostess takings will be very small,
Although her *lanted* ale be nere so strong.
Marriage Broaker, 1662.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently accounted one of the cries of London, being the usual words of the bellman. It is mentioned as such in the following passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,
Thus go the cries, &c. *Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.*

Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th'ast a good rouncival voice to cry *lantern and candle light*.
Decker's Satirom., Or. of Dr., iii, 170.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light*.
Heyw. Edward IV, 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light, or the Belman*, &c.

[Two other tracts, also by Decker, are entitled "English villanies, &c., discovered by lanthorne and candle-light, and the help of a new cryer, called O-Per-Se-O, 1648," &c.]

†It is saide, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went up and downe London crying then like a *lanterne and candle man*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in the verses called an expostulation to him. It seems to mean some trick of producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
Epigr., 135, Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour to the usual application of *Lanthorn Leatherhead;* but see the following article.

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LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the Bartholomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been generally thought to have been drawn for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet has vented his ire in various ways. Some degree of rivalry respecting the court masques, for which Jonson was the poet, and Jones the machinist, or some misunderstanding in the conduct of them, probably occasioned their quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has given strong reasons against the supposition that Inigo was satirised in this character; or that their disagreement had commenced so early. It appears, indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In the following passage, probably, moistened only; but used as a contemptuous word:

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.
A Wilson's Inconst. Lady, act ii, sc. 2, p. 37, first printed from MS. Oxon., 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet, reclining the head on her lap, was sometimes termed lying in her lap, and was not an unusual point of gallantry. Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I *lie in your lap?*
(*Lying down at Ophelia's feet.*)

And directly after adds,

I mean *my head upon your lap.* *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' *lappes.*
Green Knight's Farewell, &c.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means to die in this posture at the feet of Beatrice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die *in thy lap*, and be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v, 2.

This piece of gallantry was often exhibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, *lies at her feet*
At solemn masques, applauding what she laughs at.
B. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

To *lay* anything *in a person's lap*, meant to put it totally into their possession:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,
Lay'd in my lap by this fond woman here.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 201.

[*Left in the laps*, embarrassed.]

†Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse. Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or *left in the laps*, through thy devise and counsaile?
Terence in English, 1614.

[*Off with your lap*, a drinking phrase.]

†I my selfe have oftentimes dined or supped at a great mans boord, and when I have risen, the servants of the house have enforc'd me into the seller or buttery, where (in the way of kindnesse) they will make a mans belly like a sowse-tub, and inforce mee to drinke, as if they had a commission under the divels great seale, to murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oratory, as, *off with your lap*, wind up your bottome, up with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases, which Tully or Demosthenes never heard of. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LAPWING, *s.* The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus.* This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "The *lapwing* cries tongue from heart;" or, "The *lapwing* cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 199.

Though 'tis my familiar sin
With maids to seem the *lapwing*, and to jest
Tongue far from heart. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 5.
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away.
Com. of Errors, iv, 2.
Wherein you resemble the *lapwing*, who crieth most where her nest is not.
Alex. and Campaspe, ii, 2, O. Pl., ii, 105.
H'as the *lapwing's* cunning, I'm afraid, my lord,
That cries most when she's farthest from the nest.
Massinger's Old Law, iv, 2.

The translator has introduced the allusion into the following passage of Tasso, but without any authority from the original:

Like as the *bird*, that having close imbarr'd
Her tender young ones in the springing bent,
To draw the searcher further from the nest,
Cries and complains most where she needeth least.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 80.

Another peculiarity of this bird was also proverbially remarked; namely, that the young ones run out of the shell with part of it sticking upon their heads. It was generally used to express great forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of Osrick, meaning to call him a child, and a fine forward one:

This *lapwing* runs away with the shell on his head.
Haml., v, 2.

Forward *lapwing!*
He flies with the shell on his head.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 265.

Such as are bald and barren beyond hope
Are to be separated and set by
For ushers to old countesses: and coachmen
To mount their boxes reverently, and drive
Like *lapwings* with a shell upon their heads
Thorow the streets. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 2.

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The bald head being uncovered, would make that appearance. See BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low Latin.

Then will I lay out all my *lardarie*
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds, and clowted creame.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shep., 1594.

LARE. See LAIR.

†LARDING-STICK. The practice here alluded to still prevails in France.

Lardarium, quo coqui carnes configunt immisso lardo. Lardoire. A *larding stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

LASK, *s.* A corruption of lax, a flux. Coles, and all the old dictionary-makers, have it. "A *lax*, dysenteria, &c. to have a *lask*, dysenteriâ laborare." *Coles.* So also Cotgrave: "A *laske*, fluxe de ventre," &c. So also Minshew, Skinner, and Junius; and Howell, Lex. Tetr.

But to come more particularly to the garden skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of the belly called the *laske*.
Phil. Holland's Pliny, vol. ii, p. 41, c.

That done, there came upon him such a *laske*, that it caused him, &c. *Carendish, L. of Wolsey.*

The polished red bark [of chesnuts] boyled and drunk, doth stop the *laske*, the bloody flixe, &c.
Langham's Garden of Health, 4to, 1633, p. 138, and passim.

†LASKING, occurs as a sea-term.

Which captaine Weddell perceiving, scarce being able to shun it, he called to the master, and told him the purpose of the enemy, to avoyd which danger, he commanded the master to beare a little *lasking* to separate them further each from other, that he might have more roome to go betweene them; the vice-admirall of the enemy seeing the James beare up so *lasking*, she likewise bore up with her.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense. Thus, a latch to a door meant originally a catch to it; from læccan, Saxon. We now use the verb only as derived from that noun; as, to fasten by the latch: but the old sense is said to be still current in the north. The first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in the following passage, where the subsequent editions, before Capell's, and the Variorum of 1813, had substituted *catch*:

But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Which, though it now sounds strangely, was probably the original word. Spenser, in his Shep. Kal., March, says that Cupid often *latched* the stones which were thrown at him (v. 93); and this is explained by E. K. "caught." Where *latched* occurs in Mids. N. Dr. the commentators (after Hanmer) explain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick or smear over; but, as no other instance of it in that sense has occurred, I should rather understand it, caught, or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?
Act iii, scene 2.

It is true the direction given had been, "*anoint* his eyes."

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the night. We now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Macb.*, iii, 3.

See also Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

It is cited also from Greene's Orpharion. See Todd.

†LATHE. An old north country term for a barn.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say, My *lathe* standeth neere the kirkegarth, for My barne standeth neere the church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to use the most knowne words. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from *laiton*, or *léton*, French. Used also as an adjective. Ritson says it is "certainly tin" (*Remarks on Shakespeare*, p. 13); and Kersey's Dictionary says, "Iron tinned over," which is exactly our plate-tin; but that both are wrong, the following authorities show. Jonson uses it as answering to orichalcum, and so all the old dictionaries and vocabularies explain it. The etymology also points out the same. *Laiton*, says the French Manuel Lexique, "Métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine," which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe.
Mer. W. W., i, 1.

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of Master Slender, whom he means to call a base useless weapon, as one of brass would be. See BILBOE. The passage is perfectly clear, and required neither the conjectures nor amendments of the commentators, after Theobald had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.
B. Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry, p. 181.

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From the words,

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque
Æmula.

Congealing English tin, Grecian gold, Roman *latten*, all in a lump. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 175.

In the latter passage a pun seems to be intended between *latten* and *Latin*, the subject of the speech being languages. There is also a colloquial pun of Shakespeare's, on the same word, recorded by L'Estrange (the nephew of sir Roger) in the following terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children; and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson came to chear him up, and asked him why he was so melancholy? No, faith, Ben, says he, not I; but I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my god-child, and I have resolved at last. I prythee what? says he. I faith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS.*, No. 6395.

A pleasant raillery enough on Jonson's love for translating; it is repeated by Capell in his notes on Henry VIII. See SPOONS and APOSTLE SPOONS. The truth of the tale has, however, latterly been questioned.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Hall's Satires, ii, 2, p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugg'd swine.
iv, 1, p. 55.

Thus *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Sat., v, p. 159.

To LAVEER. Properly to work a ship against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanced from Lovelace and Dryden, in Todd's Johnson, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, *s.* One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *lavecrers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have catched the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary.
Essays, vol. i, p. 253, repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,
Others, such as a secret meaning bear;
He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent
Shewing his love, and doth requital crave;
Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have.
Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

To *lay in lavender* was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more, I'll *lay* my ladyship *in lavender*, if I knew where. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 279.

In R. Brathwaite's Strappado for the Devil, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey *lying in Lavender* for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owe tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my mistriss saddle. *Fer.* Here, villaine, goe pay him strait. *Sander.* Shall I give them another pecke of *lavender? Fer.* Out, slave, and bring them presently to the dore. *Taming Shr.*, 6 pl., vol. i, p. 186.

But the poore gentleman paies so deere for the *lavender* it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's house, he seems to buy his apparell twice.
Greene's Quip, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now *lies in lavender*. Act iii, 3.

In Coles's Dictionary, "to *lay in lavender*" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

A broaker is a city pestilence,
A moth that eats up gowns, doublets, and hose,
One that with bills loads smocks and shirts together,
To Hymen close adultery [qu. ?], and upon them
Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners
Dare never smell them after.
Cotgrave, Engl. Treas., p. 34.

It is also a phrase generally, for anything nicely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy, and has a jest still *in lavender* for Bellarmine.
Earle's Micr., Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison.

†But then for a prince to have both his legs, and the one half of his thighs lopt, saw'd, hack'd, hew'd, torn, and rash'd off, and so the third part of a mans length laid up in *lavender* before he has half done with them, I must needs confess, I do not very well approve of it. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

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†Hither all sorts of garments resort in pilgrimage, whilst he playing the pimp, lodges the tabby petticoat and russet breeches together in the same bed of *lavender*. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

†LAVER. Explained in the example.

The water stone or *laver* of a kitchin: the place where the scullion washeth the dishes. *Nomenclator*.

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. Iz. Walton spells it *leverock:*

Here see a black-bird feed her young;
Or the *leverock* build her nest.
Angler's Wish, Iz. Walton, p. 200, ed. 1815

LAUND, or LAWND, now lawn. A smooth open space of grass land. *Lande*, French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

And they that trace the shady *lawnds*.
Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.

Some, sliding through the *laund* their bodies sleek,
As who should say shame less than force we fear,
Scud to the cops. *Fanshaw's Lus.*, ix, 72.

Dryden has used it. See Todd.

LAUNDER, *s.* A washer. *Lavandier*, French. From this our present word, *laundress*, is clearly derived; unless both are from *laund*. See LANDERER.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which is best known to *launders*. *Haven of Health*, c. iv, p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, &c.
Pembr. Arcad., cited by Todd.

To LAUNDER. To wash.

Oft' did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundring the silken figures in the brine.
Shakesp. Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 740.

Sudds *launders* bands in p—e, and starches them.
Herrick, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very necessary to beards, when worn long; accordingly, we read of their being

Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.
Hudibras, II, i, 171.

It is used also for that mode of washing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

Aye, and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and barbing it.
B. Jons. Alch., i, 1.

LAVOLTA, or LAVOLT. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Hen. V, iii, 6.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

It is thus described by sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofty jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwin'd,
And whirl themselves, with strict embracements bound;
And still their feet an anapest do sound.
An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.
Stanza 70.

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavalto* danced,
Who face to face about the house do hop;
And when one mounts the other is advanced,
At once they move, at once they both do stop.
Their gestures shew a mutuall consent.
An Old Fashioned Love, 1594, cited by Capell; vol. iii, p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dansing witches, brought *out of Italie into France* that dance which is called *la volta*.
Discovery of Witchcraft, E 5, b.

†And lastly, Snap the belly-friend, whose taste
In well-fed flesh than fruit finds more repast;
Whose blood, like kids upon a motly plain,
Doth skip and dance *levalto's* in each vein.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hence Brauron's god to Tauriminion,
And you *levaltoring* corybants begon.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

LAVOLTETERE, *s.* A dancer of lavoltas. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii, 1.

LAUREAT, POET. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laured donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his Essay on Shakespeare, p. 49, n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,
And past in schoels, ye knoe,

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his works; and master Caxton, in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," &c. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was

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admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, conceditur Johanni Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," &c. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's Colet, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit., vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii, pp. 128—130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

†*To* LAW. To take the law upon a person; to persecute him with law.

From spightfull words they fell to daggers drawing,
And after each to other threatned *lawing*.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

He hunts on Sondaies, and wrangles for tythes; yet he sildome or never goeth to law with his neighbours. His fences are so good, that no mans cattle can come into his ground; and his owne are so ringed and yoakt, and *lawde*, that they never trespasse on any other man. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

A LAY, *s.*, for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring.
Phil. I will have it no *lay*. *Iach.* By the gods it is one! *Cymb.*, i, 5.

My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.
Othello, ii, 3.

Cliff. My soul and body on the action both.
York. A dreadful *lay!* address thee instantly.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 2.

Other authors are quoted for it in Todd's Johnson.

LAY, *adj.*, for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "legit ut clericus" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.
Ben Jons. Epigr., 132.

†LAY. Used for *lea*.

Battled with Python in the fallow'd *lays*.
Peele's Workes, i, 102.

†*To* LAY ALONG. To knock down.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, *sterno*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 202.

†*To* LAY OFF. To wash.

I pre'thee if thou wilt,
Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount
Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday
I soyld me with. *Aminta*, 1628.

To LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an accusation against him. Coles translates it, "aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere."

Last night *you lay it*, madam, *in our dish*,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.
Sir John Harr. Epigr., i, 27.

Butler has used it:

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, *pish*.
Hudibras, I, iii, ver. 209.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' fearce Pharao wrought myschef in thy syght,
He was a pagan, *lay not that in our lyght*.
God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's awlesse fight;
So that the Greekes and Troyans all misdoubt their dreadlesse knight;
Still Hercules did *lay on load*.
Warner's Albions England, i, 4, p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,
Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.
Mirr. for Magistr., C. J. Cæsar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obay,
And on the foes courageous *load they lay*.
Sylv. Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

LAYES, for *Laises*, or loose women; from *Laïs*, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beautie shun
In England, at this present dismall day?
All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,
And rome about at every feast and play,
They wandring walke in every street and way.
Mirr. Mag., p. 217, by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "sterquilinium." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, &c. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are *laid*; q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 53.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch,
Where in their todder loathly paddocks breed.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remayned for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall* of filth and rubbish.
Stowe's Survey of London, p. 51.

†These are the right patternes of an industrious bawd, for shee pickes her living out of the *laystall* or dunghill of our vices. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

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†*To* LAZE. To loll or lie indolently.

But Cupid *laseth* 'mongst the faiery lasses,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes
His mother Venus, whom all heaven doth seeke.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

Pur on the glasse, and on hearb pillowes *laze*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite obsolete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, &c. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn *leas*.
Timon of Athens, iv, 3.

Thence, rushing to some country farme at hand,
Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land
His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
And makes that channell which was shepherd's *lease*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 52.

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *læc*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace stint war; make each
Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.
Timon of Athens, v, 6.

And streightway sent, with carefull diligence,
To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was Patience.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 23.

†Where is Esculapius? who goes for him?
Ile hale the *leach* from hell to cure my paine.
Nero, 1607.

†LEACH. A sort of jelly.

To make a leach of almonds.—Take half a pound of almonds blanched, beat them in a mortar, and add a pint of new milk, and strain them; add more, two spoonfuls of rose-water, and a grain of musk, with half an ounce of the whitest ising-glass, and strain them a second time for your use.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

LEACH-CRAFT, *s.* The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Introd.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curde ill,
By times processe, surpasse the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602, B 2, apud Capell.

To LEAD APES, *prov.* The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See APE.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-herd, and *lead his apes into hell*. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose School of Compliment he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii, p. 158.

†LEADEN-HEELED. Slow; heavy in moving.

This may serve to shew the difference 'twixt the two nations, the *leaden-heeld* pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd motions of the other.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†LEAF. The fat round the kidneys of a pig.

What say you to the *leafe* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bores belly raw? much good doe you, gallants, was it not a glorious dish?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEAGUER, *s.* The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general: whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents.
All's Well, iii, 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, *v.* To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 34.

LEAMES, *s.* Gleams, flashes, flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When fierie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Gan flash from out the skies.
Kendall's Poems, 1577, Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.
Mirr for Mag., Sackville's Ind., p. 256.

And fatall day our *leames* of light hath shet, [shut]
And in the tomb our ashes once be set.
Jasp. Heyw. in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 394.

†Whose skill hath scattered quite
The cloudes of poets pen,
And hath by glisteryng *leames* of light
To blinde and eylesse men.
Verses pref. to Kendall's Epigrammes, 1577.

A LEASH, *s.* A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three

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dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
E'en like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Coriol.*, i, 6.
Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run)
Held in one *leash*, have leap'd, and strain'd, and whin'd
To be restrain'd. *Sylv. Du Bartas*, IV, iii, 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the Winter's Tale. Sometimes written *lease:*

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], horne, *lease*, and bill, he resigns.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 47.

Lease, or *leash*, is a small long thong of leather by which the faulconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.
Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo; *Faule. Terms taken from Latham*, p. 7.

[*Leash* was commonly used for a trio.]

†You shall see dame Errour so plaie her parte with a *leishe* of lovers, a male and twoo femalles, &c.
Riche his Farewell, 1581.

To LEASH, *v.* To unite by a leash.

And at his heels
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Hen. V*, Chorus 1st.

We may observe, that the hounds here leashed in are three in number, *famine, sword,* and *fire;* which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the *three*-headed dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's Midas, *leashed,* or *leasht,* was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash.* Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd;* but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leasht:*

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leasht*.
Act iv, sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leasht* on the single," means "a boy beaten on the taile *with a leathern thong.*" *Ibid.*

This thong could only be the *leash;* and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash;* better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv, 2.

Now Mercury indue thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Twelfth Night*, i, 5.
For I have ever verify'd my friends
(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that verity
Could, without lapsing, suffer; nay sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I have tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*. *Coriol.*, v, 2.
But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *leese,* which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Hasard is veray moder of *lesinges*,
And of deceite, and cursed forsweringes.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," &c. *Toxophilus*, p. 49, repr. See to LEESE.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's Ferme Ornée, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leswe.* Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use.

LEAST AND MOST, or MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,
Of Asia all the islands, *most and least.*
Mirror for Mag., Caracalla, p. 176.

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'Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,
Invenoming the hearts of *most and least*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended:

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with *least or most?* *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 73.

†*To* LEAVE. To cease to do a thing; to discontinue.

Yet *left* he not with lustfull eyes to gaze
Upon her beautye admirably cleere.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 62.

As I am told the pope hath sent divers bulls against this sport of bulling, yet it will not be *left*, the nation hath taken such an habituall delight in it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LEDDEN, or LEDEN. Language; from the Saxon *leden*, or *læden*, which originally meant Latin, being only a corruption of that word. Chaucer has used it, and from him Spenser, and other writers, probably took it. So Dante used *latino* for language in general:

E cantine gli angelli
Ciascuno in suo *latino*. *Cant.*, ii, 1.

Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 19.

A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech sung lovelays loud and shrill;
Her *leden* was like human language true.
Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 13.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 905.

It is observable that all these, except Spenser, apply it to the speech of birds, of which Chaucer set the example:

Through which she understode well every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* faine,
And couthe he answer in his *leden* again.
Cant. Tales, 10749, Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See LEIGER.

LEEFEKIES. Apparently some part of female dress, or of the materials of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes, their *leefekies*, their ruffes, their rings, shew them rather cardinals' curtisans than modest matrons.
Euph. to Philautus, N 1, b.

LEER, *s.* Complexion, colour; conjectured by Mr. Tollet to be formed from the Saxon *hleare*, facies. In Coles's Dictionary we have "*leer*, complexio." Skinner says, from *l'air du visage*. Gl. V. in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind of a better *leere* than you. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leere* (so as not to blush),
Look how the black slave smiles upon his father.
Titus Andr., iv, 2.

That in some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown and duskish, insomuch as not only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn upon the ground and other fruits of the earth.
Holland's Pliny, xxxi, 2, p. 403.

Once to the teat his lips he would not lay,
As though offended with their sullied *lear*.
Drayt. Moses, vol. iv, p. 1566.

Also for the cheek:

No ladie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce, and the teares trilling down his *leares*, say not so.
Holinshed, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see LERE.

LEER, *adj.*, is used in the sense of empty, and particularly applied to a horse without a rider; in which sense Skinner derives it from *gelær*, Saxon, &c. Coles has "a *leer horse*, vacuus."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.
Harringt. Ariost., xxxv, 64.

Hence a *leer* horse meant a led horse. In this sense Jonson has twice applied it to a drunkard, as being led in the train of another:

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the bawds, the author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him, in as good equipage as you would wish.
Barth. Fair, Induction, vol. iii, p. 282.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house,
And your *leer* drunkards, let me. *New Inn*, iv, 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "The word is sufficiently common in every part of Devonshire, in the sense of empty, as a "*leer* stomach," &c. In the Exmoor Courtship, the *leer* is properly explained as "the *hollow* under the ribs." What he adds of another sense of the word, not yet explained, may perhaps be answered by some interpretation here given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, does not seem to have any reference to this; it means rather, sly looks, oglings of quiet courtship, as the word is still used:

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings!* Oh the noise,
The noise we made! Act iv, sc. 2.

Leer side seems to be used for left side, in the following passages, that being the side on which such ornaments were worn:

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

And his hat turn'd up
With a silver clasp on his *leer* side. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for *leeward*.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a *lear* eye still, for fear it should escape him. *Earle, Microc.*, § 78.

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Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth; for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, &c., caddis; for the lute use the distaffe, &c.
Euphues, H 1 b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, &c. See LAIR.

LEER, *v.* To learn. See LERE.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learned shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties deep among,
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine.
Bp. Hall, in *Beloe's Anecd.*, vol. iv, p. 100.

Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.
Harr. Ariost., vii, 27.

"*Leere* their couth," there means "learn their lesson."

To LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch. *Johnson.*

But flow'rs distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet.
Shakesp. Sonnet 5; Suppl., i, 585.

They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,
Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.
B. Jons. Forest., No. 3, vol. vi, p. 311.

Father, we come not for advice in war,
But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 33.

You see the faire Angelica is gone,
So soone we *leése* that earst we sought so sore.
Harringt. Ariost., i, 19.

But seeing that a maister of a shyppe, be he never so cunninge, by the uncertainty of the wynde *leeseth* manye tymes both lyfe and goodes.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 218, mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorised version of the Bible, 1 Kings, xviii, 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been tacitly changed in the modern editions.

†When farmers by deere yeeres do *leese*,
And lawyers sweare to take no fees.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†Then by degrees,
Her corps all naturall heat doth softly *leese*,
And so growes cold. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

LEET, *s.* A manor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit* de justice," though so similar, has no connection with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Taming of Shrew, Induct.

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful?
Othello, iii, 3.

LEFUL, *adj.* Permitted or allowed; for leave-ful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *leveful* to each man or person of this singular religion," &c. See Todd.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monke to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *lefull* things, and lawfull.
Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., i, 143.

Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them to gather riches together.
Fox, p. 372, &c.

LEG, *s.* A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap.
All's Well, ii, 2.

I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums That are given for them.
Timon of Ath., i, 2.

Keeps us from fights,
Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights.
Beaumont's Letter to Jonson, B. & Fl., x, p. 365.

Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 342.

Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the residencer, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.
Earle, Microc., Char. 47.

See Bliss's edit., p. 317. Also Todd on this word.

†I have beeu faine of late, thorow his meanes, to sett *the better legg* afore, to handle some of my masters somwhat plainelie, and roughlye to, for theie thought I would droupe, but I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overborded by theis churles and tinkers.
Letter dated 1586.

†LEGACY. An embassy.

He came, and told his *legacy*.
Chapm. Il., vii, 348.

†LEGEANCE. For allegiance.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on Ignoramus. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for Rosabella, and says,

Hic est *legem pone*: hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ.
Act ii, sc. 7.

In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than legem dicere.
Heylin's Voy., p. 292.

They were all at our service for the *legem pone*.
Oxell's Rabelais, iv, 12.

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The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not Oremus for often delay.
Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.

But in this, here is nothing to bee abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee.
G. Minshul, Essayes in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

†LEGER. A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwelth withall, in having unlawfull sackes. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

†LEIF, *adj.* Dear. *I had leifer*, I had rather.

Thus we verily are driven and confined as guiltie and condemned persons unto the furthest parts of the earth; and those who are most *leife* and deere unto us shall bee slaves, enthralled againe unto the Alemans.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

I had leiffer (quoth he) that good men should move question, wherefore I have not deserved it. *Ibid.*

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, *s.* A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *licgan*, Saxon, to lie; from *legger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicent eruditi.*

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.
Measure for Meas., iii, 1.

I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her sweet. *Cymbel.*, i, 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio.

Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's
In Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.
Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 385.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i, p. 70.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairf. Tasso, l. 70.

A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 52.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear Vittoria's trial. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 279.

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:

That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it. *Isaac Walton. Compl. Angler*, i, 8, p. 163.

†For humours to *lie leidger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling-green,
They do observe each place, and company,
As strictly as a traveller or spye.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon. *Rich. III*, v, 3.

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:

Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love. v, 3.

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Much Ado, iii, 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.
Merch. of Venice, iv, 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Which then our *leisure* would not let us hear.
Rich. II, i, 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the leisure renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *l'aimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *leve-man*, from *leof*, dear, Saxon, and *man*; which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow wall-nut for his wife's *leman*.
Merry Wives W., iv, 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy *leman*; had'st it?
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

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Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my *lemman* that she 'gins to low'r?
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did pour into his *leman's* lap so fast.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 6.

Duessa says also,

And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy *leman* take.
Ibid., I, vii, 14.

LEME. See LEAME.

†LEND. A loan.

I have in the meadow a dainty she asse
That will appear better the bond to fill;
For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

†LENEFY. To soothe; to appease.

That sorowe whiche shall assaile me by reason of your absence, I will sweten and *lenefie* with contentation, &c.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing *lenger* light.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 30.

The *lenger* life, I wote, the greater sin.
Ibid., St. 43.

***To* LENGTH,** for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
Shall *length* your noble life in joyfulnesse.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.

†Drinke was ordain'd to *length* mans fainting breath,
And from that liquor, drunkards draw their death.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[It is common in the earlier writers.]

†Now have we noon wherwith we may
Lengthe oure lif fro day to day.
Cursor Mundi, f. 34.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly, insufficient; like the fare of old times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

To maintain you with bisket,
Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral virtue,
And *lenten* lectures. *Duke's Mistress*, by Shirley.

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good *lenten* answer. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

It was applied even to apparel, which was probably more homely and mortified in Lent:

Who can read,
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?
B. & Fl. Hon. M. Port., iv, 1.

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme, quoted in Romeo and Juliet, and the speech introducing it, we seem to learn that a stale hare might be used to make a pie in Lent, called there "a *lenten* pye." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. See HOAR.

Dryden has used *lenten*. See Johnson.

[The master of the revels usually exercised the power of granting to the players what were called *Lenten dispensations*, on the payment of a certain fee, in order to enable them to act in Lent on any day of the week excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, which were called Sermon days.]

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term borrowed from the old French poetry, and adopted by our writers in the same sense. It was the technical name for additional lines subjoined to a poem, or part of a poem, as from the author; conveying the moral, or addressing the piece to some patron. From *envoyer*, French. It is thus defined in the Dictionary of the French Academy, under *envoi:* "Couplet qui termine un chant royal, une ballade, et qui sert à adresser l'ouvrage à celui pour qui il a été fait." It is now, I believe, disused in French, as well as in English. Though it has the French article with it, our poets have generally prefixed the English also; for which reason I have placed it here, instead of under ENVOY. See Todd's Johnson, 4. *Envoy.*

Moth. Is not *l'envoy* a salve? *Arm.* No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been vain.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It lothed me a *l'envoy* here to write,
Of such a cruel, proud ambitious beast.
Mirr. for Mag., Porrex, 2d ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined to every history, which in the first were superscribed, *The Authoure.* They were merely the transitions from one tale to another; and in the edition of 1610, were entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:

Dost thou know the prisoner?—Do I know myself? I kept that for the *l'envoy*. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.*, iv, 1.

Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,
And clap it on St. Paul's; and after these
A *l'envoy* to the city for their sins.
B. & Fl. Wit without M., ii, 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *l'envoy*. *B.* "Thine if I were worth ought: and yet such as it skils not whose I am, if I be not thine, Jeronime."
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, iv, Anc. Dr., iii, 414.

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an expression for the *lues venerea.*

Yon ribald nag of Egypt,
Whom *leprosy* o'ertake, —— ——
Hoists sail, and flies. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 8.

Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her he loves, altho' for his sweet villanie he be brought to loathsome *leprosie.*
Greene's Disputation, &c., cited by Mr. Steevens.

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LERE, or LEAR, *s.*, for lore. Learning, knowledge, or lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *leare.*
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 4.
Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lear.*
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 262.
This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot,
When I was yong and wylde as now thou art.
But her good counsell I regarded not,
I markt it with my eares, not with my hart.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.
In many secret skils she had been conn'd her *lere.*
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 905.
With Ive, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*
Of Cuthbert. *Ibid.*, xxiv, p. 1139.
Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*
Of mickle courtesy. *Ibid., Ecl.*, 4, p. 1401.
But hee learn'd his *leere* of my sonne, his young master, whom I have brought up at Oxford.
Mother Bombie, D 4.

†**LESE.** To lose. See LEESE.

A bag for my bread,
And another for my cheese,
A little dog to follow me,
To gather what I *lese.*
Newest Acad. of Compl.

LESINGE, *s.* Losing, or loss. This must be distinguished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges,*

by showing how many things are lost thereby. *Toxoph.*, p. 49. He is mistaken as to the passage, but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes meant loss. See LEASING.

To **LESSOW,** *v.* To feed or pasture; from *leasowe*, a pasture. See LEASOW.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,
Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To **LET.** To hinder. *Lettan*, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.
Two Gent. of V., iii, 1.
Unhand me, gentlemen—
By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.
Haml., i, 4.
What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to hem.
Fairfax, Tasso, i, 27.
Why la you, who *lets* you now?
You may write quietly.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 394.

LET, *s.* A hinderance or impediment; from the verb.

And my speech intreats
That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace
Should not expel these inconveniences.
Henry V, v, 2.
Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 13.
He was detain'd with an unlookt for *let.*
Harrington's Ariosto, l. 14.
All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls
Beneath our conquests. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 164.

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethall* swoorde or deadlye launce.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, A a 7.
For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.
Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though he generally takes it in the proper signification of oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe.*
Julius Cæs., iii, 1.
The proudest nation that great Asia nurs'd,
Is now extinct in *lethe. Heywood's Iron Age*, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé.*

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of *absorbed in oblivion.*

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite,
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Ev'n 'till a *lethe'd* dulness. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 1.

†*To* **LETIFICATE.** To exhilarate.

Wine from sad hearts expelleth grief; and mine
Letificates, dilating when supine. *Owen's Epig.*, 1677.

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border (in which sense the lords *marchers* were lords of the borders, see MARCHES), privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because," says Minshew, "the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every countrey." Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marchas* seu limites transeundi, sibique jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de represailles, Jus marchium.*" Again: "*Marcha vel repræsalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." *In Voce Marcha*, No. 4. See also Blount's Glossographia in *Marque*, and *Law of Marque.* The erroneous form was very common.

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I read his *letters o' mart*, from this state granted
For the recov'ry of such losses as
He had received in Spain.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush i, 2
A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword;
A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun;
And *letters of mart* in's mouth, from the duke of Florence. *B. and Fl. Wife for a Month*, ii, 1.
With *letters* then of credence for himself, and *mart* for them,
He puts to sea for England.
Albions Engl., ii, 64, p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the same sense:

You'l spoil the Spaniards, by your *writ of mart*,
And I the Romans rob, by wit and art.
Epigrams, ii, 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow connected with old medical practice, for they are twice mentioned in connection with physicians.

1*st Phys.* Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be shaved, sir,
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iii, 1.
Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters,
Some with *lettice-caps*, some posset-drinks, some pills.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., act v, p. 197.
A *lettice cap* it weares and bearde not short.
Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minshew's Spanish Dictionary, that a *lettice-cap* was originally a *lattice-cap*, that is, a net cap, which resembles *lattice* work; often spelt lettice. See him in "*Lettise* bonnet, or cap for gentlewomen," and the Spanish *Albanega*, there referred to. In the ancient account of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all *lettice*, with barres of pouders, according to their degrees. *Nichol's Progr.*, vol. i, p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of net-work."

†LEVAIN. Apparently only another form of leaven, though in the second especially the meaning is obscure.

Sometimes, by his eternall self he swears,
That my son Isaac's number-passing heirs
Shall fill the land, and that his fruitfull race
Shall be the blessed *levain* of his grace. *Du Bartas.*
Love is a *leven*, and a loving kiss
The *leven* of a loving sweet-heart is.
Witts Recreations, 1640.

†LEVANT, *cloth of*. A cosmetic used by ladies in the 16th century.

To make a kind of cloth, called *cloth of Levant*, wherwith women do use to colour their face.
Secretes of Alexis.

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we seem to know no more than that the loser in it was to give up his place, to be occupied by another. Minshew gives it thus: "To play at *levell coil*, G. jouer à cul levé; *i. e.*, to play and lift up your taile when you have lost the game, and let another sit down in your place." Coles, in his English Dictionary, seems to derive it from the Italian, *leva il culo*, and calls it also *hitch-buttock*. In his Latin Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alternatim, cessim;" and, "to play at *level-coil*, vices ludendi præbere." Skinner is a little more particular, and says, "Vox tesseris globulosis ludentium propria;" an expression belonging to a game played with little round tesseræ. He also derives it from French and Italian. It is mentioned by Jonson:

Young justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.
Tale of a Tub, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old dramatists, it implies riot and disturbance; but I have seen it in no other passage. [But see below.] *Coil*, indeed, alone signifies riot or disturbance; but *level-coil* is not referred by any to the English words, but to French or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by Sylvester under the name of *levelsice*:

By tragick death's device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.
Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

In the margin we have this explanation:

A kinde of Christmas play; wherein each hunteth the other from his seat. The name seems derived from the French *leves sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*
†Yes, yes, sayes she; and told him than
What *levell-coyle* had bin.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.
†Buggins is drunke all night; all day he sleepes;
That is the *levell-coyle* that Buggins keeps. *Herrick.*
†He carelesly consumes his golden pelfe,
In getting which his father damn'd himselfe:
Whose soule (perhaps) in quenchlesse fire doth broile,
Whilst on the earth his sonne keepes *levell coile*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from LIEF, q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 33.
Me *lever* were with point of foe-man's speare be dead.
Ibid., III, ii, 6.
For I had *lever* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 94.

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest, and she is most *levest* to me.
Hist. of K. Arthur, 2d part, O b.

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LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson.* Also used for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

Come, sir, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labour.
B. and Fl. Double Marriage, ii, 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his brev'ate.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 609.

LEVIN. Lightning; from *hlifian*, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, vi, 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he tooke.
Ibid., VII, vi, 30.

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

†LEUSE. To loose, or untie.

Abstringo, to *leuse* that whiche was bounden.
Eliote's Dictionarie, 1559.

And the barbarians againe, fully bent to spend their lives for to gaine victorie, assayed to *leuse* our battaile so jointly knit together.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Merry W. W., v, 3.

†LIARS'-BENCH. A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

†LIATICA. A sort of wine.

With malmesie, muskadell, and corcica,
With white, red, claret, and *liatica*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To LIB, *v.* The same in the old northern dialect, as to glib in some others; namely, to castrate. See Ray's North Country Words. In Massinger's Renegado, the eunuch Carazie says,

Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libde* in the breech already. Act ii, sc. 1.

I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.
Massing. City Madam, ii, 2, p. 306.

That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,
But he must first take counsel of the signe.
Hall's Satires, ii, 7, p. 34.

He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no pain in your *libbing*, nor after it.
Brome's Court Beggar, act iv.

Shakespeare has used to GLIB, q. v.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 25.

She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or LEOPARD'S BANE. A general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfs-bane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfs-bane are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a venomous qualitie.
Lyte's Dodoens, p. 496.

I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards-bane*.
B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

†LIBBET. A staff, or club; a billet.

A beesome of byrche, for babes verye fit,
A longe lastinge *lybbet* for loubbers as meete.
Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, 1567.

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 317.

LIBERAL, *adj.*, sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor? *Othello*, ii, 1.

My lord, it lies not in Lorenzo's power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.
Spanish Tr., O. Pl., iii, 209.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms.
Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605, cit. St.

And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person. *B. and Fl. Captain.*

LIBERALLY, *adv.* Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene's Tu Qu., O. Pl., vii, 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2, p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the Devil is an Ass, a great part of scene 6, act ii, consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dotterel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with ladies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them

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by surprize, &c.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, *unless you be so*, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.
Rules of Civility, 1678, p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these attempts. See Cynthia's Revels, iii, 4; and O. Pl., ix, 237. Also Beaumont and Fletcher's Love's Pilgr., iv, 2.

†LIBERTINE. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an innate in a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapm. Il., xvi.

†LICAND. Pleasing; agreeable.

Mo. Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent;
So freah thou art, and therewith so *lycand*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

LICH, *adj*. Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor *lich*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 29.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, *i. e.*, the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (Cant. Tales, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See Johnson in *Lich*.

The shrieking *litch-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan foe, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Litchfield* is, whose name doth rightly sound,
There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying ground.
Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1118.

†LICKERISH. Dainty; nice.

Goe your wayes, you are *lickerish*. Allez, vous estes un croque-lardon.
French Schoolemaster, 1636.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do you wear your quoiff, with a London *licket*; your stamel petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown, with the tuftaffity cap, and the velvet lace! I must be a lady, and I will be a lady.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 209.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen *a London licket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

†LICTIER. A litter, or portable bed.

Qui aide à porter la lictiere. A servant that helped to carry his maisters *lictier*, or that was one of the six that carried him in his chaire.
Nomenclator.

†LID. A name formerly given to the cover of a book.

Involucrum, operculum libri, sittybus, Cicer. membrana aut involucrum, quo libri ab injuria temporis et pulverum integri conservantur. Enveloppoir, couverture. The cover or *lid* of a booke.
Nomenclator.

†LIE. "Who tells a *ly* to save his credit, wipes his nose on his sleeve to save his napkin." *Howell*, 1659.

A LIE WITH A LATCHET. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of Rabelais:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary, you'll find yourselves damnably mistaken, for that's a *lie with a latchet*; though 'twas Ælian, that long-bow man, that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as fast as a dog can trot.
B. v, ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the French. Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,
All the dogs in the town cannot match it.
Proverbial Phrases, p. 200.

†*To* LIE. To be in pawn.

Sir, answered the begger, I have a good suite of apparell in the next village which *lieth* not for above eightpence, if you will helpe me to that first I shall thinke myselfe beholding unto you.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†*To* LIE DOWN. To be brought to bed in childbirth.

I have brought into the world two children: of the first I was delivered before my friends thought me conceived; of the second, I went a whole yeere big, and yet when every one thought me ready to *lie down*, I did then quicken. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*
I promis'd her fair, that I would take care
Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
At Hartlepool town, where she should *lie down*;
Poor soul she believ'd me, as always she'd done.
The Hartlepool Tragedy, 1720.

LIEF, or LIEVE. Dear; from *leof*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.
Till her that squyre bespake: Madam, my *liefe*,
For God's deare love be not so willfull bent.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' prowes priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *liefe*.
Ibid., I, ix, 17.

Who was it, *lieve* son? speak ich pray thee, and quickly tell me that. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 37.
Next to king Edward art thou *leefe* to me.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 48.

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To have my sepulture
Neere unto him, which was to me most *leefe*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 326.

2. As an adverb, in the sense of willingly:

I hope not; I had as *lief* bear so much lead.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.—66, b.
I had as *lief* have heard the night-raven, come what plague could have come after it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
So, I had as *lief* as an angel I could swear as well as that gentleman. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

As *lieve*, or *leave*, is still popularly said, in the same sense.

LIEGE, *adj.* Bound, or held in feudal connection; from *ligius*, low Latin, which is originally from *ligo*, to bind. This word, as well as the Latin and French (*lige*) corresponding, is joined indifferently to lord or subject; *liege-lord* and *liege-man*.

We enjoin thee,
As thou art *liege-man* to us. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

It is applied both ways in the statutes. See Minshew. See also Du Cange in *Ligius*.

LIEGE, *s.* Usually a sovereign.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Rich. II, i, 3.

It is still in current use, particularly in the tragic drama, in this sense; but *liege* was used also for a subject. In one case it was an abbreviated term for *liege-lord*, in the other for *liege-man*, according to the double use of the adjective.

Such miracles can princes bring to pass
Among their *lieges*, whom they mind to heave
To honours false, who all their guests deceive.
Mirror for Mag., p. 400, by Baldwine.
But what avail'd the terror and the feare
Wherewith he kept his *lieges* under awe.
Ibid., p. 440, by Sackville.

LIEGEMAN, *s.* A subject, or person bound to feudal service under the sovereign.

Friends to this ground, and *liege-men* to the Dane.
Haml., i, 1.
This *liege-man* gan to wax more bold.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

LIEGER. See LEIGER.

†LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. The general of an army was formerly so called, he being considered the representative of his sovereign in the absence of the latter.

†LIFE. *I hold my life*, I am assured.

Now sayes hee, whether should I obey my parents, or John Taylor? Surely thy father, mounsieur, for he hath much need of a sonne that will father thee. Nay, such a father that gave him a hundred pound at parting, (*I hold my life* he meant with a purse for a parting blow.) *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To put no life in, to act negligently.

Rem negligenter agit. He goes carelesly about the matter. He *puts no life into the matter*. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.
Terence in English, 1614.

LIFTER. A thief. Shop-lifter is still used for one who steals out of shops. It is said that *hliftus*, in the Gothic, has the same meaning. Suppl. to Sh., i, 238.

Is he so young a man and so old a *lifter*.
Tro. and Cress., i, 2.
Broker, or pandar, cheater, or *lifter*.
Holland's Leaguer, cited by Todd.

To LIG. To lie. A word still used in the Scottish dialect; from *liggan*, Saxon.

Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbes would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 40.

Also Shep. Kal., May, 125.

†LIGBY. A bedfellow; a familiar term for a concubine.

Con. He is wed already, sir. Another wife would gar him be put down at gallows; and I would not be she for all the worldly good that e're I saw with both mine eyen. And o' my conscience I'll be none of his *ligby*, for twise so mickle. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

†LIGHT. In the sense of unchaste.

Though she were in the darke, she would appeare a *light* woman. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
Glycerium, meretrix, a *light house-wife*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†LIGHT-SKIRTS. A strumpet.

Hath not Shor's wife, although a *light-skirts* she,
Given him a chast long lasting memory.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
F. The purse serves for an art; but if I should briefly tell thee, what punkish art derived from her progenitors this *light-skirts* used towards me, thou wouldest laugh. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

LIGHT O' LOVE. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the original tune from an old MS., and it is inserted in the notes to Much Ado about Nothing, act iv, sc. 3.

Jul. Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*.
Luc. It is too heavy for so light a tune.
Two Gent. of Ver., i, 2.
Clap us into *light o' love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Beat.* Yea, *light o' love*, with your heels. *Much Ado*, iv, 3.
He'll dance the morris twenty mile an hour—
And gallops to the tune of *light o' love*.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, v, 2.

It is used occasionally as a phrase to denote a light woman:

Sure he has encountered
Some *light o' love* or other, and there means
To play at in and in for this night.
B. & Fl. Chances, i, 4.

So also:

Long. You *light o' love*, a word or two.
Maria. Your will, sir. *B. & Fl. Noble Gentlem.*, iv, 1.
Next them grew the dissembling daisie, to warn such *light o' love* wenches, not to trust every faire promise that such amorous bachelors make them.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2, b.

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LIGHTLY, *adv.* In the sense of commonly, usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Rich. III, iii, 1.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown; they hang the less still, play the pikes in the pond, eat whom they list.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 112.

And ye shall find verses made all of monosillables, and do very well, but *lightly* they be jambickes, bycause for the more part the accent falles sharpe upon every second word.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 102.

At which times *lightly*, though they be in the fields, they will spread their upper garments on the earth, and fall to their devotions. *Sandy's Travels*, L. i, p. 55.

But the Turkes do not *lightly* ride so fast as to put them unto either. *Ibid.*, p. 64.

In the authorized translation of Mark, ix, 39, it is used for ταχὺ, *i. e.*, readily, easily: καὶ δυνήσεται ταχὺ κακολογῆσαί με; "that can *lightly* speak evil of me."

LIGHTNING BEFORE DEATH. A proverbial phrase, partly deduced from observation of some extraordinary effort of nature, often made in sick persons just before death; and partly from a superstitious notion of an ominous and preternatural mirth, supposed to come on at that period, without any ostensible reason.

How oft' when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning before death*. O, how may I
Call this a *lightning?* *Rom. and Jul.*, v, 3.

And all this was, since after this he had not long to live,
This lightning flew before his death, which Pallas was to give. *Chapman's Hom. Il.*, xv, p. 213.

The idea here, as might be supposed, is not warranted by the original. On an old man's appearing very unaccountably merry, it is said,

He was never so before. If it be a *lightning before death*, the best is I am his heir.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 428.

Not that I lightning or fell thunder feare,
Unless that *lightning before death* appear.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, iii, 8, p. 125.

It is noticed by Ray, who inserts it as a proverb:

It's a *lightening before death*.

He remarks upon it,

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.
Ray's Proverbs, p. 59.

Daniel has made it the subject of a fine simile:

Thus, for the sicke, preserving nature strives
Against corruption and the loathsome grave;
When, out of death's cold hands, she backe reprives
Th' almost confounded spirits she faine would save;
And them cheeres up, illightens, and revives,
Making faint sicknesse words of health to have,
With lookes of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and his last.

So fares it with this late revived queene;
Whose victories, thus fortunately wonne,
Have but as onely *lightning* motions beene
Before the ruine that ensued thereon.
Civil Wars, vii, 93.

To **LIKE.** To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many as had beards that plea's'd me, complexions that *lik'd* me, and breaths that I defy'd not.
As you like it, Epilogue.—250, b.

And with her to dowry
Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;
The offer *likes* not. *Henry V*, Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,
Or that we proudly do what *like* us best.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 242.

I know men must, according to their spheare,
According to their proper motions, move;
And that course *likes* them best which they are on.
Daniel's Musophilus, p. 98.

The old court phrase of "and *like* your majesty," is well enough known to have meant, "an it *like* your majesty;" *i. e.*, if it please your majesty. It occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and *like your majesty*,
And will leave good castles in security.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb, translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus, Adag., p. 644. It means that bad things suit each other; coarse meat suits coarse mouths, as an ass eats the thistles for his salad. It is inserted by Ray, and explained, p. 130.

Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such thing of nought.
Like lettuse like lippes; a scab'd horse for a scald squire. *New Custome*, O. Pl., i, 267.

†**LIKELY.** Probable.

Fable. A tale not true but *likelie:* a fable: a feined devise. *Nomenclator.*

Good looking.

Before a month be ended she shall be married to a young king, being of a fair and comly personage, as *likely* to be seen. *History of Fortunatus*, 1682.

†**LIKRESSE.** For lickerous. Dainty.

Now, for such censure, this his chiefe defence is,
Their sugred tast best likes his *likresse* senses.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To **LILL**, *v.* To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 34.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* sugere, hoc a *lelle* papilla;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon *mæl*, a portion; *i. e.*, limb by limb; as *piece-meal*, which is still in use. See DROP-MEAL.

O that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.
Cymb., ii, 4.

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LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word. It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd has found it used as a verb by sir E. Sandys. It is found also in Milton and Dryden.

The warder of the brain
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A *limbeck* only. *Mach.*, i, 7.

His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes *limbecks* of fluxes and inflammations. *Clitus's Whimsies*, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed there to be, besides hell (infernus damnatorum), 1. A *limbus puerorum*, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.
Tit. Andr., iii, 1.

For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd of Satan, and of *limbo*, and of furies, and I know not what.
All's Well, v, 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following passage for a prison:

I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two beadles, that is to come.
Hen. VIII, v, 3.

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

What voice of damned ghost from *limbo* lake?
F. Q., I, ii, 32.

And elsewhere in his works. Here it has its proper sense:

Legions of sprites from *limbo's* prison got,
The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ix, 53.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular description of what he calls

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Par. Lost*, iii, 495.

Which he stores with

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
Or happiness, in this or th' other life:
All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,—
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth. Ver. 448, &c.

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from Ariosto's repository of lost things in the moon; to which, indeed, he directly refers:

Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have dream'd.
Ver. 459.

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

And up from darksome *lymbo's* dismall stage,
One Stygian bridge, from Plutoe's emperie
Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine, Rage,
Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impietie,
Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie.
Nicchol's England's Eliza, An. 1588; *Mirr. Mag.*, 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained of by Falstaff and others.

You rogue, here's *lime* in this *sack* too: there's nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is worse than a cup of *sack* with *lime* in it. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime was mixed with the wine in making "for conservation." *Voy.*, p. 379. But that cannot be what the tavern-keeper is accused of doing. It was probably used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, *s.*, for bird-lime. This was often separately used, which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in Shakespeare.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 2.

See Todd.

LIME, *v.* To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.
2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a hound. The string wherewith we lead a greyhound is called a lease; and for a hound a *lyome*.
Gentl. Recreat., 8vo ed., p. 15.

No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should have drawn after you by the scent rather.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 3.

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But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 25.

I have seen him smell out
Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.
Massinger, Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for lime-hound:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*. *Lear*, iii, 6.

Harrington, in his Ariosto, mentions the *lyme* from which the hound was so denominated:

His cosin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.
Book xli, St. 30.

In one author I find *line-hound*, probably from an idea that such was the proper form:

He can do miracles with his *line-hound*, who by his good education has more sophistry than his master.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as lime-hound.

LIME-TWIGS. Twigs covered with bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr. Joddrell has erroneously explained it, "a branch of the lime;" that is, of the lime-tree; and quotes this passage:

To birds the *lime-twig*, so
Is love to man an everlasting foe.
Fanshaw's Past. Fido, i, 4.

Donne has thus used it:

He throws,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See Todd's Johnson, for many more examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the limbs being the extremities or limits of the body.

Lastly hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*. *Winter's T.*, iii, 2.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.
Titana & Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Mr. Steevens.

†*To* LIMIT. To beg. From the begging friars called *limiters*.

Popishe friers were, and are, but ydlers and loytering vagabondes, good for nothing, but even as flies flie abroade upon all mennes meate, to fill themselves of other mens travels, even so doe they; for they go ydelly a *limiting* abrode, living upon the sweat of other mens travels.
Northbrooke against Dicing, &c., 1577.

LIMITER, or LIMITOUR, *s.* A friar licensed to beg within a certain district. A word more common in the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymiter*, &c.
Spens. Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 84.

What I am young, a goodly batcheler,
And must live like the lustie *limmiter*.
Drayton's Eclogues, edit. 1593, G 4, b.

This author afterwards considerably modernised his poems, by removing many of the obsolete words. In the latest edition, instead of the above lines, we read:

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,
But must do all that youth and love befit. P. 1420.

For surelye suche fables are not onely doulcet to passe the tyme withall, but gainfull also to theyr practisers, such as pardoners and *limittours* be.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., H 8.

†LIMLISTER. Perhaps a misprint. Florio, under *Cefalu*, has "a scornefull nickname, as we say a *limlifter*."

A. Cefalus, that is a *lymlister*, reach me a nutmeg, that is red, waightie, full, and without holes.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†LIMMER. A wretch; a base fellow.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshed.*

The foule ill take me, mistresse, quoth Meg, if I misreckon the *limmer* lowne one penny.
Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†LIMPIN. A limpet.

Tellina, mytulus. τελίνα, μύτλος. Athenæo. A *limpin*.
Nomenclator.

To LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit. Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch. Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till he be a-gallop.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th Intermean.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 35.

What, miller, are you up agin?
Nay then my flail shall never *lin*,
Until, &c.
Grim, O. Pl., xi, 241.

Before which time the wars could never *lin*.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 77.

So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 8.

Swift, in one of his playful effusions, in the correspondence with Stella, writes thus:

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD 'gins
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,

These proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off. *Journal, Lett.* xii.

†*Facit sedulo.* He doth the best he can: he never *linns*: he gives it not over: he is alwaies doing.
Terence in English, 1614.

†Fond world that nere thinkes on that aged man,
That Ariostoes old swift paced man,
Whose name is Tyme, who never *lins* to run.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

LIN. A pool, or watery moor; in Welch *llynn*.

The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolb., v, p. 75.

And therefore to recount her rivers from their *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.
Ibid., S. ix. p. 826

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The marginal note on which says, "Meres, or pools, from whence rivers spring." In Scotland it means a cataract; thus the falls of the river Clyde in that country, are called on the spot *lins*. But it also means a pool under a fall. See Jamieson.

†LINATIVE. A lenitive.

Thy *linative* appli'de, did ease my paine,
For though thou did forbid, twas no restraine.
Marie Magdalens Lamentations, 1601.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of green cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green dye employed upon them. The marginal note on the passage from Drayton's Polyolbion, song 25, says, "Lincoln anciently dyed the best *green* of England." COVENTRY BLUE was equally famous, and KENDALL GREEN. See those words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 5.
Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincoln green*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxv, p. 1162.
She's in a frock of *Lincoln green*,
Which colour likes her sight.
Drayt. Eclogue, ix, p. 1432.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lincoln green*:

An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with caps of red and blue.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1174.

And himself also in general:

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of *Lincoln green*,
And sent it by this lovely page
For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made a distinction:

He cloathed his men in *Lincoln green*,
And himself in scarlet red.
Pop. Ball., called Robin Hood's Garland, p. 43.

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the romance called the Mirror of Knighthood, which is mentioned by Cervantes among the books found in the library of Don Quixote. B. i, ch. 6. From the great celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity of the romance, her name was commonly used for a mistress. Jonson, having so introduced it, gives a sketch of her history:

A. Lindabrides! *Aso.* Ay, sir, the emperor Alicandroe's daughter, and the prince Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun; [Donzel del Phebo] she should have been married to him, but that the princess Claridiana, &c. *Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 2.

Thus she is mentioned also by Rowley, in the Match at Midnight:

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron is her reverend grannum. *Tim.* Niggers; I have read of her in the Mirror of Knighthood.
Act ii, O. Pl., vii, 7, 381.

This Spanish romance was translated into English by one Margaret Tyler, and published, in nine successive parts, between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was so well known at that period. The author of the novel of Kenilworth has taken advantage of this circumstance, to make his dialogue characteristic, when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word *Dabrides*, which occurs in one old play, I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-dabrides*. The sense suits exactly:

On my life, he has some swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order. *Lady Alimony*, i, 1 (1659).
†And she had but one eye neither, with as much zeal
As e'er knight-errant did his fair *Lindabrides*,
Or Claridiana. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1639.

†LINE. At line length.

Expulsum ludere, to strike a ball *at line length*, or to keepe up the ball from the ground.
Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple *line of life!* here's a small trifle of wives! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man. *Merch. Venice*, ii, 2.
You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,
And mean not to marry, by the *line of your life*.
B. Jons. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 80.

†LINEN-BALL. Some instrument of torture mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

LINENER. A linen-draper.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, ii, 5.
If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.

A LINGEL. A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingell* and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.
B. & Fl. Knight of the B. Pestle, act v, p. 438.
His awl and *lingel* in a thong,
His tar-box on his broad belt hung.
Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.
If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole;
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His *lingel* and his nawl. *Ibid.*, *Women Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

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Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugal*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense. The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;
There was no *link to colour Peter's hat*.
Taming of Shr., iv, 1.

This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of newe, *blackt over with the smoake of an old link*.
Greene's Mihil Mumchance, cited by Mr. Steevens.

†LINK-EXTINGUISHERS. Large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the linkmen for extinguishing their links. Many of these were still (1849) to be seen in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of the old squares.

†LINNE. Flax. Chapman uses it in his translation of the epithet λινοθώρηξ.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*. *Il.*, ii, 459.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Henry V*, Chorus 3.

I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to shoot against the poor captain of the gallifoyst.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 102.

Till you shall hear a culverin discharg'd
By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See COTSALE, *i. e.*, Cotswold.

†LIPARI. Appears to have been formerly a favorite wine.

Luna. And I will drink nothing but *Lipary* wine.
Key to the Rehearsal, 1704, p. 32.

What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink, wine, *Lippari-wine*.
The Slighted Maid, p. 83.

†LIP-CLIP, or LIP-CLAP. Kissing.

Some maids will get *lip-clip*, but let them beware of a *lip-clap*; for fear of maids they become mothers, and sing the doleful lullaby. *Poor Robin*, 1707.

Now the spring coming on, young wenches will grow wanton, and rather than live under a mothers nose, and a granams tongue, will venture a *lip-clap* and a *lap-clap* to get them a husband, when a little while after the cuckow sings at their door. *Ibid.*, 1693.

†LIP-LABOUR. Talk.

In briefe, my fruitlesse and worthy *lip-labour*, mixt with a deale of ayrie and non-substantiall matter, I gave his lordship, and the like requitall I bestowed on the right worshipfull Mr. Thomas Squibb, maior of Sarum. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LIPPIT. *To turn lippit*; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own. *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 283.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's Dict. du Vieux Langage, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England. [See TIPPET, where this article is corrected by Nares himself.]

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, Lipsbury pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, *that it was some village or other* fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called—*Lipsbury pinfold*: this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the altercation of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfold* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, ii, 2

Lipsbury pinfold may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but

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with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the *lips*. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchymists.

> Where should they
> Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded them?
> *Tempest*, v, 1.

There certainly is no reason to change liquor into '*lixir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See GILDED.

†LIRICUMPHANCY. The old popular name of some plant.

> The tufted daisy, violet,
> Hearts-ease, for lovers hard to get;
> The honey-suckle, rosemary,
> *Liricumphancy*, rose-parsley,
> Prickmadam, rocket, galant pink,
> And thousands more than I can think;
> Which do this month adorn each field,
> And sweet delight and pleasure yield.
> *Poor Robin*, 1746.

LIRIPOOP, or LIRIPIPPE, *s.* Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See Gent. Mag., 1818, vol. ii, p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *clero-peplus*. Kersey explains it, "a livery hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, cleropeplus." In Du Cange's Glossary, *Liripipium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *lüre-püpe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.*, l. iv. Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili—in tunicis partitis—cum capuciis brevibus, et *liripipiis* [malè *liripiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa caput advolutis." It was Somner who corrected that passage.

> With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.
> *Beehive*, I 7, cited by Capell.
> That they do not passe for all their miters, staves, hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippes*. *Ibid.*

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lyrippii* [for liripippii] Sorbonicæ Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii, p. 74. *Ozell.*

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III, says, "Their *lerripippes* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, act ii, sc. 1. Lyly twice used it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

> Theres a girl that knows her *lerripoop*.
> *Mother Bombie*, i, 3.
> Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerypoope*. *Sapho & Phao.*, i, 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "Qui sçait bien son roulet," by "one that knows his *liripoope*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctorial hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is made from the Flemish *liere-piipe*.

LIST, *s.*, in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

> I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 1.
> The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
> Of all our fortunes. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
> The ocean, overpeering of his *list*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

> Confine yourself but in a patient *list*. *Othello*, iv, 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. *List*, for desire or inclination; from to *list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do anything; or perhaps rather for lust.

> I find it still when I have *list* to sleep.
> *Othello*, ii, 1.

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Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the Eikon Basilike, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, *v.* To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear. *Macbeth*, ii, 2.

Which she long *listning*, softly askt againe
What mister wight it was that so did plaine.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.
Rowley's World Toss'd, &c., cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's Comus.

LITCH-OWL. See LICH-OWL.

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 26.

Sylvester has used by *litte and little*, for by little and little:

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,
By *litte and little* make cold coals to burn.
Du Bartas, I, i, 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from Chaucer. See Todd.

†LITERATE. The converse of illiterate.

A. As learned, you follow the *literate*, who while they subtilly argue, teach others how to operate.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†LITHE. Cheerful; glad.

Hee had mystaken his markes, in prophesying of suche notable tempest, consideryng it proved so *lythe* a day without appearance of any tempest to ensue.
Holinshed, 1577.

Supple; soft.

The billes of birds we see full oft,
Whiles they bee yong are *lith* and soft.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 438.

LITHER, *adj.* Soft, pliable, yielding; the comparative of *lithe*. From *lithe*, Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.
Look about you, 1600, cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther* and lasye.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 72.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phaon for mede to dooe the thynge, still daube theyr *lither* cheekes with peintynge.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., sign. F 2.

Also idle:

For Charles the French king in his feats not *lither*,
When we had rendred Rayner, Maunts, and Maine,
Found meane to win all Normandie againe.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or, perhaps, idleness. See the second sense of *lither*, in Todd.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, having once caught him, are driven into such a *lythernesse*, that they loose all their spirites.
Euphues and his Engl., p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness:

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen my strong arms? or is it the nature of love,—to breed numbness or *lytherness*, or I know not what languishing in my joints and sinews? *Lyly, Endymion*, iv, 3.

†LITHIE. Pliable; soft.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pillory, or stocks; or an engine uniting both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus—a kind of stockes for the necke and the feete: the pillorie, or *little-ease*.
Abr. Fleming's Nomencl., 196, b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellow's preaching a cause of al the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo, or *little-ease*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 105, b.

[According to a work published in 1738, called, "The Curiosity, or the General Library," p. 60, it was "a place of punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'prentices."]

LITTLEST. The regular superlative of little, though supplanted by least. Shakespeare has put it into the mouth of the player-king:

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear.
Haml., iii, 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his farewell.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheeks. *All's Well*, i, 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm
The precedent of pith and *livelihood*.
Shakesp. Venus and Adon., Suppl., i, 405.

Spenser writes it *livelihead*, which is equivalent. See Todd.

LIVELODE, for livelihood. Maintenance; from *life* and *lode*.

Ne by the law of nature
But that she gave like blessing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 145.

†LIVERINGS. A sort of pork sausages.

Tomaculum, Juvenal. Farciminis genus è porcina. Saucisse, saucisson. A kinde of puddings made of hogges flesh, which some call *liverings*. *Nomenclator*

LIVERY, *s.* Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, &c., into possession. *Livery and seisin* is

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also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As being her owne by *livery and seisin*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 37.

He sent a herauld before to Rome to demand *livery* of the man that had offended him.
North's Plut., p. 150.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II,

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters-patents that he hath
By his attornies-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,

I am denied to *sue my livery here*,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.
Ibid., ii, 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.
1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

And this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

If Cupid
Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,
H'as *sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.
E. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii, 1.

†There was an ancient use in Babylon,
When as a womans stocke was spent and gone,
Her living it was lawfull then to get,
Her carkasse out to *liverie* to let,
And Venus did allow the Cyprian dames
To get their livings by their bodies shames.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†LIVES-MAN. A living man.

Stilt. O give the duke some of the medicine.
Fer. What medicine talk'st thou of? what ayles my son?
Jer. O lord, father, and yee meane to be a *lives-man* take some of this. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, were venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the *water-lizard*, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided
As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in Macbeth.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes
Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula. Linn.* One of the Carriers in 1 Henry IV says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii, 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's Pliny warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds loaches, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the Trip to the Jubilee, sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See Donovan's Fishes, Pl. xxii. [Nares is mistaken in this explanation. A loche was a solid form of medicine to be swallowed by sucking.]

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibling roach.
Brit. Past., B. i, S. 1, p. 29.

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†LOACH. A simpleton.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence, for the good fortune he had in the happy finding of his rapier.
Jests of George Peele, n. d.

LOADSTAR, and LOADSMAN. See LODE-STAR, and LODESMAN.

†LOAFED-LETTUCE.

Laictue crespue, *loafed* or headed *lettice*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†*To* LOAT. The same as to LOUT.

And incredible it is, what obsequious *loating* and courting there is at Rome sundry waies to such persons as are without children.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a;* but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lath*. See Johnson on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told;
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure, but came his way.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 1313.

2. Hateful, offensive.

He would attain the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without *loathfull* lightnesse. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*, H 4, col. 2.

LOATHLY, *adj.* Hateful, detestable.

But barren hate,
Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

But if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*. *Othello*, iii, 4.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 44.

LOATHLY, or LOTHLY, *adv.* Unwillingly.

Seeing how *lothly* opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Lear*, ii, 1.

There is some licence in the use of the word in the above passage; it means, "With what unwillingness to enter into his views." It seems rather, by its position, to intimate that he opposed unwillingly.

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.
Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness. This word is little used, if at all; though there seems to be no reason why it should not.

And the fair soul herself
Weigh'd, between *lothness* and obedience, at
Which end the beam should bow. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of *lothness*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 9.

Johnson gives an example from Bacon also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt form of the word. See LAVE-EAR'D.

But take especial care
You button on your night cap.
M. After th' new fashion,
With his *loave ears* without it,
Lady Alimony, act ii, sign. F.

See in LUGGED.

LOB. A lubber, or clown. Skinner derives it from *lapp*, German; Minshew and others from λωβη. Both etymologies are unsatisfactory. Dr. Johnson says, in his note on the passage cited below, *lob*, *lubber*, *looby*, *lobcock*, all denote both inactivity of body and dulness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.
Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*. *Promos & Cass.*, Part ii, iii, 2.

It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.
Preston's Cambyses, cited by Steevens.

Should find Esau such a lout or a *lob*.
Jacob and Esau, ditto.

Mad Coridon do buz on clownish otes,
As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.
An Ould Facioned Love, by J. T., 1594.

To LOB, *v. a.* To hang down in a sluggish and stupid manner. Made from the substantive.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Henry V, iv, 2.

†LOB-COAT. A clown.

Cares not a groate
For such a *lob-coate*.
The Wit of a Woman, 1604.

†LOBCOCK. Anything clumsy; a lubber or clown.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wonne,
Unlesse he knew how to behave himselfe.
The Mous-Trap, 1606.

I am none of those heavy *lobcocks* that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach.
Caryll, Sir Salomon, 1671.

This hot weather shall make some so faint, that their lubbery-legs shall scarcely carry their *lobcock* body. Sweet speaking doth oft make a currish heart volent, and the best way is by humbleness to creep, where by pride we cannot march. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

LOB'S-POUND. Phrase, *To be laid in Lob's pound*, to be "laid by the heels, or clap'd up in jail." *Old Canting Dictionary*. Also any close or confined place, as, in the following lines, it means "behind the arras:"

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,
To marry her, and say he was the party
Found in *Lob's pound*. *Mass. D. of Milan*, iii, 2.

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as the site of LIPSBURY PINFOLD. In Hudibras this term is employed as a

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name for the stocks, into which the knight put Crowdero:

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threwst into *Lob's pound*. I, iii, 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a ludicrous application of it, in the case of one Lobb, a dissenting minister.

†But in what a fine pickle shou'd I be, if Mr. constable and his watch shou'd pick m' up and in wi' me to *Lobs-pound?* Out o' which damn'd kitchin, to morrow must I be dish'd up for the whipping post; and not ha' the benefit o' the layety to plead i' m' own defence. *Plautus, made English*, 1694.

To LOBSTARIZE, *v.* To go backward. A word most strangely coined by Sylvester, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep).
Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendent lock of hair, often plaited and tied with riband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did he cut off his till the year 1646. See Grainger, vol. ii, p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called The Unlovelyness of Love-locks, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a *lock*. *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 3.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a *lock* and *key:*

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a *key in his ear*, and a *lock hanging by it*. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if anything.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Mav. And a very good *lock*. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, iv, 6.

And who knows but he
May lose his ribband by it, in his *lock*
Dear as his saint. *B. & Fl. Coronation*, act i, p. 13.
His fashion too too fond, and loosly light,
A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,
Like to a woman's hair, well shewd, a woman's sprite.
Description of Aselges, in *Fletch. Purple Is.*, vii, 23.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers*. Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hud.*, I, i, 253.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorne, womanish, frizled, love-provoking haire, and *lovelockes*, growne now too much in fashion with comly pages, youthes, and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons.
Histriomastix, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I
Brought him a new periwig, with a *lock* at it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act ii, p. 451.

Farewel, signior,
Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.
Mor. Um! what an oversight was this of my barber! I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 203.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour?
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, D 2, b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-locke* hang dangling downe,
Kissing thy girdle-steed with falling pride?
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594, cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN. This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock, that opens with Amen*.
B. & Fl. Noble Gentl., act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the Heir:

As doth a *lock* that goes
With letters, for till every one be known,
The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

†*A* LOCK OF HAY. A bundle of hay.

For never would he touch a *locke of hay*,
Or smell unto a heape of provender
Untill he heard a noyse of trumpets sound,
Whereby he knew our meate was served in.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

So good cloaths ne'r lay in stable
Upon a *lock of hay*. *Musarum Deliciæ*, 1656.

†LOCK. *To be at his old lock*, to follow his old practices.

Trum. s. Why look you, colonel, he's at *old lock*, he's at's May-bees again.

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†LOCK-SPITTING. The term is still applied in Norfolk to a small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil*, 1668, p. 313.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts, shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

To poor maidens' marriages—
—I give per annum two hundred ells of *lockram*,
That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sails cut according to their burthens.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.

Thou thought'st, because I did wear *lockram* shirts,
I had no wit.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639, cit. St.

Let all the good you intended me, be a *lockram* coif, a blue gown, and a clean whip.
Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.

That is, give me the dress and discipline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockeram* napkins with weeping. *Greene's Never too late*, ditto.

Also, in his Vision.

His ruffe was of fine *lockeram*, stitched very fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; mentioned with primero and others. Sir John Harrington speaks of it as succeeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter [qu. barter?]
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their load.
Epigr., IV, 12.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.
Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 296.

In a note upon the latter passage, Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite disused." It is not described, however, nor mentioned in the Complete Gamester. The same passage seems to imply that it was played by three persons: "*She* and *I* will take *you*."

†Players turn puppets now at your desire,
In their mouth's nonsense, in their tail's a wire,
They fly through clouds of clouts, and show'rs of fire.
A kind of losing *loadum* in their game,
Where the worst writer has the greatest fame.
Rochester's Poems, ed. 1710, p. 55.

†Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbedge, and all-fours,
They squander out their precious hours.
Poor Robin, 1735.

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure; the leading star, by which mariners are guided; from *lædan*, Saxon, to lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone;* that is, leading or guiding stone.

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.
Mids. N. Dream, i, 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 484.

But, stay, what star shines yonder in the east?
The *loadstar* of my life, if Abigail.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 328.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heav'nly worth;
Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.
Sir J. Davies's Dedic. to Q. Eliz.

LODESMAN, *s.* A guide; a word formed by the same analogy, and used by Hall, in his Chronicle, where Henry V promises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T. Churchyard:

My *loadsmen* lack the skill
To passe the strayghtes, and safely bring
My barke to quiet port.
Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in *Censura Lit.*, ix, p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the reprinted edition of sir John Davies's Poem on Dancing, published in 1773, where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*
In this world's sea, t' avoid the rock of chance;
. Stan. 94.

it is given "Reason the *connoisseur*," &c. The word is found in Chaucer, as a pilot, and in others. See Todd.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, according to the fabulous division of it given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as portioned out to the three sons of Brutus, Locrinus, Camber, and Albanact; from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Albania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of Britain to have been that which distinguishes it into *Loëgria*, Cambria, and Albania, or to express myself more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland.
Gough's Camden, p. cxxviii.

His three sons, Locrine, Albanact, and Camber, divide the land by consent; Locrine had the middle part, *Loëgria;* Camber possessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Albania, now Scotland.
Milton's Hist. of Engl., Book i

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood
Extincted was in bloody Porrex raigne,
Among the princes in contention stood,
Who in the British throne by right should raigne;

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'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Logria* hight
I did long time usurp against all right.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loëgria*.

LOFT, *adj.* Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet repress,
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.
E. of Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 1.

LOFT, *s.* Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could it spie.
F. Q., V, vi, 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts*, xx, 9.

LOGGAT, or LOGGET, *s.* A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins:" "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as ninepins, or skettles, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Hamlet*, v, 1.
To play at *loggats*, nine holes, or ten pinnes.
An Old Collect. of Epigrams, &c., cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, *s.* A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sacke* be gone springing into a taverne,
I'll fetch him reeling out.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii, 2.

This may serve to illustrate HALTER-SACK, being a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

†LOKE. A lock, in the sense of a fleece of wool.

This shepheard ware a sheepe gray cloke,
Which was of the finest *loke*
That could be cut with sheere.
Drayton's Shep. Garl., 1593.

†*To* LOLL. To preach?

A smooth-tongu'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect,
Unto these times great praises did afford,
That brought, he said, the sun-shine of the Word.
The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *lold*.
Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 288.

†LOLPOOPING. Idling. A lazy fellow is still called a *loll-poop* in the dialect of East Anglia.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.
Homer's Ilias Burlesqu'd, 1722.

LOMBARD, *s.* A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard* street, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twise every day, which manner continued untill the 22 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchantes beganne their meeting in Cornehill at the Burse, since by her majestie named the Royall Exchange.
Survey of London, p. 157.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of trash,
Buy half the western world.
B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the Faery Queen, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his School of Shakespeare, p. 213.

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Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *somewhyle*, which is evidently right.

Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkenes fell *somewhyle*,
From heaven's blis, and everlasting rest.
F. Q., III, viii, 8.

To LONG, *v.* To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs. *Hen. V*, ii, 4.
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, &c. *Hen. VIII*, i, 2.
But he me first through pride and puissance strong
Assayld, not knowing what to arms doth *long*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 8.

Also B. III, C. iii, St. 58.

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *long* thereto.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii, 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the following passage, for longed for, or that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of,
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.
Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 7.

Or it may mean the journey which belongs to me, "my own journey."

†Quod he, maystresse,
No harme doutelesse;
It *longeth* for our order,
To hurt no man, &c. *Sir T. More*, 1557.

[*For long of*, on account of.]

†Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
And leave my summer hall undight,
And all *for long of* thee. *Drayton's Shep. Gar.*, 1593.

†LONG BOX. Wandering booksellers carried about their popular books for sale in a long box. The door of the theatre appears to have been a favorite station for them.

Catch. I shall live to see thee
Stand in a play-house doore with thy *long box*,
Thy half-crown library, and cry small books.
By a good godly sermon, gentlemen—
A judgment shewn upon a knot of drunkards—
A pill to purge out popery—the life
And death of Katherin Stubs—
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†LOOBY. A clown.

The spendthrift, and the plodding *looby*,
The nice sir Courtly, and the booby.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Now pronounced by seamen *luff*. Falconer's Marine Dictionary gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof* is said to occur in Hackluyt.

She once being *looft*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

[Phaer uses it adverbially.]

†Against Italia and Tyber's mouth lay *loof* at seas aright. *Virg. Æn.*, i, 16.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to look *for* babies there. To look closely and amorously into the eyes, so as to see the figures reflected in them. See BABIES. This seems to have been a common sport of lovers, since it is abundantly alluded to by various writers.

Can ye *look babies*, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their bandstrings? *B. & Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.
Viol. Will he play with me too?
Alin. Look babies in your eyes, my pretty sweet one;
There's a fine sport! *Ibid.*, iii, 6.

See also the Woman Hater, iii, 1.

When a young lady wrings you by the hand,—thus;
Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your locks, &c.
Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

In Poole's English Parnassus, among the phrases expressing the ways of lovers, is set down, "*Looking of babies in each other's eyes*," p. 420. Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:

While *in their* chrystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
Polyolbion, Song xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects at sea, refracted through a dense medium, and therefore seeming larger than they really are.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, viii, 2.

"She *looms* a great sail, magna videtur navis." *E. Coles' Dict.*

†To behold one of the 3 gallant spectacles in the world, a ship under sayle, *loming* (as they tearme it) indeede like a lyon pawing with his forfeet, heaving and setting, like a Musco beare bayted with excellent English dogs. *Sir T. Smith's Voiage in Russia*, 1605.

LOON, or LOWN, *s.* A term of reproach; as a stupid rascal, or the like; from the Dutch *loen*. *Loon* is yet common in Scotland, and seems only the northern pronunciation of *lown*. Neither word can strictly be called obsolete, though they are not much used, at least in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Macb.*, v, 3.
King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*. *Othello*, ii, 3.
You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the *loon* depart.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 328.
The sturdy beggar, and the lazy *lown*,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.
Honest Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, 466.

LOOS. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A Chaucerian word.

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Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world therby should glorifie his name.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 12.

See Church's Spenser. Several editions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and is probably the immediate origin of the English word:

A ta sainte divinité
Soit *los*, honeur, et potesté.
Mystere, Voy. Roquefort.

To LOOSE, *v. n.* To discharge an arrow. Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lowse:*

Lowsing must be much like. So quicke and harde that it be without all girdes, so soft and gentle, that the shaft fly not as it were sent out of a bowecase.
Toxoph., p. 203.

See him also *passim.*

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the cables:

And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, *loosing* thence, they sailed close by Crete. *Acts*, xxvii, 13.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, *s.* (from the preceding verb). The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery. Thus Drayton, speaking of archers:

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.
A surely levell'd shaft if Sent-clear had not seen,
And, in the very *loose*, not thrust himself between
His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd:
Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd.
Ibid., ix, p. 834.

The quotation from lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismission from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically:

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she doth dart them abroad with that sweete *loose*, and judiciall aime, that you would—here she comes, sir.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iii, 9.

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judiciall aime;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural:

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii, 57.

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies:

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me; if I go among the *loose-bodied gowns*, they cry a pox on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out of their hands. *Hon. Wh.*, Part 2, O. Pl., iii, 479.
What wench is't? tush, *loose-bodied* Margery.
More Fools yet, cited by Reed.

†LOP. A flea; probably from its leaping.

Episcopacy minc't, reforming Tweed
Hath sent us runts, even of her churches breed;
Lay-interlining clergy, a device
That's nick-name to the stuff call'd *lops* and lice.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

LOPE, *v.* To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train
And laughing *lope* to a tree.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 81.

†LOPE, *s.* A leap.

He makes no more to run on a rope,
Than a Puritan does of a bishop or pope,
And comes down with a vengeance at one single *lope.*
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 323.

LOPE-MAN, *s.*, if from the verb lope, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor; though skipper properly means *ship-man.*

God what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lope-man*,
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on't. *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent.*, iii, 4.

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Drayt. Barons Wars, I, 43.

This strengthens the interpretation of LOPE-MAN.

†LOQUENCE. Talking; chattering.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

LORD, *phr. O Lord, sir*, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundantly ridiculed by Shakespeare in All's Well that Ends Well, act ii, sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock,

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but being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my *O Lord, sir:* I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii, 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, *O Lord, sir!* and talk play-book oaths.
Cited by Steevens.

O God, sir, was equivalent; and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in Every Man out of his Humour, as going little further in his conversation:

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew; nothing but salutation; and *O God, sir;* and, it pleases you to say so, sir, &c. Act iii, sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, *O Lord, sir;* and, *O God, sir.*

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's The Case is Alter'd, act iii, vol. vii, p. 346, Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US. This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it of your eyes.
Love's Labour L., v, 2.

It seems they were sometimes printed:

It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door, as a *printed bill* on a *plague door.*
Histriomastix, cit. St.

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the yeere long: the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are atturnies and pettifoggers, who kill more than they cure. *Lord have mercy upon us* may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence. *Overbury's Characters*, P 2, b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more
Than *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door.
West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.

LORDING, *s.* A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. Thus:

Listen, lively *lordings* all.
Percy's Rel., i, p. 288.

This mode of address Spenser has imitated:

Then listen, *lordings!* if ye list to weet
The cause why Satyrane and Paridell
Mote not be entertayn'd. *F. Q.*, III, ix, 3.

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment:

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys:
You were pretty *lordings* then! *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

We find it also in serious and heroic language:

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 3.

Let *lordings* beware how aloft they do rise,
By princes and commons their climbing is watcht.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 85.

As he at counsell sat upon a day,
With other *lordings*, in the fatall tower. *Ibid.*, p. 756.

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, *s.* Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The *lore* of Christ both he and all his train
Of people black have kept and long imbrac'd.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 21.

Put for manner, or order:

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore.*
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 42.

LORE, *part.* Left; from the same Saxon origin as LORN, *infra.* It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb:

Neither of them she found where she them *lore.*
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 44.

Here it is a participle [lost]:

But lo she hath in vayne her time and labour *lore.*
Romeus & Jul., Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 319.

LOREL, *s.* A good-for-nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. *Lorean*, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
Of heav'n to demen so. *Spens. Sh. Kal., July*, 93.

Nor could affect such vain scurrility,
To please lewd *lorrels* in their foolery.
Drayt. Shep. Garl., Ecl., 3, ed. 1593.

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernised, and *lorrel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay *lorel*, wilde.
Mirr. for Mag., 364.

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the Sad Shepherd. He is described in the dram. pers. as "*Lorell* the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *losel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See Todd.

†Some ranne one way, some another, divers thoughte to have bin housed, and so to lurke in *lorelles* denne.
Holinshed, 1577.

†LORICE.

The tortoise useth origanum against the vipers poison. The foxes with the teares of *lorice* doe heale their wounds. And so almost every creature I beleeve hath a particular remedie.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

LORING. Instruction; from *lore*, knowledge.

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That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*.
Spens. F. Q., V, vii, 42.

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from *lorean*, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire Una *lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.*, I, iv, 2.
For she doth love elswhere, and then thy time is *lorne*.
Romeus and Jul., Suppl. to Sh., i, 282.
And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster swarved
From kind and kindnes, hast thy master *lorne*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*, forsaken by his love. Milton in Comus.

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest*, i, 4.

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from *los*, old French, and *losange*, of similar meaning; but used by Holinshed as if synonymous to *losel*. See Roquefort. It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallowes, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers* had done before them.
Holinshed, History of Scotland, D 8, col. 1.

LOSEL, *s.* A worthless fellow, one lost to all goodness; from the Saxon *losian*, to perish or be lost.

Now, ware thy throte, *losel*, thouse pay for all.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.
Peace, prating *losell*. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 36.
The whiles a *losell*, wandring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.
Provided common beggars, nor disordered *lossels*, who Men know provided for, or can, but labour none will do. *Alb. England*, chap. xxxix, p. 193.

Written also *lozel*:

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

See other instances in the note on the above.

†LOSING. A lozenge.

For to make *losings* to comfort the stomack.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

LOST AND WON, *phr.* This combination of words was commonly used, where *we* should employ but one of them, and formed a very customary phrase. There are other instances of such Pleonastic expressions; as, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's *lost and won*. *Macbeth*, i, 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Bagganburne
Ireland was *lost and wunne*.
Descr. of Ireland, A 2, col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently inhabited by turners of brazen candlesticks, and such noisy trades as produced great annoyance to the neighbours and passengers, whereby it became almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.
* * * *
Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.
B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metam., vol. vi, p. 118.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms the completest comment on the above passage:

This streete is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlestickes, chafingdishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton workes, and do afterwards turne them with the foot and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do tearme it), *making a lothsome noyce* to the by passers, that have not beene used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Loth*berie. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*,
Where they turn brazen candlesticks.
New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1636, cit. St.

Few or none compassionate his [the alchemist's] infelicitie, save only the metall-men of *Lothburie*, who expected for their grosser metalls ready vent by meanes of his philosophy. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 97.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise of this place, without mentioning the name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasionally in a proverbial sense to express unwillingness, being *loth*:

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,
For being spide about Cheapside. *Tusser*, p. 146.

†LOTS. A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written. They were dealt out like cards, the writing below, and great diversion was excited by the satirical distiches supposed to be descriptive of the characters of the persons who obtained them.

†LOVE. This word enters into many popular phrases.

Sha. No more of that, good Andrew, *as you love me*,
Keep in your wit. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
Niso. For loves sake, doe not press me to relate
So long a story now, when I have left
So short a time to live. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.
When passions are let loose without a bridle,
Then precious time is turnd to *love and idle*;
And that's the chiefest reason I can show,
Why fruit so often doth on Tyburne grow.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LOVES, *phr.* *Of all loves*, or *for all loves*. This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

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But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, *of all loves*; her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves*; I swoon almost with fear.
Mids. Night's Dr., ii, 3.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me see it.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

Conjuring his wife, *of all loves*, to prepare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-men.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 267.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell me what thou thinkest of this.
A Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii, 310.

Vecio, go, runne quickly to my father; desire him, *of all love*, to come over quickly to my house.
Menechmus, 6 pl., i, 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, *of all loves*, to come back againe. *Holinsh.*, p. 1064.

†LOVE, FAMILY OF. See FAMILY. This sect had a great reputation during the earlier half of the seventeenth century, at the time when the puritans were in the ascendancy, and the opponents of the latter had it continually in their mouths as a general reproach on all who pretended to dissent from the church on account of religious scruples. The name, and the pretended tenets, of the sect, gave rise to scandalous stories which are a frequent subject of allusion in the popular writers of the day.

Page. This; hee thinkes with the atheist there's no God but his mistresse, with the infidell no heaven but her smiles, with the papist no purgatory but her frownes, and with the *familie of love*, hold it lawfull to lie with her, though she be another mans wife.
Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†LOVE-BAG. A charm to procure love.

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

†LOVE-BRAT. A bastard.

Now by this four we plainly see,
Four *love brats* will be laid to thee:
And she that draws the same shall wed
Two rich husbands, and both well bred.
Old Chap-book.

LOVE-DAY, *s.* A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.
Titus Andr., i, 2.

See Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer; Glossary.

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your *love-lockes* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders *Lyly's Mydas*, iii, 2.

See LOCK.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosoever reades
May justly praise, and blame my *lovelesse* faire.
Daniel, Sonnet 2, to Delia.

Shenstone has used it. See Johnson.

LOVE-SOME, *a.* Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that *lovesome* I will not let,
My harte is holly on her set.
Skelton's Magnificence, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson's Dict. It is found in Chaucer's works.

†LOVE-TOOTH. *A love-tooth in the head*, an inclination to love.

Beleeve me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love tooth*, and in my minde there is nothing that more pearceth the heart of a beautifull lady, then writing, where thou maiest so set downe thy passions, and her perfection, as she shall have cause to thinke well of thee, and better of her selfe.
Lylie, Euphues and his England.

†LOVE-TRICK.

Lord, if thy peevish infant fights and flies,
With unpar'd weapons, at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to shew
An angry *love-trick* on his arm, or so.
Quarles's Emblems.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on at once, take my quiver and bowe,
Fette *Lovell* my hound, and my horne to blowe.
Historie of Jacob and Esau, 1568, cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and *Lovel* our dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the Mirror for Magistrates he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling lord Lovel a dog:

To *Lovel's* name I added more, *our dog*,
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 462.

LOVER, *s.* Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

Fewness and truth 'tis thus:
Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd.
Measure for Meas., i, 5.

How doth she tear her heare! her weede how doth she rent!
How fares the *lover*, hearing of her *lover's* banishment? *Romeus & Juliet*, Suppl. to Shak., i, 303.

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LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French. [From *lucanar.*]

Ne lighted was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candlelight.
Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 42.

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L 3.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew.

Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the bird enters:

Like to a cast of faulcons that pursue
A flight of pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their *louver*,
To save their lives, they hardly can recover
Sylv. Du Bart., I, iii, 2.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

†A *lover* where the smoke passeth out, fumarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†That he should decline the huge multitude of those that fled, no lesse than the fall of some ill framed and disjoynted *loover* of an high building.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†The huge frame of the amphi-theatre strongly raised up and wrought with Tiburtine stone, closely layed and couched together; up to the top and *loover* whereof hardly can a man see. *Ibid.*

†There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *loover* vapors breathes.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†If your ladyship be talking in the same room with any gentleman, I can read on a book, sing love songs, look up at the *loover-light*, hear and be deaf.
Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618.

†*Ala.* And, dost hear? bid him
Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out at the *lover-hole*: so commend us to
The precious owl, your master.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

LOVERY, *s.* Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples: [Warton (iii, 433), who quotes both these examples, explains it as "a turret usually placed between the chancel and the body of the church."]

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
And ruin'd house where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roofe upbraid,
Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovery*,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery?
Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 87.

Tuscus is trade-falne; yet great hope he'le rise,
For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares, and lies.
Marston, Scourge of Vill., ii, 5, p. 196.

LOUGH, *s.* A lake; pronounced *lock*, or rather with the northern guttural *gh*, which we cannot exactly imitate. It is an Irish and Erse word, still very current in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests hoar,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.
Fairfax, Tasso, i, 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry store,
As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian shore.
Drayton, Polyolb., Song xi, p. 861.

†For passing over Haerlam Mere, a huge inland *lough*, in company of his father, who had bin in Amsterdam. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothing-land*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west. Camden thus describes it:

Jam Wavenius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum viam sibi frustra molitur, peninsulam efficit non exiguam, quam *Lovingland* dicunt.
Edit. 2, p. 300.

When Waveny to the north——
In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay,
For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.
Drayt. Polyolb., xix, sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident wield,
His tritons made proclaim a nymphall to be held
In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*, where he
The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.
Ibid., B. xx, l. 3.

In Gough's edition of Camden it is called *Luthing-land*, and the lake Luthing.

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN. A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from *lourd*, heavy, and *lourdin*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent:

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countrie, in so much that soone after the name (*lord Dane*), being before tyme a woord of great awe and honour, grewe to a terme and bywoord of foule despight and reproach, being tourned (as it yet continueth) into *lourdaine*. Page 111.

The false derivation is here versified:

In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 588.

And here also:

Each house maintained such a Dane, that so they might prevent
Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how minds were bent:
Lord Dane the same was called then, to them a pleasing name,
Now odiously *lur-dane* say we, when idle mates we blame. *Warner's Albion's Engl.*, iv, 21, p. 102.

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Spenser has *loord*:

A lacsy *loord*, for nothing good to donne,
But stretched forth in ydleness always.
F. Q., III, vii, 12.

Siker, thous but a lasy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swink.
Ibid., Sheph. Kal., July, v. 33.

There was greater store of lewd *lourdaines* then of wise and learned lords, or of noble princes and governors.
Puttenham, Art of Engl. Poesie, lib. i, ch. 13.

And those sweet strains of tunefull pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lourdayns* clownish layes.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, K 2, edit. 1593.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in the following passage a heavy lighter is so called:

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewel sough unto the *lurden*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134, vol. vi, p. 287.

Milton has used it:

Lourdan, quoth the philosopher, thy folly, is as great as thy filth. *On Reformation*, B. ii, p. 266, fol. ed.

†Heare what the poet affirmes in an epigram upon a low-pac'd *lurdain*. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†Now comes the time, when honest farmers ply
Their wheat and barley, while the weather's dry;
Whilst lazy *lurdens* under hedges sleep,
And, in reward, a hungry Christmas keep.
Poor Robin, 1730.

[Hence the jocular expression of *fever-lurden*.]

†The 151 chapiter doth shew of an evyll fever the which doth comber yonge persons, named the *fever lurden*.—Among all the fevers I had almost forgotten the *fever lurden*, with the which many yonge men, yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons be sore infected now a dayes.

The cause of this infirmitie.—This fever doeth come naturally, or else by evill and slouthfull brynging up. If it doo come by nature, then this fever is uncurable, for it can never out of the flesh that is bred in the bone: if it come by slouthfull brynging up, it may be holpen by diligent labour.

A remedy.—There is nothing so good for the *fever lurden* as is unguentum baculinum, that is to saye. Take a sticke or wan of a yeard of length and more, and let it be as great as a mans fynger, &c.
Andr. Borde, ed. 1575.

To LOUT, *v. n.* To bow, to pay obeisance to. *Hlutan*, to bend, Saxon.

Tho' to him *louting* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed bin.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 13.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low like a for'ster green. *B. Jonson.*

To LOUT, or LOWT, *v. a.* Apparently, to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.
1 *Hen VI*, iv, 3.

The speaker alludes to the duke of Somerset, who had disappointed him in a supply of horse which he was to send. Johnson says to overpower; but the following passage, which Mr. Todd first noticed, seems to agree with that from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled, disgraced."

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 303.

†*To* LOUTER. To loiter.

Vagabond, in its proper sense, is one that wandreth about: and a rogue and a vagabond seeme to be all one, for the Latine words, vagus and vagabundus, signifie the one and the other. So as whosoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly*, is a rogue or vagabond, although he beggeth not.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620

LOW-BELL, *s.* A hand bell, used in fowling, to make the birds lie close, till, by a more violent noise, and a light, they are alarmed, and fly into the net.

The day being shut in, the air mild, without moonshine, take a *low-bell*, which must have a deep and hollow sound, for if it be shrill it is stark naught.
Gentleman's Recreation, Fowling, p. 39, 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell* makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful to them; but the sight of the fire much more terrible, which makes them instantly to fly up, and they become entangled in the net. *Ibid.*

Other directions are added. To this it is that allusion is made in Grubb's well-known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are
With light and with a *low-bell*.
Percy's Rel., iii, 321.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.
King's Art of Love, l. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of *low-bell*, or any other, is meant, where Petruchio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*. *B. and Fl. Wom. Prize*, i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Dutch, &c., but it was probably named from its *low*, or deep sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed as always to turn up low numbers. See HIGH-MEN.

Ascham indignantly enumerates various sorts of false dice:

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, gourdes to chop and change when they liste, to let the true dyse fall under the table, and so take up the false. *Toxoph.*, p. 50, repr.

Both high and low were fullams, being filled accordingly, so to come high or low numbers. See FULLAM.

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as high-fullams, 4, 5, 6; *low-fullams*, 1, 2, 3. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 9.

Bristle-dice are there also fully explained, which should have been given under that article:

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by sticking a hog's-bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over. *Ibid.*

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LOWER, *s.* A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they injoy their happy blooming flowre.
Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philocles was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield.
Sidney, cited by Todd.

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays of Shakespeare, particularly famous for personating Falstaff. He has been supposed to be the original; but if the date of his birth, 1576, which appears on a picture of him in the Ashmolean Museum, be accurate, he must have been too young for that part, when the First Part of Henry IV appeared. He figures in the induction to Marston's Malcontent, with other players. See O. Pl., iv, p. 11, &c. His name occurs in many plays of James the First's time. It appears that he played also Morose, in the Silent Woman; Volpone, in the Fox; Mammon, in the Alchemist; Melantius, in the Maid's Tragedy; Aubrey, in the Bloody Brother; and many other parts. See the edition of Shakespeare of 1813, vol. iii, p. 354; also p. 533. He and Taylor were managers after Heminge and Condell. Lowin and Taylor published the Wild-goose Chase of Beaumont and Fletcher, when it was recovered in 1652; prefixing a dedication "to the Honour'd Few, Lovers of Drammatic Poesie." It was printed in folio, to add to the edition of 1647, not having been to be found when that was published, which contains thirty-three plays, besides masques.

†**LOWMOST.** For lowest.

It skylleth not whither that good mens soules have gone, neyther into what place their karkases have bene throwen; aungels shall fynde them out, and gather them together from the fower quarters of the world, and againe from the hyghest pole of heaven, to the *lowmoste*. *Paraphrase on Erasmus*, 1548.

†**LOZE.**

Bay of Cadiz, where the earl of Essex, in the Swiftsure, a good sailer, gave a *loze* from the fleet, and came into the bay a mile before them.
Letter dated 1625.

LOZELL. See Losel.

†**LUBBERD.** A lubber.

P. Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Thus, whining, pray'd this great old *lubberd*,
The chinkes in's cheeks with tears all blubberd.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry, *we, we?*
Barth. Fair, iii, 2.

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubbarland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

†This month the weather being too hot for the lazy to work, it will be good for them to go into *Lubberland*, where the rocks are all of sugarcandy, and the rivers ebb and flow with pure canary; the timber of their houses is venison-pasty crust, the morter, of their custard, paragelled with sack posset; mince'd pies grow upon trees, and capons ready roasted fly about the country. Their faggots are made of Westphalia hams of bacon, and instead of withs, is bound about with sausages. There is also an high mountain made of Parmezan grated cheese, whereon dwell a people who do nothing else but make mackeroons, boiling them with capon-broth, and is continually hurling them about to whosoever can catch them.
Poor Robin, 1755.

†**LUBECK.** The beer of Lubeck was celebrated, and appears to have been very strong.

I think you're drunk
With *Lubeck beer* or Brunswick mum.
Albertus Wallenstein, 1639.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.
Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 464.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,
Whom by prepostrous charms thy lust hath raised
On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black
Than any tyrant's soul.
Decker, Hon. Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, p. 419.

LUBRICK, *adj.* Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no pander to him; and if I find
Any loose *lubrick* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,
And, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.
Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

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This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See Todd.

LUCE. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not between pike and *luce*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *luce* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.
Part I, chap. viii, p. 155.

The *luce* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old coat.
Merry W. W., i, 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt luce*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *luce*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *luces* or pikes, as the arms of justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, sir *Thomas Lucy*; and to convey a little good-humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivoque between *luce* and louse, which sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on sir Thomas Lucy, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

If *lowsie* is *Lucy*, as some folks miscall it,
Then *Lucy* is lowsie whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 409, &c. Three *luces* hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of Charlecot, as may be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes. The Fishmongers' Company is described by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-luces*, in a procession in 1298:

Then four salmons of silver on foure horses, and after them sixe and fortie armed knightes riding on horses made like *luces of the sea*. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 71.

The sea-pike, or *luce*, was the cod. See Cotgrave, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which pope Lucius is satirised, by comparing him to the fish *lucius*:

Lucius est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,
A quo discordat *Lucius* iste parum.
Art of Poesie, B. i, ch. 7, p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, *s.* A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

Let me have
My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.
Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois, act iii, Anc. Dr., iii, 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

The polecat, masterne, and the rich skind *Lucerns*
I know to chase. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.

In the life of sir Thomas Pope is mentioned a "black sattin gown, faced with *Luserne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7, where he quotes other authorities. Minshew thus describes it:

Lucerns, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the bignesse of a wolfe, of a colour betweene red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre.*

[Chapman uses the word in Il., xi, 417, where the original is θῶες, wolves, or perhaps jackalls.]

†As when a den of bloody *lucerns* cling
About a goodly palmed hart. . . . But mastered of his wound,
Embossed within a shady hill the *lucerns* charge him round.

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†LUCULENT. Clear, or fair. Lat.

Now to this aforesaid pavilion wearied with toyle and travaile, the great unresistable champion of the world, and the uncontrolable patron saint George comes: and seeing so bright and *luculent* a goddesse, (according as his necessitie required) demanded entertainement, whereby he might be refreshed after his laborious achivements and honourable endeavours.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LUCY, ST. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See Brady's Clavis Calend., ii, 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. Lucie is thus celebrated by Verstegan, in his Triumphe of Feminyne Saintes:

Because the idoles to adore
Lucia did refuse,
Shee threatned was shee should be thrust
Into the common stewes.
No, no, quoth shee; the mynd being pure
The body is unstaynd,
Then with the swoord shee martrid was,
And glorie so shee gaynd. *Poems*, 1601, p. 66.

'Tis the year's midnight, and it is the day's,
Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmasks.

Donne's Nocturnal upon St. Lucie's Day, being the Shortest Day, vol. ii, p. 43, ed. of 1779.

Think that they bury thee, and think that rite
Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.

Ibid., Progress of the Soul, vol. iii, 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'prentice, who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again; to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place.

Discoveries, vol. ix, p. 204, ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

A LUGGE, *s.*, for a slug, or sluggard. Anything heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, &c.—the other is a *lugge*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use.

Toxoph., p. 6, repr.

Of these bows he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugge*, it was not one whit the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did.

Ibid., p. 7.

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renownd
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "Auris lobus, auricula infima." In this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of Midas:

Can you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of justice Midas.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, *part. adj.* Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

The bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugged* indeed, and wounded very ill.

Hudibr., I, iii, 281.

So in a poem by captain John Smith:

Thy wants, wherewith thou long has tug'd,
And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*.

Wit Restored, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV, 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugged* sow looks.

Gayt. Fest. N., p. 52.

Head-lugged, Lear, iv, 2, is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or LOMBARD PYE. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called The Young Cook's Monitor, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard* pye, which is probably right; *i. e.* an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the cauls of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

†And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth; vizt. pullett and white broth, roaste beefe, pasty of beefe, roast turkey, *lumberpie*, capon, custurd, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.

Accounts of Carpenters' Company, Election Dinner, 1663.

†*A lumber pie.*—Take three or four sweet-breads of veal, parboil and mince them very small, then take the curd of a quart of milk, turned with three eggs, half a pound of almond-past, and a penny-loaf grated, mingle these together, then take a spoonful of sweet herbs minced very small, also six ounces of oringado, and mince it, then season all this with a quarter of sugar, and three nutmegs, then take five dates, and a quarter of a pint of cream, four yolks of eggs, three spoonfuls of rose-water, three or four marrow-bones,

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mingle all these together, except the marrow, then make it up in long boles, about the bigness of an egg, and in every bole put a good piece of marrow, put these into the pie; then put a quarter of a pound of butter, and half a sliced lemon, then make a caudle of white wine, sugar and verjuice, put it in when you take your pie out of the oven, you may use a grain of musk and ambergriece.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†LUMPE. To look sullen.

It did so gaule her at the harte, that now she beganne to froune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebande.

Riche his Farewell, 1581.

†LUMP-LOVE. Interested love.

Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd,
And all the delights of *lump-love* he enjoy'd;
His meat, and his mistress, and eke too his liquor,
Were all fit to please a fat rector or vicar.
Derry down, down, &c.

Old Song.

LUNES, *plur. s.* Lunacy, frenzy. French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the Merry Wives of Windsor:

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again. iv, 2.

But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines;* the older quartos, *vaine.*

In the Winter's Tale:

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king! beshrew them—
He must be told on't and he shall. ii, 2.

There it is authorised by the old editions.

In Troilus and Cressida we have,

Yea, watch
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. ii, 3.

In this place again it is Hanmer's emendation from *lines;* but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in Hamlet:

The terms of our estate may not endure,
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunes*. iii, 3.

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *brows*, the folio *lunacies;* so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

A LUNGIS, *s.* A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A slimme, slow-back, a dreaming gangrill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gangril* and *slangum*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in Cotgrave. Coles has it, "A *lungis*, procerus, bardus."

Knaves, varlet! what, *lungis!* give me a dozen of stools there.

Decker's Satiromastix, Orig. of Drama, iii, 119.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.

B. & Fl. Knight of Burn. Pestle, act ii.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lungis*.

Euph. and his Engl., P 1.

LUNGS, *s.* A fire-blower to a chemist.

That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs;*
With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match.

B. Jons. Execr. on Vulcan, vol. vi, 407.

Among the members of his philosophic college, Cowley mentions "two *lungs*, or chemical servants."

†*To* LURCH. To absorb.

Which *lurcheth* all provisions and maketh everything dear. *Bacon, Essay* xlv.

Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,
Each looke did *lurche* my harte.

Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,
Well done (quoth he) let him go beate the bush,
I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,
And pluck the net even at the present push.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 248.

LURDAIN. See LOURDEN.

LUSH, *adj.* Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hanmer had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Tempest*, ii, 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into Mids. N. Dr. instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.

Golding's Ovid, xv.

Also,

Shrubs *lush* and almost like a grystle.

Ibid., cited by Todd

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from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, *s.* A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *falourdin*, "A *luske*, lowt, lurden, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoyden."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk!* *Lingua*, O. PL, v, 241.

The *luske* in health is worser far
Than he that keeps his bed.
Kendal's Poems, 1577, I 7, cit. Cap.

†What thou great *luske*, said I, art thou so farre spent, that thou hast no hope to recover? what hast thou lost thy witte together with thy wealth?
Terence in English, 1614.

To LUSK, *v.*, from the former. To loll about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to fain an idle god,
That *lusks* in heav'n and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge him armes, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by him we get. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, vi, 30, p. 147.

Leaving the sensuall
Base hangers on, *lusking* at home in slime.
Marston, Sc. of Vill., iii, 8.

†Nay, now you puff, *lusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poor chain you run a feasting in.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 311.

LUSKISH, *adj.* Lazy; from LUSK.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1299.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-heard's brat, that lowsie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Sc. of Vill.*, i, 3, p. 184.

Eyther for a diligent labourer to be planted in a barrayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskishe* loyterer to be setled in a fertill ground.
Holinshed's History of Ireland, C 2, col. 1, cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, *s.* Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in vew
He shook off *luskishnesse*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, i, 35.

†LUSTER. A den of a wild beast. From Lat. *lustrum*.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shews abhorred death. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xvii.

LUSTICK, *adj.* Lusty, healthy, cheerful. The Dutch word *lust* is the same as the English, and *lustick* is only the English pronunciation of the adjective *lustigh*, which is derived from it, and answers to our *lusty*. The folio edition of Shakespeare spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Laf. Lustick*, as the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the better while I have a tooth in my head; why he's able to lead her a corranto.
All's well that ends w., ii, 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made ours;
As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers.
Jovial Crew, O. PL, x, 340.

Can walk a mile or two
As *lustique* as a boor.
Hans Beer-pot's Invisible Comedy, 1618, cited by Steevens.

What all *lustick*, all frolicksome?
Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as saying to his mistress,

Come yffrow, dye man is away gane, but ource be frolick, *lustick*, high speel, zing and daunce.
Weakest goes to the Wall, D 4, b.

†*To* LUSTRATE. To go round. Lat.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*,
Thrice at the stonie gate in vain he beats,
And from the hill, thrice tired, he retreats.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†LUSTY-GALLANT. The name of an old daunce, and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century.

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.
Nash's Terrors of the Night, 1594.

LUSTYHED, *s.* Lustiness, or rather lustfulness. The old termination *-hed*, or *-hood*, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton days that ever loosely led.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 3.

It is common in Spenser's writings.

That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,
And do despise both love and *lustyhead*.
Drayt. Ecl., 7, vol. iv, 1419.

†LUSTY-JUVENTUS. This was the title of an early morality play, the object of which was to picture especially "the frailty of youth." Hence the title became popular in the signification of a gay young man.

Old lad, and bold lad, such a boy, such a *lustie juventus*.

Well to their worke they goe, and both they jumble in one bed:
Worke so well they like, that they still like to be working. *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

†LUSTY-LAWRENCE. A good wencher. The term occurs in this sense in Dekker's Wonder of a Kingdom.

†*To* LUTE. To stop up with clay.

Than put all this composition into some violl, whiche must be well *luted* or clayed about the mouth, or so emplaistred that the clayeng or lutyng be higher than the violl. *Secretes of Mayster Alexis*, 1559.

Let them stand so seven days well covered and stopt, then after distill the same in ashes with an easie fire, all being well *luted*, for the space of four hours (lest the honey boil).
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†LUX. Expensiveness. Fr. *luxe*.

For the learning, the prudentiall state, knowledge, and austerity of the one, and the venerable opinion the peeple have of the abstemious and rigid condition of the other, specially of the Mendicants, seem to make som compensation for the *lux* and magnificence of the two last. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived

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LUXUR, *s.* A luxurious or lustful person; from *luxury*, in the sense of incontinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires,
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.
Revenger's Tragedy, O. Pl., iv, 307.

LUXURIOUS, *adj.* Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.
Much Ado a. N., iv, 1.
O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman.
Titus Andron., v, 1.
What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have?
Webster and Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i, 1.

LUXURY, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence. This is the sense of the word *luxuria*, in the usage of the schools. Hence *lussuria*, in Italian, has the same meaning, and *luxure*, in French. Capell calls it the *proper* sense of *luxuria*; but there his classical knowledge failed him. It never was so used, in the Latin language, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump, and potatoe finger, tickles these together! *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 2.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest. *Haml.*, i, 5.
But soft, I hear
Some vicious fool draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no such thing
As this chaste love we sing,
Peace, *luxury!* *B. Jons. Forest Ep.*, xii.
About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With sweltring hearts in flames of *luxury*.
Fletcher, Purple Island, vii, 20.

It is the description of Fornication, or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what nature taught 'em;—when *luxury* was unborn, at least untaught the art, to steal from a forbidden tree.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, i, 1.

[Chapman, Iliad, xxi, uses this word in a remarkable sense:]

†Would to heaven, Hector, the mightiest
Bred in this region, had imbrued his javelin in my breast,
That strong might fall by strong. Where now weak water's *luxury*
Must make my death blush; one heaven-born shall like a hogherd die,
Drowned in a dirty torrent's rage.

LYAM, or **LYME**. A string to lead a hound in. See LIME-HOUND.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's* ty'd.
Drayton, Nymphal 6, p. 1492.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*, I, by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-palm'd hart. *Ibid.*

LYBBET, *s.* A stick or staff.

A besome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.
Caveat for Common Cursitors, A 4, b.

These lines are there illustrated by a woodcut, representing the parts and composition of a birch-broom. [See LIBBET.]

LYDFORD LAW, *prov.* The law of Lydford, Devon; a proverbial saying, expressive of too hasty judgment, as where the judge condemns first, and hears the cause afterwards. Ray gives the proverb thus:

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lidford law*.
Prov., p. 239.

There is a facetious ballad preserved among the Harl. MSS., 2307, in which this law is the particular subject of inquiry. It begins,

I oft' have heard of *Lydford law*,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgement after.
At first I wond'red at it much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by the badness of the castle, where imprisonment was worse than death. There were, probably, stannary courts there. Ray thinks it a strong satire on the inhabitants of Lydford; but it was, possibly, no more than an exaggerated reflection on the summary proceedings of the stannary laws. The ballad is attributed to William Browne, the author of the pastorals, in Prince's Worthies of Devon, where it was first printed. It was reprinted by Shaw, in the Topographer, vol. ii, p. 380, with some additional remarks. See SCARBOROUGH WARNING.

LYFEN, *v.* Of uncertain meaning, observed only in these lines:

And with such sighs,
Laments, and acclamations *lyfen* it.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.

Can it mean enliven, or revive?

LYM. See LIME-HOUND.

LYMBO. See LIMBO.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him, by those *lymmers* and robbers.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., B b 4, col. 2.

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*. Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lymphault* smithe.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., C b.
He [Vulcan] plaieth the jester, now wyth hys *lymphaultyne*, now with skoffing, &c.
Ditto, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for *lymphaultyng*.

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LYRIBLIRING. A sort of cant or factitious word for warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,
Her ears where musike lives,
To heare and not despise
Thy *lyribliring* cries.
Pembr. Arcadia, iii, p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, *s.* An affected busybody; from *maccaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain.
Donne's Poems, p. 132.

A *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
Elegy on Donne, ed. 1650, *ibid.*

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *macaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a-dandy*.

MACE, *s.*, was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Massue*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murdrous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Julius Cæs.*, iv, 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*.
Spenser, cited by Steevens.

Proud Tarquinius
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.
Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St.

†MACE-ALE.

Let his diet be very good warme meates. Two mornings next following give him a little Mithridatum in clarified *mace ale*, and cause him to sweate an houre or two in his bed.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

MACHACHINA, *s.* A dancer of mattachine dances; from *Mattaccino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of Ariosto, but is not warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antike worke devised,
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,
Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,
Some look like dogs, and some like apes in vew.
B. vi, St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizor, such as I have seen in stage-playes, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the companie.
Anatomie of Ajax, sign. L, ii, 6 [1596].

But see MATTACHIN.

†*By* MACK. A popular oath.

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troules the bowle.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 130.

†MACKINS. Perhaps a diminutive of the preceding.

There is a new trade lately come up to be a vocation, I wis not what; they call 'em boets, a new name for beggars I thinke, since the statute against gypsies. I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my stye, by the *mackins!* Boets? heav'n shield him.
Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1643.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also MAHOUND, q. v.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.
Fairfax, Tasso, xii, 10.

But he that kil'd him shall abuy therefore,
By *Macon* and Lanfusa he doth sweare.
Harringt. Ariosto, xvi, 54.

MACULATION, *s.* Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

†MAD. *Like mad*, furiously, madly.

So that the Belgians, hearing what a clutter the Albionians made of their victory which they had got but by one spot of a die, they fell a making a bonfires and fire-works *like mad*, and rejoicing and triumphing for the great victory. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†MAD. An earthworm. See MOOLES.

†MADGE. A popular name for an owl, sometimes called a *madge-howlet*.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towrs to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside.
Du Bartas.

T' accompany his all-lamented herse,
In hobling, jobling, rumbling, tumbling verse,
Some smooth, some harsh, some shorter, and some long:
As sweet melodious as *madge-howlets* song.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill
You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.
Bp. Corbet to the D of Buck., Poems, . 70.

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It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Were you ever in Spaine?—I would have you go to *Madrill*, and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English oxe and roste him whole. *Fair Maid of the Inne*, iv, 2.

Again:

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrill*. *Ibid.*

I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, *s.* Magician. *Magus*, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadfull *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 14.

Spenser's *Archimage* means chief magician.

†MAGGOT-MAN.

My *maggot-man* Sam at the first Temple-gate
Will further inform you; if not, my wife Kate.
Carr's Comes Amoris, 1687.

†MAGGOT-PATED. Whimsical.

Mercury ill placed, gives a troublesome witt, a kind of a fantastick man, wholly bent to fool his estate and time away, in prating and trying of nice conclusions, and *maggot pated* whimsies, to no purpose.
Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 60.

MAGNIFICAL, *adj.* Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner, and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answere.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, p. 993.

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submisse courtesie and *magnificall* bounty. *Dorastus and Faunia*, A 3, cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 Chron., xxii, 5.

†MAGNIFIQUE. Used in the same sense.

This king at Boloigne was victorious;
In peace and warre, *magnifique*, glorious;
In his rage bounty he did oft expresse
His liberality to bee excesse.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAGNIFICO, *s.* A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See Coryat, vol. ii, pp. 7, 15, 32, repr.

Twenty merchants,
The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.
Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

For, be sure of this,
That the *magnifico* is much beloved. *Othello*, i, 2.

In the dramatis personæ of Ben Jonson's Fox, Volpone is called a *magnifico*, and he says to Mosca,

Mosca, go
Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets. Act v, sc. 3.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificoes* find it? *Hog has lost, &c.*, O. Pl., vi, 403.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has, "nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called *magnifici*, i. e., *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great Mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, giv't th' East India company;
There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monkey.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot-pies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st blood of man. *Macbeth*, iii, 4.

Augurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.
More Dissemblers besides Women, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggatapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering, &c., quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or MAHOUN. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See Macon. Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed;* but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellâsse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom, Mahon, Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagaunt and *Mahound* swore.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

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And fowly said; by *Makoune*, cursed thiefe
That direfull stroke thou dearly shalt aby.
Ibid., II, viii, 33.

Mars, or Minerva, *Makound*, Termagant,
Or whoso ere you are that fight against me.
Selinus, Emp. of the Turks, C 4, cit. Cap.

Of sundry faith together in that town,
The lesser part in Christ believed well,
The greater far were vot'ries to *Makown*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See MARIAN.

MAIDEN, *adj.*, as applied to a fortress, or fortified town, meant properly one that had never been taken, or was deemed impregnable. This is the true interpretation, and I believe still holds, in military language. Of Beauvais, on the Oise, the French writers say, "Elle se glorifie de n'avoir jamais été prise; ce qui l'a fait nommer *la Pucelle*." This explanation has been overlooked. See Todd.

†*A* MAIGNIE. A many.

A *maignie* of them the desier of bodyly health had occasioned so to doe; a good numbre, the straungenesse of miracles did move; and veraie manye did the vertue and power of the heavenly doctrine drawe unto him. *Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or fasten down her wings with a girdle.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.
B. and Fl. Philaster, act v, p. 171.

†MAIN. *A main pace*, quick walking.

But the left wing of the horsemen (considering a great number of them were yet disparkled asunder) being with much difficultie brought together, marched *a main pace*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†MAIN. A throw at dice.

And not unlike the use of foule gamesters, who having lost the *maine* by true judgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†MAINEPERNER. A bail.

Thou knoweat well ynough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *mayneperner*.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

†MAINTAIN. To back, as in betting, &c.

He shall not want those will *maintain* him for any sum. *Shirley's Coronation*, i, 1.

†MAINTENANTLY. Presently. From the Fr.

The Scottes encouraged a fresh, assayled theyr enimies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that *mayntenantly* both the winges of the Brytishe armie were utterly discomfited.
Holinshed, 1577.

To MAKE, *v.* To do, to be occupied in anything; a familiar use of the word. *What make you here?* that is, what brings you here? what is the occasion of your coming or being here? what are you about? It is very frequently used by Shakespeare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?* *As you like it*, i, 1.

But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what make you at Elsinour?* *Ros.* To visit you, my lord; no other occasion. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

So, in Love's Labour Lost, the King asks, "what *makes treason here?*" that is, "what business has treason in this place?" See also Timon of Athens, iii, 5, and Haml., i, 2.

What *mak'st thou here*, Time? thou, that to this minute
Never stood still by me?
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, vol. x, 563.

Night's bird, quoth he, what *mak'st thou in this place*,
To view my wretched miserable case?
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1310.

You that are more than our discreter fear
Dares praise, with such full art, what *make you here?*
Davenant to the Q. at Lady Anglesey's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives instances of this usage from Dryden. It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, &c. This is still used in Staffordshire, and other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

Why, at this hour, the *doors* are *made* against you.
Com. of Errors, iii, 1.

3. To *make*, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
B. Jons. Discov., vol. vii, p. 146, Whalley.

Addicted from their births so much to poësy,
That, in the mountains, those who scarce have seen a book,
Most skilfully will *make*, as though from art they took. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, Song iv, p. 731.

This word, and *maker*, are used in this sense by Chaucer; who has also *makings*, for poetical compositions.

4. To *make all split*, a phrase to express great violence.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split*. *Mids. Night's Dr.*, i, 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, p. 311.

Her wit I must employ upon this business, to prepare my next encounter, but in such a fashion as shall *make all split*. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 153.

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voyage, and a blustring tempest,
And *let all split*. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, v, 6.

5. To *make danger*, to try, a Latinism, *facere periculum;* which would be better rendered "to make experiment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger*,
Try what they are, try.—
B. and Fl. Loyal Subject, iii, 4.

Thou talk'st as if
Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will *make danger*,
If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.
B. and Fl. Prophetess, iv, 3.

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After seeing the above passages, there can be little doubt that the following, from the same authors, must be pointed so as to have the same meaning:

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely,
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else.
Bel. I shall *make danger*, sure. *Wildgoose Chase*, i, 2.

That is, I shall surely try; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To *make nice*, to scruple, or make objections to anything.

And he that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
K. John, iii, 4.

7. To *make fair weather*, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance bleare men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.
Ixion *makes faire weather* unto Jove,
That he might make foule worke with his faire love,
And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.
Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

†*To* MAKE. "You are upon a businesse that will either *make* you or mar you," *Howell*, 1659, *i. e.*, on a business of so much risk that, if it succeed, it will make your fortune, but if otherwise, will entirely ruin you.

To make a dog,

Those who said they were noble, and degenerated from it, were not exempted from the just effects of my choler; I did instruct them, that to be noble was not to ride a horse well, or to handle a sword, to man a hawk, or *to make a dogg*, nor to jut it in the streets with rich accoutrements. *History of Francion*, 1655.

To make much of,

M. Suffer me, I have begun *to make much of* him; O Chremes helpe me out with it still that it cease not.
C. Well, say that you spake with me, and conferred of the marriage. *Terence in English*, 1614.

To make a shoe,

A. To take away also purse, and money, they call it, *to make a shooe;* or else, to make a little liver.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MAKE, *s.* A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife; from *maca*, Saxon. It was used in the following proverb:

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for her *make.*
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.
All your parishioners,
As well your laicks, as your quiristers,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds,
If they be sped of loves; this is no season
To seek new *makes* in. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, i, 1.
And of faire Britomart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make.*
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 2.
Yet never durst he for his lady's sake
Break sword or launce, advanc'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Citharea's *make. Fairf. Tasso*, iv, 46.
Among whose spoils, great Solyman's fair *make,*
With her deare children, we did captive take.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 642.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's New Inn, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart;" which he thus interprets:

There 'tis exprest! first, by a purse of gold,
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, *makes,*
A heart with a light stuck in't, *a light heart.*
Act i, sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his *makes.*" O. Pl., i, 269.

MAKE-BATE, *s.* A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels; from to *make*, and *bate*, a quarrel. The same as BREED-BATE.

So that love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.
Pembr. Arcadia, B. ii, p. 150.
Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest *make-bates. Ibid.*, p. 200.
For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels,—they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched *make-bates.*
Barrow, Sermon on Rom. xii, 18.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of Virgil, calls Erinnys a *make-bate.* Hall has a similar compound, *make-fray:*

If brabbling *make-fray*, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.
B. iv, Sat. 4.

In Flecknoe's Enigmatical Characters, that of a *make-bate* is drawn at length. P. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word:

This sort of outrageous party-writers—are like a couple of *make-bates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves. *Examiner*, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his Familiar Letters (Lett. 35), who uses *make-debate* in the same sense (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word *make-peace:*

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.
Rich. II, i, 1.

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MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife,
The world will be thy widow still and weep.
Shakesp., Sonnet ix, Suppl., i, p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in Coles' Dictionary, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e., one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to MAKE, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greekes have named it, and how they deemed of it. The Greekes named him ποιητὴν, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word ποιεῖν, to *make:* wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdome, wee Englishmen have met with the Greekes in calling him a *maker*.
Sidney's Defence of Poesie, p. 506.

First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 148.

Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope
To profit and delight. *Ibid., Epil. to Staple of News.*

A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conformes with the Greeke word: for of ποιεῖν, to *make*, they call a *maker* poeta.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 1.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile.
Ibid., B. III, ch. i, p. 114.

Where he her soveraigne Ouse most happily doth meet,
And him the thrice-three maids, Apollo's offspring, greet
With all their sacred gifts; thus expert being grown
In musick, and besides, a curious *maker* known.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 948.

So also he says of Ben Jonson:

And for a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.
Elegies, vol. iv, p. 1257.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in Todd's Johnson, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

†Our elder poets graces had, those all
She now determined to unite in one,
So to surpass herself, and called him Browne;
That beggar'd by his birth, she's now so poor,
That of true *makers* she can make no more.
Verses prefixed to Browne's Pastorals.

†After this noble earle his untimely decease, sir Anthony Sentleger was returned into Irelande lord deputie, who was a wise man and a wary gentleman, a valiant servitour in warre, and a good justicer in peace, properly learned, a good *maker* in the Englishe, having gravitie so enterlaced with pleasantnesse, as with an exceeding good grace he would attaine the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without loathfull lightnesse. *Holinshed*, 1577.

MALE, or MAIL, *s.* A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Malle*, French. Still used for the post-bag, and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See Minshew in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No l'envoy, no salve in the *male*, sir.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Who invented these monsters first did it to a gostly ende,
To have a *male* readie to put in other folkes stuff.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 220.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.
Tamburlane, 1590, cit. St.

Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean. *Tusser's Husb.*, p. 131.

Mr. Todd has found *malet* in this sense, for which he cites Shelton's Don Quixote, iii, 9.

MALE-COTOON, or MELICOTTON. A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoniatum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

Peaches, apricots,
And *male-cotoons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large-siz'd bullets.
Ordinary, O Pl., x, 230.

A wife here, with a strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, i, 2.

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Maleficia*, Latin.

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 1153.

MALENGINE, *s.* Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine*, or *ingene*, ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never priefe
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremitye.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 53.

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtile in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.
Ibid., V, ix, 5.

It is old French also. See *Lucombe*.

MALGRADO, *adv.* In despite of, notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 360.

***To* MALICE,** *v. a.* To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 39.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.
Ibid., Hymn of Heavenly Love, v. 237.

His enemies, that his worth *maliced*,
Who both the land, and him, did much abuse.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 48.

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Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about to *malice* thy pretence.
E. of Surrey's Songes and Sonnettes, p. 7.
I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jons. Every M. out of his H., v, 11.

†MALICE. Sorcery; witchcraft. It is the old law-term, *malitia*.

It is some *malice* hath laid this poison on her.
Shirley's Love Tricks, ii, 2.

MALICHO, *s.* It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry, this is *miching malicho*; it means mischief.
Haml., iii, 2.

By "*miching malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to MICH. Or it may mean *mischief*, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *mincing malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be *delicate mischief*. See MINCING.

To MALIGN, *v. a.* To regard with malignity, or to act accordingly.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.
Pericles, v, 1.
But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.
B. Jons. Discov., p. 104.

See Johnson.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, *s.* Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's *malison* chave, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 13.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hanmer says, a stuffed figure of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse purposes, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin* and *maukin* are the same. See Minshew. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.
None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*
Not worth the time of day. It pierc'd me through.
Pericles, iv, 4, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 115.

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

In Middleton's Witch is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I. Act iii, sc. 2.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See GRIMALKIN.

MALL, *s.* A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Eftsoones one of those villeins did him rap
Upon his headpeece, with his yron *mall*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 42.

i. e., a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a gyaunt huge and tall,
Who him disarmed, dissolute, dismaid,
Unwares surprised, and with mighty *mall*
The monster mercilesse him made to fall.
Ibid., I, vii, 51.

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mall* did also mean a violent blow. "A *mall*, mallei ictus." *Coles' Dict.*

To MALL, *v.* To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. Coles has "to *mall*, batuo, tundo." Batuo is a Plautine word.

But the sad steele seiz'd not, where it was hight,
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,
And lighting on his horse's head, him quite did *mall*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 8.

MALLENDERS, *s.* A disease incident to horses, consisting of cracks in the knees, producing ulcers; a term still in use among those who have the care of horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallanders*, the scratches, the crown scab. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, act ii.

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MALLIGO, *s.* A corruption of Malaga, or the wine there produced.

Your strong sackes are of the islands of the Canaries, and of *Malligo*. *G. Markham, Engl. Housew.*, p. 162.
And *Malligo* glasses fox thee. *Spanish Gipsy*, iii, 1.

MALT-HORSE, *s.* Twice used by Shakespeare as a term of reproach. The *malt-horses* were probably strong, heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, ideot, patch!
Com. of Errors, iii, 1.
You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge!
Taming of Shrew, iv, 1.

MALT-WORM, *s.* A familiar word for a lover of ale, one who lives on the juice of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *malt-worms*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

See also 2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,
Even as a *mault-worme* shold.
Old Ballad, in *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 21.
You shall purchase the prayers of all the alewives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and a customer.
Life and Death of Jack Straw, 1593, cit. St.

So Drunken Barnaby:

Qui per orbem ducens Iter
Titulo *ebrii* insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,
And with stile of *Malt-worm* graced. *Journ.*, P. iv.

MALTALENT, *s.* Spleen, bad disposition or inclination.

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalent*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

†**MAM and DAD,** childish words for mother and father, are of considerable antiquity in our language.

Thou untir'd travelling admired jemme,
No man that's wise will liken thee to them.
The calfe, thy booke, may call thee sire and dam,
Thy body is the dad, thy minde the *mam*.
Thy toylesome carkasse got this child of worth,
Which thy elaborate wit produced forth.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

***To* MAMMER,** *v.* To hesitate, to stand muttering, and in doubt. I never saw a more unhappy conjecture than that of Hanmer, that this word is formed from the French *m'amour*; "which," says he, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer." Capell's is probable: he explains it, to speak with hesitation, like infants just beginning to prattle, whose first word is *mam, mam*.

I wonder in my soul
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello*, iii, 3.
Ye, when she daygnes to send for him, than *mammering* he doth doute. *Drant's* 3 *Sat.* 2 *B. of Horace*, 1567, cited by Steevens.

MAMMERING, *s.*, from the above. Hesitation, confusion.

It would not hold,
But burst in twaine, with his continuall hammering,
And left the pagan in no little *mammering*.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlvi, 106.
Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, beeing in a *mammering* what to answere.
Euphues & his Engl., Y 3, b.
†Whom should I aske for her? what way were it best for mee to goe? I stand in a *mammering*.
Terence in English, 1614.
†But is not this Thais which I see? Its even she. I am in a *mammering*: ah, what should I do! *Ibid.*

MAMMET, *s.* A puppet, or doll; a diminutive of *mam*. "Quasi dicat parvam matrem, seu matronulam." *Minshew*. "*Mammets*, puppets, icunculæ." *Coles*. "Icunculæ — *mammets*, or puppets that goe by devises of wyer or strings, as though they had life and moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 308. It has been supposed to be a corruption of *movement*.

This is no world,
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 3.
I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets*.
Every Woman in her Humour, 1609, cit. St.
Nash the ape of Greene, Greene the ape of Euphues, Euphues the ape of Envy, the three famous *mammets* of the press.
Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., Book iii, beg.

Often used as a jocular term of reproach to young women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortunes tender,
To answer I'll not wed—I cannot love.
Romeo & Jul., iii, 5.
'Slight! you are a *mammet*! O I could touse you now.
B. Jons. Alchemist, v, 5.

It was sometimes written *maumet*:

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swinge 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, act iv, p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Mahumet* gods," as some copies have it. The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compace, all the goddes that we call *mawmetts* and ydolles.
Romance of Virgilius, cit. by Steevens.

Holinshed also speaks of "*mawmets* and idols." *Hist. of Engl.*, p. 108. Ruddiman, in the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, favours the derivation from Mahomet, in *Mawmentis*. [See MAUMET.]

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so called, who kept a tippling and victualling house, in Tower-street ward. The buildings, says Stowe, which had once been a lodging for the princes of Wales, had in his time

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Fallen to ruine, and beene letten out for stabling of horses, to tiplers of beere, and such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a great part thereof) for victualing. *Stowe's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, *s.* One of the names of the birds of Paradise; taken from the French.

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous birds *mamuques*.
(Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky
Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly.)
None knows their nest, none knows the dam that breeds them;
Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them;
Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends,
Till with their flight their unknown lives-date ends.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, 5.

This is most literally from the original; and all these fables were currently believed till of late years. They are again alluded to in a description of Wisdom:

Last Wisdom coms, with sober countenance,
To th' ever-bowrs her oft aloft t'advance,
The light *mamuques* wingless wings she has.
Ibid., II, ii, 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude, to denote other beings, particularly in low and jocular language. The devil was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by his horns.
Merry W. W., v, 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the *devil*.
Jeronimo, Part 1st, O. Pl., iii, 85.

Exp. But was the *devil* a proper *man*, gossip? *Mirth.* As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.

The speakers there mean, however, the man who acted the devil; yet the expression was clearly suggested by the customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quoted in the Memoirs of P. P.:

Do all we can,
Death is a *man*,
That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges; well, *God* 's a good *man*. *Much Ado ab. Noth.*, iii, 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know ryght well,
He will say, that *God is a good man*,
He can make him no better, and say the best he can.
Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus, Origin of Drama, i, 141.

For *God* is hold *a right wise man*.
A Merry Geste of Robin Hoode, bl. let., cit St.

†He is his owne *man*: he liveth as he list; he is under no mans controlment.
Terence, MS. trans. 1619.

MANCHET, *s.* The finest white rolls. *Michette*, French. *Skinner*. Or from *main*, because small enough to be held within the hand. *Minshew*. It has surely no reference to *cheat*, which was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil leaze;
The finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For fineness of the bread, doth look like common cheat. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 959.

The *manchet* fine, on highe estates bestowe,
The courser cheate, the baser sorte must proove.
Whitney's Emblems, Part I, p. 79.

See CHEAT-BREAD.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is made without leaven. *Haven of Health*, cap. iv, p. 25.

Right, sir; here's three shillings and sixpence, for a pottle and a *manchet*. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 283.

See Johnson.

†Lady of *Arundels manchet*.—Take a bushel of fine wheat-flower, twenty eggs, three pound of fresh butter, then take as much salt and barm as to the ordinary *manchet*, temper it together with new milk pretty hot, then let it lie the space of half an hour to rise, so you may work it up into bread, and bake it, let not your oven be too hot.
True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†Take a quart of cream, put thereto a pound of beef-suet minced small, put it into the cream, and season it with nutmeg, cinnamon, and rose-water, put to it eight eggs, and but four whites, and two grated *manchets*; mingle them well together, and put them in a butter'd dish; bake it, and being baked, scrape on sugar, and serve it.
The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

MANCIPATE, *part. adj.*, for mancipated. Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men. *Holinshed*, vol. i, m 8, col. 1.

MANCIPLE, *s.* A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe nowhere else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnisht with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the colledg audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii, p. 273, folio prose works.

†MANDILION. A soldier's cloak or cassock. "A loose cassock, such as souldiers used to wear." *Blount*. It was called also a *mandevile*. The name was derived from the Italian.

A loose hanging garment, much like to our jacket or jumps, but without sleeves, only having holes to put

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the arms through; yet some were made with sleeves, but for no other use than to hang on the back
Randle Holme.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold at night did soldiers use to wrap.
Chapm. Il., x, 120.

Then on he puts his painted garment new,
And peacock-like himself doth often view,
Looks on his shadow, and in proud amaze
Admires the hand that had the art to cause
So many severall parts to meet in one,
To fashion thus the quaint *mandilion*.
Du Bartas.

His blankets are two souldiers *mandilions;* his cradle is the hollow backe-peece of a rustie armour.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Hee looketh as though he quenched his thirst with whay and water rather then with wine and stout beere, and his *mandilion* edged round about with the stigmaticall Latine word, fur. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him goe along time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves, one asking him why he dealt so sleevelesly with the poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for feare he flie away.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MANDRAGORA, properly **MANDRAGORAS**, *s.* The Latin name of the herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*, or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly, "The ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte says, in his translation of Dodoens,

It is most dangerous to receive into the body the juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsiness, like opium.
Lyte's Dodoens, p. 438, ed. 1578.

And Gerard:

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many faculties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none proper unto it, save those that depend upon the drowsie and sleeping power thereof.
Herbal, in *Mandragoras.*

Give me to drink *mandragora.*
Char. Why, madam?
Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time
My Antony is away. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 5.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Othello*, iii, 3.

I am deaf, I do not hear you; I have stopt mine ears with shoemaker's wax, and drank lethe and *mandragora* to forget you. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 291.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep.
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under its other name of MANDRAKE.

MANDRAKE, *s.* The English name of the above-mentioned plant, MANDRAGORAS, concerning which some very superstitious notions prevailed. An inferior degree of animal life was attributed to it; and it was commonly supposed that, when torn from the ground, it uttered groans of so pernicious a nature, that the person who committed the violence went mad or died. To escape that danger, it was recommended to tie one end of a string to the plant and the other to a dog, upon whom the fatal groan would then discharge its whole malignity. See Bulleine's Bulwarke of Defence against Sicknesse, p. 41. These strange notions arose, probably, from the little less fanciful comparison of the root to the human figure; strengthened, doubtless, in England by the accidental circumstance of *man* being the first syllable of the word. The ancients, however, made the same comparison of its form:

Quamvis *semihominis*, vesano gramine fœta,
Mandragoræ pariat flores.
Columella, de l. Hort., v. 19.

The white mandrake, which they called the male, was that whose root bore this resemblance. Lyte says of it, "The roote is great and white, not muche unlyke a radishe roote, divided into two or three partes, and sometimes growing one upon another, almost lyke the thighes and legges of a man." *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 437. Here it is supposed to cause death:

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent, &c. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Would when I first saw her
Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place
Of hearing her inchanting tongue, the shrieks
Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.
Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

†And here and there a *mandrake* grows, that strikes
The hearers dead with their loud fatal shrieks.
Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus, p. 80.

Here only madness:

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad.
Romeo and Jul., iv, 3.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*,
And am grown mad with it.
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

In the following, horror only follows:

Murder—that with cries
Deafs the loud thunder, and solicits heaven
With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your offence.
Sir John Oldcastle, P. I, v. 9, Suppl. to Shakesp., ii, 360.

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear
With more sad horror than that voice does mine.
Atheist's Tragedy, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed to be of great efficacy in magical use:

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The venom'd plants
Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandrake* grows
Whose groans are deathful. *B. Jons. Sad Sheph.*, ii, 8.
And groans of dying *mandrakes*
Gather'd for charms. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 147.

A very diminutive or grotesque figure was often compared to a mandrake; that is, to the root, as above described:

Thou whorson *mandrake*, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap, than to wait at my heels. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.
He stands as if his legs had taken root,
A very *mandrake*, *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 469.

It was sometimes considered as an emblem of incontinence; probably, because it resembled only the lower parts of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called him *mandrake*. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
Upon the place and ground where Caltha grew,
A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;
An object for faire Primula to view,
Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.
Caltha Poetarum, cit. St.

Its soporific qualities are noticed under this name as well as the other:

I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
And threw me o'er the walls.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 384.
Thou (sleep) that amongst a hundred thousand dreams,
Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st as queen.
Muleasses the Turk, cit. St.

MANGONEL, *s.* An engine for throwing large stones and missiles, before the invention of cannon. It occurs in Chaucer; and, in French, in the Roman de la Rose; but when the thing was disused, the word became rare. See Todd.

To MANGONIZE, *v.* To sell slaves, or pamper them for sale; from *mango*, a low trader, or huckster, Latin; and *mangonizo*, to furbish goods up for sale.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them; you'll sell them for enghles, you.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

MANKIND, *adj.* Masculine, man-like, mannish, impudent, ferocious.

†Mas, masculus Masle. Malekind or *mankind*. *Nomenclator.*

Out!
A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' doors.
Winter's Tale, ii, 3.
I would I had the power
To say so to my husband. *Sicin.* Are you *mankind?*
Vol. Ay, fool;—is that a shame?—Note but this fool.—
Was not a man my father? *Coriolan.*, iv, 2.
Pallas, nor thee I call on, *mankind* maid,
That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.
B. Jons. Forest, x, vol. vi, 319.
You brach,
Are you turn'd *mankind?*
Massing. City Madam, iii, 1.
'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.
A woefull Arcadia, to whom the name of this *mankind* curtisan shall ever bee remembred as a procurer of thy greatest losse!
Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V, p. 467.

Hall, in his epigram against Marston, seems to use it for vicious, or unruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a *mankind* asse?
Marston, iii, 10.

†MANLESS, as the reverse of manful, occurs in Chapman, Il., iii, 39, and ix, 64.

MANNER, *phr. To be taken with or in the manner.* To be caught in a criminal fact; originally in a theft, with the thing stolen in hand. Cowel thus explains it: "*Mainour*, alias *manour*, alias *meinour*, from the French *manier*, *i. e.*, manu tractare; in a legal sense, denotes the thing that a thief taketh or stealeth. As to be taken with the *mainour* (Pl. Cor., fol. 179) is to be taken with the thing stolen about him: and again (fol. 194) it was presented that a thief was delivered to the sheriff or viscount, together with the *mainour*." *Law Dictionary*, in *Mainour*.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert *taken with the manner*, and ever since thou hast blush'd extempore. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
The manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner*.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

With the manner, the reading of the old editions, is therefore more proper than *in the manner;* and accordingly Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a theife that is taken, *with the maner* that he stealeth. *Sermons*, p. 110.

The *maner* was the thing *with*, or in possession of which, they were taken. The other form, however, was often incorrectly used; as in these passages:

How like a sheep-biting rogue, *taken i' th' manner*,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now.
B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act v, p. 463.
How would a man blush and be confounded to be taken and seen *in the manner*, as we speak.
Jos. Mede, B. i, Disc. 37, p. 20.

In the margin he adds, ἐπ᾽αυτοφώρῳ. [*After you is manners*, a common vulgar phrase, when a person wishes jocularly to imply his inferiority. It is of some antiquity, being found in Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659, p. 61.]

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man who was executed at Cambridge, of whom it was said that he once cut off

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a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. *George Mannynton*, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell." Some verses introduced in an old play are said to be in imitation of that ballad:

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses:

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. Manningtree, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsun ales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this, therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known:

That roasted *Manningtree ox*, with the pudding in his belly. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of Manningtree are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meale than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days than all *Manningtree* does at a Whitsun-ale.
Decker's News from Hell, cit. St.

Or see a play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bachelrie of *Manning-tree*,
Whereto the countrie franklins flock-meale swarme.
T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs:

Just so the people stare
At an *ox* in the fair
Roasted whole with a *pudding in's belly*.
Ballad on a New Opera, 1658, *Nich. Poems*, iii, 202.

MAN-QUELLER, *s.* A murderer, a killer of men; from *man* and *cwellan*, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *manqueller* and a womanqueller. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

†MANRED is explained in the examples.

That gentleman that had the *manred*, as some yet call it, or the office to lead the men of a towne or parish. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 502.

As, with your consell, schuld be seen mooste expedient for the orderyng the men, and the *manred* theroff. *State Papers*, i, 315, Weber.

To MANTLE, *v.* A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the Gentleman's Recreation: "*Mantleth* is when the hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7, *Falc. Terms*.

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on pearch
Whether high tow'ring, or accoasting low.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 32.

†MANTLE-TREE. The beam of wood over the opening of the fireplace.

Tom. I have heard a ballad of him sang at Ratclif cross. *Mol.* I believe we have it at home over our kitchin *mantle-tree*. *Jovial Poems*, p. 49.

†MANTLER. One clothed only in a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of these pictures had severall motto's expressing their malice. *Wilson's History of Great Britain*, 1655.

†MANTLIN. A little mantle.

A spoon to feed the bantling,
A cow to give it milk,
And wrap it in a *mantlin*
Ise will as soft as silk.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MANTO, *s.* A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *manteau*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes sir P. Ricaut for it. I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense:

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mant*.
Murphy, Gray's Inn Journ., Works, v, p. 16.

†Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 80.

†MANTOON, *s.* Apparently a large mantle. Webster, ii, 25, mentions "cutworks and *mantoons*."

†MANTRY. The mantle-piece.

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Mantry of a chimney, *manteau de chimenee.*
Palsgrave.

MANY, *s.* A multitude. *Mœnig*, Saxon. See Johnson and Lye. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiney* (pronounced *meaney*) is clearly from the old French *mesnie*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under MEINY.

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.
2 Hen. IV, i, 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 9.

So Dryden.

"The many," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the οἱ πολλοὶ of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a *man*, or a *one*, many times repeated." See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas, in the word *Menze*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

†MAQUERELA, and MAQUERELLE. A bawd. Fr. and Ital.

A *maquerela*, in plain English, a bawd, is an olde char-cole that hath beene burnt herselfe, and therefore is able to kindle a whole greene coppice.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

As some get their living by their tounges, as interpreters, lawyers, oratours, and flatterers; some by tayles, as *maquerellaes*, concubines, curtezanes, or in plaine English, whores. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

After these, a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamsters. *Shirley's Triumph of Peace*, 1633.

The pander did his office, but brought him a citizen clad in damoisells apparell, so she and her *maquerell* were paid accordingly. *Howell's Familiar Lett.*, 1650.

MARABLANE, *s.* An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopœias of Europe under the name of *myrobalans*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, &c. *Ford's Sun's Darling*, ii, 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See Holland's Pliny, xii, 21, and Mosan's Gen. Pract. of Phys., Index 2, under *Behen;* and Minshew, in *Mirabalane*.

MARBLES, *s. plur.* A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, &c. &c.

Look into the spittle and hospitalls, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.
R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.
Ibid., Quip for an Upstart Courtier, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 406.

It is however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of R. Greene's pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

To MARCH, *v.* To be contiguous to; from MARCHES, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civilest, the which countrie *marcheth* altogether upon the sea. *Euphues, Eng.*, D 4, b.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

†MARCH-ALE. A choice kind of ale, made generally in the month of March, and not fit to drink till it was two years old:

But not a man here shall taste my *March beer*,
Till a Christmas carol he does sing;
Then all clapp'd their hands, and they shouted and sung,
'Till the hall and the parlour did ring.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

†MARCH-HARE. Hares are said to be unusually wild in the month of March, which is their rutting time.

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And neither took the gifts he brought here,
Nor yet would give him back his daughter,
Therefore e're since this cunning archer
Hath been as mad as any *March hare.*
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares,
Are not Midsummer hares *as mad as March hares?*
Heywood's Epigrammes, 1567.

MARCHER, *s.* A president of the marches or borders. Explained in MARCHES.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties.
Davies on Ireland, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprung,
He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,
Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.
Drayt. Baron's Wars, I, 49.

MARCHES, *s. plur.* The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries. *Marche*, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in Du Cange. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called lords *marchers*. See Stat. 2 Hen. IV, cap. 18, 26 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, and, for their extinction, 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*.
Hen. V, i, 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.
Davies, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, *s.* An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption [a translation]. See Laneham's Letter on Kenilworth, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, *s.* A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *massepains* in some books, as Rose's Instructions for Officers of the Mouth, p. 282; though he also has *marchpane*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the European languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "quasi dicas *massa panis;*" *i. e.*, a mass of bread. Lye will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to Hermolaus Barbarus to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. Balthasar Bonifacius says they were named from *Marcus* Apicius, the famous epicure: "Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur *Marci panes*, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX, 5 *ludicræ:* vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit ad omne luxûs ingenium mirus," &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.*, ed. Ernest., vol. ii, p. 468. Minshew will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of Hermolaus.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane.—Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, and dryed in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounde of sugar beeing finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefuls of rose-water, and that will keep your almonds from oiling: when your paste is beaten fine, drive it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafers, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so bake it, then yce it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie conceipts, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carrowaies in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your molds for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.
Delightes for Ladies, 1608, 12mo, sign. a 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When Elizabeth visited Cambridge, the university presented their chancellor, sir William Cecil,

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with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*, ii, 29. See also Menage in *Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend
Their time in studying receipts to make
Marchpane, and preserve plumbs.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into
The form of trumpets. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 229.

Metaphorically, anything very sweet and delicate:

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *marchpane* of the court, I warrant you! *Pha.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not?
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam.
B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act iii, p. 42b.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plums at them:

They barred their gates,
Which we as easily tore unto the earth
As I this tower of *marchpane*.
B. & Fl. Faithful Friends, iii, 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter:

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade
Dainties (come thou to me) are quickly made,
Baboones, &c.
Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoild at feasting fights,
Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums.
Praise of Hempseed, p. 66.

†MARD. See MERD.

If after, thou of garlike stronge
The savour wilt expell,
A *mard* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

MARE, *s.* A sort of imp, or demon; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

From foul Alecto,
With visage blacke and blo,
And from Medusa that *mare*
That lyke a feende doth stare. *Skelton, Phil. Sparrow.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

†Of the *mare*.—*Ephialtes* in Greeke, in Latine *incubus* and *incubo*. It is a disease, where as one thinketh himselfe in the night to be oppressed with a great weight, and beleeveth that something cometh upon him, and the patient thinketh himselfe strangled in this disease. It is called in English the *mare*.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†MARE'S NEST. A ridiculous discovery. In Ireland, it is said, when a person is seen laughing immoderately without any apparent cause, it is usual to say, "O, he has found a *mare's nest*, and he's laughing at the eggs."

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Bonduca, act v, sc. 2.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

Bastard *Margarelon*
Hath Doreus prisoner,
And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam
Upon the pashed corses of the kings.
Troilus and Cress., v, 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in Lydgate's Boke of Troy, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. Lydgate makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand:

The whych thynge when *Margaryton*
Beheld, &c.
He cast anone avenged for to be
Upon Achilles for all his great might,
And ran to him full lyke a manly knight,
On horse backe for the townes sake.
Book iii, sign. S 1 b.

As the first edition of Troilus and Cressida, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Steevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from Lydgate; but they are, in fact, from the much modernised and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of The Life and Death of Hector, &c. &c. It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,
One of king Priam's bastard childereu,
Perceived and saw such havocke of them made,
Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.
B. III, ch. vi, p. 194.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii, p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

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MARGARITE, *s.* A pearl; from *margarita*, Latin.

I long to view
This unknown land, and all their fabulous rites,
And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearles are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone;
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.
Poems, 1656, p. 186.

Margarita, in Rule a Wife and have a Wife, is thus spoken of:

But I perceive now
Why you desire to stay, the *orient* heiress,
The *Margarita*, sir. Act i, sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:

That such an oyster-shell should hold a *pearl*,
And of so rare a price, in prison. Act iv, sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "A *Margarite* of America."

MARGE, and MARGENT. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See MORRIS-DANCE. Heywood's play of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, part the first, is thus entitled: "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwoode, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair *maid Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next 'tis agreed (if therto she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hoode
To live in Sherewodde a poore outlawes life,
She by *maid Marian's* name be only cal'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on, Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *maid Marian*.
Downf. of R. E. of H., sign. F 1 b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman wan,
But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known. *Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.

In some of the popular ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded *maid Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, *maid Marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And in this:

Not like a queene, but like a vile *maide Marian*,
A wife, nay slave, unto a vile barbarian.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlii, 37.

Robin Hood's *maid Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See Jonson's Sad Shepherd, &c., where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

†MARIGOLD. A gold coin.

I'l write it an' you will, in short-hand, to dispatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *mari-golds* in a purse for you, Come away like an arrow out of a Scythian bow.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†*To* MARINATE. To salt or pickle fish.

You spoke to me for a cook, who had seen the world abroad, and I think the bearer hereof will fit your ladiships turn. He can *marinat* fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the haugou; besides, madame, he is passing good for an ollia.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

MARISH, *s.* and *adj.* A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, Fr.; whereas *marsh* is from *mersh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marish*. *Fairf. Tasso*, vii, 90.
Bring from the *marish* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 50.
†It being then of so great importance, wee will injoy this serenitie, in turning towards the east, not corrupted by the fogs, nor vapours of lakes, stands, *marrishes*, caves, durt, nor dust.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

It was used also as an adjective:

Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marish* by kind,
And are to be drayned, now win to thy mind.
Tusser's Husb.

MARITINE, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a licence of the poet here cited, I have

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not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confine,
This meeting there with that, both meerly *maritime*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxx, p. 1224.

†MARKET-PENNY. Money for liquor on the market day.

Crispin falls very lucky this year, for being on a Saturday, they can go to market, buy victuals, and spend the *market penny* in the morning, dine at noon, drink and enjoy themselves all the afternoon, and they that are sober husbands may go to bed at a proper hour nevertheless. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

MARKET-STED. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

And their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xxii, p. 1081.

So home-sted, still in use, and GIRDLE-STEAD, *supra*.

MAROCCO. See MOROCCO.

†*To* MARLE. To marvel, or wonder.

And such am I; I slight your proud commands;
I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

Lead on, I follow you.—I *mar'le*, my lord,
Our Amazons appeare not, with their brace.
Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

†*To* MARLE. To manure with marl.

These were in former times digged, as well for the use of the chalke towardes building, as for to *marle* or amend their arable lands therewith.
Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

†MARON. The large chestnut. Fr.

A. I will eate thee or foure chestnuts, what will you do?
P. They like me so, so; they are hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, they doe binde, and if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better; and the longer time they are kept, the more savorie and healthfull they are.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See LETTERS OF MARQUE.

MARQUESSE, *s.* Shakespeare has taken the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to marquis, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess of Norfolk,
And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please you?
Hen. VIII, v, 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

†MARROT.

Fill full thy sailes, that after-times may know,
What thou to these our times dost friendly show;
That as of thee the like was never heard,
They crowne thee with a *marrot*, or a mard.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MARROW, *s.* An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife. A word still completely in use in the Scottish and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (*i. e.*, comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," &c. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew give us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מרע, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion (from the root רע), nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

Birds of a fether, best flye together;
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether.
First Part Promos & Cassand., ii, 4, Six pl., i, 21.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
To such as have skil how to buie and to sel:
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,
With theef of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.
Tusser's Husb., August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cleon, your doves are very dainty,
Tame pigeons else are very plenty.
These may win some of your *marrows*,
I am not caught with doves and sparrows.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., *Nym.* ii, p. 1459.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "chirothecæ non sunt pares." It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

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Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour:

Now the time is flush
When crouching *marrow*, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon of A.*, v, 5.
†The moon's my constant mistress,
And the lovely owl my *marrow*.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 151.

MARRY, *interj.* In many instances a corruption of *Marie*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep*, *gip*, or *gup*. But of *guep*, *gip*, or *gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up*, thou bald-head, *go up*." 2 *Kings*, ii, 23.

Marry guep was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt:

Is any man offended? *marry gep*
With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship skip?
J. Taylor's Motto, p. 44.
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear.—Quoth Eccho, *marry guep*.
Hudib., I, iii, 202.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip*:

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
Barth. Fair, act i.
†Fair and softly son at her, *marry gap*, pray keep your distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her; besure you behave yourself handsomly.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See MARY.

†*Tru. s.* Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up*—— *Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street*, 1663.

MARRY TRAP. Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By Mary," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nuthook; but the phrase wants further illustration:

Be aviz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I will say *marry trap*, with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

†MARSHALL. A common corruption of martial.

His soft, milde, and gentle inclination in his ripe yeeres, and his indisposition to *marshall* affaires.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
Which when Vespasian and young Titus saw,
They cride kill, kill, use speed and *marshall law*.
Ibid.

MART, *s.* War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser:

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jollities arrayd,
After his murdrous spoils. *F. Q.*, I, 3, Induct.

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise:

And cryd, these fools thus under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 86.
My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.*, ii, 7.
But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke
By manly *mart* to purchase praise, and give his foes the gleeke. *Turbero. Ovid's Ep.*, F 5 b.

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of marque; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "scripts of mart" as equivalent:

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Battle of Agincourt, P. 13.

But see LETTERS OF MART.

To MART, *v.* To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance; you have let him go
And nothing *marted* with him. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold. *Jul. Cæs.*, iv, 3.

So Marston:

Once Albion lived in such a cruell age,
That men did hold by servile villenage,
Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that were borne,
And *marted*, sold. *Scourge of Villanie*, I, 2.

Mr. Todd quotes also bishop Hall for it.

To MARTEL, *v.* To hammer; from *marteau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 42.

MARTERN, *s.* The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Marte*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foina. Linn.*

The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucern,
I know to chase. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.
†I give unto Humphrey Bourchier, my son, my gown of tawny damask furred with jennets, and my coat of black velvet furred with *marterns*.
Test. Vetust., p. 658.

MARTIALIST, *s.* A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5.
And straine the magicke muses to rehearse
The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.
Fitz Geffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

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MARTLEMAS, *s.* A corruption of Martin-mas; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine;
Or dried flitches of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a writhen wythe since *Martin's eve.*
Hall, Sat., B. iv, S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martilmas*, hang up a beefe;
With that and the like, yer [ere] grasse beef come in,
Thy folke shall look cheerely, when others look thin.
Novemb., § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill,
A piece of beef hung up since *Martlemas*,
Mutton, and veal. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as fairings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like *St. Martin's rings*, that are faire to the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a man break them asunder and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and copper. *Compter's Commonw.*, 1617, p. 28.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martin's rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the goldsmith.
Plain Percivall, cited in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, ii, 26, 4to ed.

See in ALCHEMY.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. *Steevens's Dict.*

Refuse not a *marvedie*, a blank.
Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii, 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's in England for farthing tokens.
T. Heywood's Chall. for Beauty, ii, 1.

MARY, *interj.* An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See MARRY.

Marie, fie on him, fie!
Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrye?
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 275.
But what shall he learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtlie.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 115.

†**MARY.** A not uncommon corruption of *marrow*; so we have *mary-bone.*

Age. You knowe that the worde of God is a two edged sworde, and entreth through (sayeth saith Paule) even to the dividing asunder of the soule and the spirite, and of the joyntes, and the *marie.*
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

Take and make almond milke with the broth of beefe *mary-bones*, and of a cocke that is well boyled.
Pathway of Health, bl. l.

Some more devont clownes, partly guessing
When he's almost come to the blessing,
Prepare their staves, and rise at once,
Say'ng Amen, off their *mary-bones.*
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

MARY AMBREE. See AMBREE.

MARY-BUDS, *s.* The flowers of the mary-gold, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas fast* was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a cast,
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast.
First Part of Promos and Cassandra, ii, 5, 6 Plays, i, 24.

MAS. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

And you, *mas* broker,
Shall have a feeling. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, ii, 4.
Mas Bartolomew Burst,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gamester. *Ibid., New Inn*, iii, 1.
I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you *mas* Sperantus.
Lyly's M. Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence also *mashyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceyve by the wordes he gave
He taketh your *mashyp* but for a knave.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 79.

Sir, I beseech your *mashyp* to be
As good as ye can be unto me. *Ibid.*, p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 411.

†**MASH.** *All to mash*, i. e., all to bits.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall;
For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,
And get no coin at all.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner.

†*To* **MASKER.** To confuse; to stupify.

Where, after they had seized into their hands and carryed away houshold-stuffe of much worth, because they of the house being sodainely taken, and their wits *maskered*, had not defended the master therof, slew a number, and before returne of the day-light departed and went their wayes a great pace.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1606.

MASKERY, *s.* Masking, masquerading.

And, Celso, pry'thee let it be thy care to-night
To have some pretty show to solemnize
Our high installment; some musick, *maskery.*
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 97.

All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2, cit. Cap

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MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, &c.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.
Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

We stand here for an epilogue;
Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:
For women's favours are a leading alms.
If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes
Out at your *masks*. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the *masks* of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black *masks*" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

As these *black masks*
Proclaim an enshield beauty ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.
These happy *masks* that kiss fair ladies' brows,
Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.
Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in Mids. Night's Dr.:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a *mask*, and you may speak as small as you will. i, 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.
Two Gentl. of Ver., iii, 3.

Rosaline has a *mask* on, in Love's Labour Lost:

Biron. Now fair befall your *mask!*
Ros. Fair fall the face it covers! ii, 1.

†MASTER-PRIZE. The best trick or move, in wrestling.

It behoved him to play his *master-prize* in the beginning, which he did to the life, for he had divers opinions, humours and affections to grapple with, as well as nations, and 'tis a very calm sea when no billow rises. *Wilson's James I.*

†MASTER-VEIN. A principal artery.

To staunch blood when a *maister vaine* is cut.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

†MASTERFUL. Arbitrary; wilful.

He became a *masterfull* theefe amongst them.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

†MASTERY. *To prove mastery*, to try who was strongest.

He would often times run, leape, and *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.
Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Anything composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane;* but it is rather from the Dutch *masteluyn:* or, if *messelin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler*.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 192.

The tone is commended for grain,
Yet bread made of beans they do eat:
The tother for one loaf hath twain,
Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.
Tusser, chap. liii, p. 110.

The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See Minshew, &c. Perhaps, therefore, Tusser means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

†MASTY. A mastiff.

So, for their yong our *masty* currs wil fight,
Eagerly bark, bristle their backs, and bite.
Du Bartas.

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper*, 1663.

MATCHLESS, *a.* Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 28.

To MATE. *v.* To confound, stupify, and overpower; from *mater*, French, of the same meaning, and that from *mattus*, low Latin for stupid, or *matare*, to confound; which, according to some, is itself derived from the Persian *mat*, meaning dead, or vanquished, and adopted in the expression *check-mate*, in the game of chess, and the corresponding term in other languages. Salmasius shows traces of *mattus*, even in good Latinity. (See Menage, in *Mater*.) But Ernestus does not admit the reading of Cicero on which it is chiefly founded. Turnebus found *mattus*, tristis, in a

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very old Latin Glossary in MS. *Vid. Advers.*, xxviii, 6. To *amate* seems only another form of the same word.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know.
Com. of Errors, iii, 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Ibid.*, v, 1.
My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.
Macb., v, 5.
For that is good deceit,
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

To deject:

Ensample make of him your haplesse joy,
And of myself now *mated*, as ye see.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 12.

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terrour, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his *mated* mind *Pembr. Arcad.*, III, p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Bicause of their great forces, wisdome, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy. *Comines, by Danet*, D d 2, cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;
But they have very good capacity in ale.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 495.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,
As would, no doubt, have made him *check't* and *mated*,
Save that (as I to you before rehearst)
His armour was not easie to be pearst.
Harringt. Ariosto, xxiv.

†MATRICULAR-BOOK. A book in which the names of students were enrolled.

MATRIMONY, *s.* Wife. See WEDLOCK, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.
B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonia* sua viri coercerent, cum nullis dotis frænis tenerentur." *Justin.*, IV, 3. But it is not so used by the purest authors. Suetonius in Calig., 25, is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MATACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*. They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in Menage's French Origines, and *Matto*, in his Italian. These dancers were commonly marked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, Antonini. See MACHACHINA. Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh.*, ii, 435.

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,
And not a cholerick, old, teasty fool,
Like to your father, I'd dance a *mattachin* with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would,
And, it may be, I will. *B. and Fl. Elder Brother*, v, 1.

It is evident that by "dancing a *mattachin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance. So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who strook the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other. *Pembr. Arcad.*, I, p. 62.

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *matachin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* daunce in armour, (O with what a gracefull dexteritie!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises. *Ib.*, II, p. 116.
Lod. We have brought you a mask.
Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto 1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See Capell's School, p. 115. Drayton speaks of "wanton *matachines*," but he evidently mistook their nature. *Muses' Elys.*, vi, p. 1493.

†That the citizens of the high court grow rich by simplicitie; but those of London by simple craft. That life, death, and time, doe with short cudgels dance the *matachine*. That those which dwell under the zona torrida are troubled with more damps then those of frigida. *Overbury's Characters*, 1615.
†*Avar.* What's this, a masque?
Hind. A *matachin* you'l find it.
Prince of Priggs Revels, 1658.

†MAUDLIN.

And when he had all the juyce out of them, of which he made some pottle of drinke, he caused the sicke gentleman to drinke off a *maudlin* cupfull, and willed his wife to give him of that same at morning, noone, and night. *Jests of George Peele*, n. d.

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MAUGRE, *adv.* In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. Spenser wrote it *maulgre*.

I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.
Twelfth Night, iii, 1.

Not have his sister! Cricca, I will have Flavia, *Maugre* his head. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 144.

Dr. Jortin thought that Spenser sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust,
That hath (*maugre* her spight) thus low me laid in dust. *F. Q.*, II, v, 12.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to Spenser's own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too forward night,
Such happiness did, *maulgre*, to me spight.
F. Q., III, v, 7.

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugréer*, in old French, meant to curse. See Roquefort and Lacombe. Elsewhere Spenser employs *maugre* in the common way, as in F. Q., III, iv, 15, VI, iv, 40.

†MAUGRE, *s.* Harm.

I thought no *mawgre*, I tolde it for a bourde.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

MAVIS, *s.* The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replyes, the *mavis* descant plays.
Spens. Epithal., l. 81.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter.
Spenser, Sonnet 84.

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.
Drayt., xiv, p. 931.

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.
R. Burns, Poems, p. 328.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush is therefore erroneous. See these birds distinguished also in Holmes's Acad. of Armory, B. II, ch. xii, § 73.

†Turdus. κίχλα, κίχλη. Grive, tourd oiseau du nette. A thrush: a *mavisse*: a blackebird.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†His banket, sometimes is greene beanes, and peason,
Nuts, peares, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.
His musicke waytes on him in every bush,
The *mavis*, bulfinch, blackbird and the thrush;
The mounting larke sings in the lofty sky,
And robin-redbrest makes him melody.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†The swallow, martin, lennet, and the thrush,
The *mavis* that sings sweetly in the bush. *Ibid.*

MAUMET, *s.* A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to Mahomet.

O God that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 465.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 5.

Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that Chaucer used *maumetrie* for Mahometanism; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general. *Cant. T.*, 4656. See MAMMET.

MAUND, *s.* A basket. *Mand*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in Cotgrave.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
Shakesp. Lover's Compl., Suppl., i, 742.

With a *maund* charg'd with houshold merchandize.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2, p. 60.

And in a little *maund*, being made of oziers small,
Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,
He very choicely sorts his simples got abroad.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 919.

Behold for us the naked graces stay,
With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.
Herrick's Poems, p. 308.

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the king distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See Spelman, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last-cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken
Away from us
Our *maundie*, thus
The widdowes stand forsaken.
Herrick, Sacred Poems, p. 43.

To MAUND, *v.* To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

A rogue,
A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of N.*, act ii.

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

To MAUNDER, *v.* To mutter, or

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grumble; supposed by Dr. Johnson to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour justice *maunder* at me.
B. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., iii, 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund:*

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret, act v, p. 192.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the *maunders*, and king of canters.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

†As for example, suppose a begger be in the shape or forme of a *maundering*, or wandering souldier, with one arme, legge, or eye, or some such maime; then imagine that there passeth by him some lord, knight, or scarce a gentleman, it makes no matter which, then his honour, or his worship shall be affronted in this manner. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

MAUTHER, *s.* A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spelman derives it from *moer*, Danish. See Ray's South and East Country Words. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connection with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.
Qu. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)
Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.
R. Brome's Engl. Moor, iii, 1.

Written also *modder:*

What? will Phillis then consume her youth as an ankresse
Scorning daintie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name of a mother? *A. Fraunce's Ivychurch*, A 4 b.
Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther!*
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And Richard says to Kate, in Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad,

When once a gigling *mawther* you,
And I a red-fac'd chubby boy.
Rural Tales, 1802, p. 5.

†A girle, a wench, as they say in some places, a *moather*, puella.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 272.

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse.
Weakest goes to Wall, D 1.

Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them.
Rival Friends, cited by Steev. *Hen. VIII*, v, 1.

Sir John Harington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious play, and yet in court oft seene,
A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.
Epigr., iv, 12.

See Strutt, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turbervile says:

To checke at chesse, to *heave at maw*, at mack to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.
Book of Faulconrie.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars] to play at stoolball among wenches, nor at mumchance or *maw*, with idle loose companions.
Rainoldes's Overthrow of Stage Plays, 1599.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his May-day, act v, but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *mawe;* a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly,

Well, sir, I can so. Act v, p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 226. Why, he does not say.

†Specially for the giving signes of hys game at *mawe*, a play at cardes growne out of the country from the meanest into credite at the courte with the greatest.
Arthur Hall's Account of a Quarrell, 1576.

†A gentleman who did greatly stut and stammer in his speech, playing at *mawe*, laid downe a winning carde, and then said unto his partener. How sa-ay ye now, wa-was not this ca-ca-ard pa-as-assing we-we-well la-a-ayd. Yes (answered th'other), it is well layd, but yet it needes not halfe this cackling.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†Hee is no gamester, neither at dice, or cards, yet there is not any man within forty miles of his head, that can play with him at *maw*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAY, *s.* A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest *may* she was that ever went,
Her like she has not left behind, I weene.
Spenser, Sh. Kal., Nov., v. 39.

Fayre Britton *maye*,
Wary and wise in all thy wayes,
Never seekinge nor finding peere.
Pultenh. Parthen., par. 6.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,
But uothing durst he saye,
Ne descreeve his counsayle to no man,
But deerlye he lovde this *may*.
Percy's Rel., i, p. 43.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratiâ*;" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorised word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in

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towne" (Anc. Songs, p. 25); where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edwarde Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his raigne, on May-day in the morning, with queene Katheren his wife, rode a *Maying* from Greenwitch to the high ground of Shooter's hill." *Survey of Lond.*, p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or thre parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles," &c. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient; 'tis as much impossible
(Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)
To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning, which will never be.
Henry VIII, v, 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,
Nor in a *May-day* morning fetch in *May*.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 461.

See Brand's Popular Antiq., chap. xxv. These is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v, 213, Wh. See ILL MAY-DAY.

†MAYOR'S-POSTS. It was formerly the custom to erect painted posts at the door of the mayor's house. This practice is occasionally alluded to by our old writers.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See TUTTLE.

MAZER, *s.* A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutch means maple, or a knot of the maple wood; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murreum*, the ancient name for the most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *mardrinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets (see Dict. de Vieux Lang., T 2), as *Hanap de madre*, &c. Thus we find "scyphus pretiosi *mazeris*," and "cupa magna de *mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis." This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to always have been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 166.

So golden *mazor* wont suspicion breed,
Of deadly hemlocks poison'd potion.
Hall's Defiance to Envy, prefixed to his *Satires*.

A mighty *mazer* bowle of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifide.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware.
Shep. Kal., August, v. 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them; as Spenser above, "a mighty *mazer*," and the following passages: so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jons.*, v, 217.

The muses from their Heliconian spring
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous bowls*,
The jocund youth have swill'd their thirsty souls, &c.
Drayt. Nymph., iii, p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

†They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *masars*, and spones,
Wolde they non forgete. *Robin Hood*, i, 32.

Ah, Tytirus, I would withall my heart,
Even with the best of my carv'd *mazers* part,
To hear him, as he us'd, divinely shew
What 'tis that paints the divers colourd bow.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

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MAZZARD, *s.* A head; usually derived, but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw. The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chapless* (that is, without a jaw), and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from ματτύαι, meaning the same as *machoires;* and, as it occurs only in Hesychius, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as anything else; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Du Bart.*, I, 4. See Todd. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chapless, and knock'd about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade. *Haml.*, v, 1.
Let me go, sir—or I'll knock you o'er the *mazzard*. *Othello*, ii, 3.
Your brave acquaintance
That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, ii, p. 294, vol. ii.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer:*

Break but his pate, or so; only his *mazer*, because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 329.
But in they amorous conquests, at the last,
Some wound will slice your *mazer*. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 1.

To **MAZZARD**, *v.* To strike on the head. [To knock the brains out.]

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

ME, *pron.* There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out; wind *me* into him, I pray you. *Lear*, i, 2.
When then, build *me* thy fortunes upon the basis of valour. Challenge *me* the duke's youth to fight with him. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for *me;* but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted *me* three demi-culverins just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.
Now it was the enemy had planted them.
But as he was by diverse principall young gentlemen, to his no small glorie, lifted up on horseback, comes *mee* a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias. *Pembr. Arcad.*, B. iii, p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does not remark that it is now obsolete. His instances are all from Shakespeare.

To **MEACH**, *v.* To skulk; merely a mis-spelling of *mich*.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast now, What can the worst be? we have plaid the knaves, That 's without question. *B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F.*, v, 1.

See to MICH.

MEACOCK, *s.* A tame dastardly fellow, particularly an over-mild husband; for which reason Coles renders it, among other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and after him, Johnson, derive it from *mes coq*, French; but *mes* is a particle used only in compounds, and such a compound as *mescoq* does not appear in the French of any age. The plain English compound *meek-cock*, is a much more probable account of it; being frequently, and perhaps originally, applied to a *hen-pecked* husband, a cock that yielded to the hen. It generally implies effeminacy. Skinner's second conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much better than his first; for who ever heard of a *mew'd-cock?*

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Taming of Shrew*, ii, 1.
A woman 's well holp'd up with such a *meacock*. I had rather have a husband that would swaddle me thrice a day, than such a one that will be gull'd twice in half an hour. *Decker's Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 277.
A *meacocke* is he who dreadth to see bloud shed. *Mirror for Magistr.*, p. 418.
If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be accounted a *mecocke*, a milksop, taunted and retaunted, with checke and checkmate, flouted and reflouted with intollerable glee. *Euphues*, M 1 b.

MEACOCKE, *adj.* Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give the charge, and oncet upon yonder effeminate and *meycocke* people. *Churchyard's Worthies of Wales*, p. 39, ed. 1776.

To **MEAL**, *v.* To mingle, or mix with; merely a corrupt form of to *mell*, to meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himself, which he spurs on his power

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To qualify in others. Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

See to MELL.

A MEAL'S MEAT, *i. e.*, a meal of meat. Meat enough for a meal. This phrase, which even now is sometimes heard, in low conversation, does not often occur in books. It was, perhaps, of more dignity formerly than now.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's meat* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.
B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, act ii, p. 403.

Meale is still used in the country for the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. We find it in Browne's Pastorals:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.
B. I, Song iv, p. 99.

From *mæl*, a part, or portion, Saxon. Whence also the common meaning of *meal*, either alone or in compound, as *piece-meal*, &c., and DROP-MEAL.

MEAL-MOUTHED, *adj.* Delicate mouthed, unable to bring out harsh or strong expressions. This term, which survives in the form of *mealy-mouthed*, appears to have been the original word. Applied to one whose words are fine and soft as *meal*, as Minshew well explains it. Most frequently applied to affected and hypocritical delicacy of speech. See Mr. Todd's excellent illustration of the word; from which I borrow these examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout *meale-mouthed* precisian,
That cries good brother, kind sister, &c.
——— who thinks that this good man,
Is a vile, sober, damn'd polititian?
Marst. Sat., ii, 1598.

Ye hypocrits, ye whited walls, and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits.
Harmar's Beza, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament. In the following passage of Shakespeare, all the early editions read *means*, which the critics changed to moans. We now know, from Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word is Scotch in that sense, and therefore, probably, northern English also. It signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or mention, and has therefore been explained as a law-term in that dialect; and the addition of *videlicet* seems to imply that a burlesque application of a regular form was intended. See Heron's (*i. e.*, Pinkerton's) Letters of Literature.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet eyes.
Dem. And thus she *means; videlicet:*
Thisb. Asleep, my love, &c.
Midsummer N. Dr., v, 1.

To MEAN BY, for to mean of. This phrase occurs in the Merchant of Venice, where Arragon is choosing the casket. The modern editions till lately substituted *of*, but the reading of the folios is this:

What many men desire,—that many may be *meant*
By the fool multitude, that chase by shew.
Act ii, sc. 9.

Thus king James, in his speech about the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein—to be *meant by* this humble form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been very common. See the notes on the first example, ed. 1813. But the following passage of Puttenham is the completest illustration of it. He cites these lines on queen Elizabeth:

Whom princes serve and realmes obay
And greatst of Bryton kings begot;
She came abroade even yesterday,
When such as saw her, knew her not.

Here he says, though the name is not mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive *by whom it was ment*, that is, *by* lady Elizabeth, queene of England, and daughter to king Henry the Eighth; and therein nesteth the dissimulation.
Arte of Engl. Poesie, B. iii, ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner* and *Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a baylye] knows how to bounder land, and counts it a haynous offence to remove a *merestone*.
Salstonstall, Char. 20.

MEASLES, *s.*, originally signified leprosy, though now used for a very different disorder. The origin is the old French word *meseau*, or *mesel*, a leper. Cotgrave has "*meseau*, a *meselled*, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person." *Meselrie* means leprosy, which word Chaucer uses. Distempered, or scurvied hogs, are still said to be *measled*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those *measles*
Which we disdain should fetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.
Coriol., iii, 2.

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A MEASURE, *s.* A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemn *measures* frame, &c.
* * * * *
Yet all the feet whereon these *measures* go,
Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow.
Sir J. Davies on Dancing, St. 65 & 66.

Hence the phrase was *to tread a measure*, as we used also to say, *to walk a minuet:*

Say to her, we have measur'd many a mile
To *tread a measure* with her on this grass.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

I have *trod a measure*, I have flatter'd a lady, &c.
As you like it, v, 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inns of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in *treading the measures*. See Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull *measures*; there's no sport but in your country figaries.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 253.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus, in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,
Your father's head which Clifford placed there;
Instead whereof let *his* [Clifford's] supply the room.
Measure for measure must be answered.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, *met.*, from the game at bowls. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a *measuring cast* whether it be lawful or no. *Fuller, Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

†MECHAL. Adulterous. From the Latin.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest grooms, and lay you both
Grasp'd arm in arm in thy adulterate bed,
Men call in witness of your *mechall* sin.
Rape of Lucrece, O. Pl.

To MEDDLE, *v.* To mix; from *mesler*, French. Whence also to MELL.

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Tempest*, i, 2.

He cut a lock of all their heare,
Which, *medling* with their blood and earth, he threw
Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 61.

The red rose *medled*, and the white yfere,
In eyther cheek depeincten lively cheere.
Ibid., Shep. Kal., April, v. 68.

Chaucer used the word in this sense. See the Persone's Tale, vol. iii, p. 146, ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see Johnson.

MEDICINABLE, *a.* This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, any impediment will be *medicinable* to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine. *Much Ado*, ii, 2.

Some griefs are *medicinable*; that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Cymbel.*, iii, 2.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *med'cinable* gum. *Othello*, v, 2.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use.
Bacon.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen.
Wotton.

And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and galls of pikes are very *medicinable* for several diseases, or to stop bloud, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many wayes *medicinable* and useful for the good of mankind.
Isaac Walton, Complete Angler, p. 147, ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit., p. 159. Minshew has the word in this sense. See also Johnson.

†MEDICINE. Chapman uses this word in the sense of bait for fish, or rather perhaps as a preparation for ground-bait.

And as an angler *med'cine*, for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked horn of a fold-bred ox.
Odyss., xii.

†MEDLER-CORN. "Provender or *medler corne*, farrago." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 158.

To MEECH, *v.* The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to MICH.

MEED, *s.* Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in

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prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.
Two Gent. of Verona.
Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 31.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit;* as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes *desert. Virg. Æn.*, i, 461.

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

The above is erroneously explained by Johnson; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit; and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Ibid.*
But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unfellow'd. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

This Johnson explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it supplied by his excellent editor; but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present*, or *gift:*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Timon*, i, 1.
Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by *meed*.
Look about you, 1600, cit. by Steevens.

Minshew refers to *merit*, as a synonym to *meed*.

To MEED, *v.* To deserve; from the second sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood's Silver Age, 1613, cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the following curious lines, designed to read alike backwards and forwards, as an instance of this verb; but the first exemplifies this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,
Dear madam read.

†MEERE.

Of which the first is Peuce, the island abovesayd, the second Naracustoma, the third Calonstoma, the fourth Pseudostoma; as for the fift Boreonstoma, and the sixt Sthenostoma, they be farre lesse than the rest: the seventh is a mightie great one, and in manner of a *meere*, blacke. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary. *Mære*, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the preceding.

At such a point
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Antony and Cleop.*, iii, 11.

That is, he being the defined or limited question. Spenser also uses it:

The Latin name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Afric and with Byze.
Ruins of R., St. 22.
For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it justely, it is a bond that bridleth power and desire.
North's Pl., L 55, D.

After all, this is not quite satisfactory as to the word in Shakespeare. Can it be an old law verb? *Meer*, for right, is given in all the law dictionaries. "*Meered* question," therefore, might mean "question of right." I give this entirely as conjecture. See Jacob's Law Dict., &c.

†MEERE-STONE. A boundary stone. *Meere-tree*, a tree used for the same purpose.

Terminalis lapis, qui in agrorum finibus ponitur. *τέρμα.* Borne. A *meere stone:* a land marke: a stone set and placed in the ends of land or fields.
Nomenclator, 1585.
Arbre assis ès bornes. A *meere tree:* a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Ibid.*

MEESE, or MEES, for meads, or fields. See Skinner and Kersey.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece
Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spacious *meese*.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, iv.

To MEET WITH, signified sometimes to counteract.

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban.
Tempest, iv, 1.
The parson knows the temper of every one in his house, and accordingly, either *meets with* their vices, or advances their virtues.
Herbert's Country Parson, cit. by Johnson.
You may *meet*
With her abusive malice, and exempt
Yourself from the suspicion of revenge.
Stephens's Cynthia's Revenge, 1613, cit. by Steevens.
I know the old man's gone to meet with an old wench that *will meet with* him, or Jarvis has no juice in his brains. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 401.

This is explained, in the notes, "be even with him."

To be meet with, similarly meant to be even with, to have fair retaliation.

Faith, niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll *be meet with* you, I doubt it not. *Much Ado*, i, 1.
Well, I shall *be meet with* your mumbling mouth one day. *B. Jons. Barthol. Fair*, ii, 3.
Well, Ile prevent her, and goe meet her, or else she *will be meet with* me. *Holiday's Technogamia*, i, 1.

†MEET. To put or place. Fr. *mettre.*

He to her heart did a dagger *meet.*
The Three Knights, an old ballad.

†MEET-ROD. A measuring rod.

A *meat-rod* to measure the land with, arbor pertica.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 60.

†MEETELY. Moderately.

Shee promiseth thee *meetely* well.
Terence in English, 1614.

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* Mingled. A word of Chaucer's time, but adopted by a few later poets. It is the

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participle of the verb to *menge*, of Saxon origin.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meynt*.
Spens. July, ver. 83.
And in one vessel both together *meint*.
Fletcher's Purple Isl., iv, St. 21.
Till both within one bank, they on my north are *meint*,
And where I end they fall at Newark into Trent.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, *s.* A company belonging to, or attending upon, a superior person; from *mesnie*, old French, which Roquefort defines, "famille, maison, tous ceux qui la composent." [Properly, the attendants of the household collectively.] Often confounded with the English word many. See MANY.

On whose contents,
They summon'd up their *meiny*, strait took horse.
Lear, ii, 4.
Small Fidan, with Cledaugh increase her goodly *menie*,
Short Kebly, and the brook that christneth Abergenny.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 729.
So should I quickly, without more adoe,
Famish myself and all my *meynie* too.
Hon. Ghost, p. 110.
They were set and served plentifully with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his *meynie*, to their great contentment. *Stowe, Survey*, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt *many*:

That this faire *many* were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 11.
And, with my *manie's* blood,
Imbrud their fierce devouring chaps.
Warner, Alb. Eng., I, v, p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word by old French proverbs: "De telle seigneur, telle *mesnie*;" which he translates, "Like master, like *meynie*."

MELANCHOLY, A solemn, and even melancholy air was affected by the beaus of queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for wantonness. *King John*, iv, 1.
How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman should do. O how I feel honour come creeping on! My nobility is wonderful *melancholy: Is it not most gentlemanlike to be melancholy?*
Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, iii, 2, Suppl. to Shakesp., ii, 405.
Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and *melancholy* and *gentlemanlike*, than I have been, I'll insure you. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, i, 3.

Again:

I, truly, sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*.
Mat. Oh, its your only fine humour, sir, your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score, or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting. *Ibid.*, iii, 3.
Melancholy! mary gup. Is *melancholy* a word for a barber's mouth? thou shouldst say heavie, dull, and doltish: *Melancholy* is the creast of courtiers' armes, and now every base companion, being in his mublefubles, says he is *melancholy*. *Petul.* Motto, thou shouldst say thou art lumpish. If thou encroach upon our courtly tearmes weele trounce thee.
Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

An excellent picture of one of these fashionable *melancholics* is drawn by sir John Davis, in the 47th of his epigrams, entitled Meditations of a Gull:

See yonder *melancholie* gentleman,
Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;
Think what he thinkes, and tell me if you can,
What great affaires trouble his little wits.
He thinkes not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,
Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; &c. &c.
But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether
Of the gul'd people he bee more esteemed
For his long cloake, or for his great blacke feather,
&c. &c.

See the whole, which is full of humour, in Cens. Lit., viii, p. 126.

Pills to purge melancholy, which D'Urfey afterwards took as a title to his collection of ballads, had long been a kind of proverbial phrase:

But I have a pill,
A golden pill *to purge away this melancholy*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 4.
Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,
If he be kind and loving, and a right one,
Is ev'n as good a *pill to purge this melancholy*,
As ever Galen gave. *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, i, 1.

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though we have at present no direct proof of it, I am strongly inclined to think that some *melancholy* madman, well known at that time to frequent the neighbourhood of Moorditch, was the subject of the allusion. The certainty of this cannot, perhaps, now be recovered. See 1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

My body being tyred with travell, and my mind attyred with moody, muddy, *Moor-ditch melancholy*.
Taylor's Pennilesse Pilgrimage, p. 129.

See MOOR-DITCH.

MELICOTTON. See MALE-COTOON.

MELL, *s.* Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward, *mell*, nor gall. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, 1612, p. 97.

Used also by Sylvester, Du Bart., p. 457, ed. 1621.

†By thee, we quench the wilde and wanton fires,
That in our soule the Paphian shot inspires;
And taught (by thee) a love more firm and fitter,
We find the *mel* more sweet, the gall less bitter.
Du Bartas
†That mouth of hers which seemd to flow wyth *mell*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

To **MELL.** To meddle, or be concerned with. *Meler*, French.

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Men are to *mell* with, boys are but to kiss.
All's Well, iv, 3.
Not fit 'mongst men that doe with reason *mell*,
But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 1.
That every matter was worse for her *melling*.
Ibid., V, xii, 35.
Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorn to *mell*.
Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

See also Idea 39.

†MELLISONANT. Sweet-sounding, used rather as a burlesque word.

Mop. Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.
Io. I'le have't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight
Of the *mellisonant* tingletangle.
Mop. Sure one of my progeny; tell me, gratious brother,
Was this *mellisonant* tingletangle none
Of old Actæon's hounds? *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

MELL-SUPPER. A north-country expression for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr. Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See Grose, &c. See also the quarto edition of Bourne's Popular Antiquities, where all the discussions of its origin are collected in the notes. Vol. i, p. 447, et seq.

To MEMORIZE. To render memorable, to record.

I persuade me, from her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memoriz'd*. *Henry VIII*, iii, 2.
Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your stories,
To either country's praise, as both your endless glories. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, v, p. 753.
In vain I think, right honourable lord,
By this rude ryme to *memorize* thy name.
Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst, prefixed to *F. Qu.*

MEMORY, *s.*, for memorial.

O my sweet master, O you *memory*
Of old sir Rowland. *As you like it*, ii, 3.
Those weeds are *memories* of those worser hours,
I pr'ythee, put them off. *Lear*, iv, 7.
Th' abundance of an ydle braine
Will judged be, and painted forgery,
Rather then matter of just *memory*.
Spens. F. Q., ii, Intr., 1.

†*To* MENAGE. To manage. Fr.

For wisdome he was esteemed a second Titus, the sonne of Vespasian; for the glorious *menaging* and carriage of his warres, like for all the world to Trajanus. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†MENGLE. For mingle, a mixture or heap.

Acervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a *mengle*. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

†MENIALTY. The lower class of people.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornehill.
Nash, Christ's Teares over Jerusalem, 1618.

Hall uses *menalty* for the middle classes.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commonaltie. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; but there he is *Mephostophilis:*

Come not Lucifer,
I'll burn my books: O *Mephostophilis!* Act v.

And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephostophilus! Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
'Sblood, why what! thou art not lunatic, art thou? an thou be'st, avoid, *Mephostophilus!*
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, ii, 7.
Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art.
B. and Fl. Wife for M., v, 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger, and most of the early dramatists.

To MERCE. To amerce, or punish by fine.

Then hath he the power
To *merce* your purse, and in a sum so great
That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.
Mis. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 23.
Justice shall *merce* thee. *Law Tricks*, G 3 b.

†MERCEMENT. A fine.

Mulcta, vel multa, Cic. Pecuniaria pœna. Amende.
A fine: a penaltie: a *mercement*, or forfeit.
Nomenclator.

MERCHANT, *s.* Familiarly used, as we now say a chap (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*), a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
With a good rodde or twaine, not past one howre's space,
I would have so scourged my *marchant*, that his breech should ake. *New Cust.*, O. Pl., i, 256.
I knew you were a crafty *merchant*, you helped my master to such bargains upon the exchange last night. *Match at M.*, O. Pl., vii, 438.
The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother, meaneth to destroy them both. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 115, b.
Those subtle *merchants* will no wine,
Bicause they cannot reach the vine.
Turbervile, in *Chalm. Poets*, ii, 603.

MERCIABLE, *adj.*, for merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See Todd.

MERCIFY, *v.* To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifide*.
F. Q., VI, vii, 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See GALLOBELGICUS.

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MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And *Mercury*,—has he to do with Venus too? *T.* A little with her face, lady, or so. *B. Jons. Poet.*, iv, 3.

MERD, *s.* Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients
Would burst a man to name. *Alchem.*, act ii.
To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the origin of a *merd*. *Burt. Anat.*, p. 321.

These examples are in Todd.

MERE. A lake. *Mere*, Saxon. Still used in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country,

Our weaver here doth will
The muse his source to sing, as how his course he steers;
Who from his natural spring, as from his neighb'ring *meres*
Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver breast.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 861.
Then Crock, from that black ominous *mere*,
Accounted one of those that England's wonders make,
Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers Brereton's lake. *Ibid.*, and passim.

MERE. Simple, absolute decided.

Upon his *mere* request. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.
Engaged my friend to his *meer* enemy. *M. of Ven.*, iii, 2.
Who though my *meere* revenues be the train
Of milk-white sheep. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, i, 1.

MERE, *s.* A boundary. Johnson says, from *μείρω*; but it is rather from *μέρος*, a derivative from the verb. Written also *meare*. [See MEERE.]

To guide my course aright,
What mound or steddy *mere* is offered to my sight.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 659.
The furious team, that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a *mear* from Hereford divide.
Ibid., p. 807.

Meare-stones are often spoken of, meaning what we call land-marks. See Johnson.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are *merely* cheated of our lives. *Temp.*, i, 1.
Musidorus, who besides he was *meerly* unacquainted in the country, had his wits astonished with sorrow. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 5.

†*To* **MERIT,** is used by Chapman in the sense of to reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Il.*, ix, 259.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French. *Merle*, Saxon.

Where the sweet *merle* and warbling mavis be.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1292.

MERLIN, *s.* The *falco æsalon* of Linnæus, a small species of hawk; sometimes corrupted into *murleon*. It was chiefly used to fly at small birds; and Latham says it was particularly appropriated to the service of ladies.

A cast of *merlins* there was besides, which flying of a gallant height over certaine bushes, would beate the birds that rose down unto the bushes.
Pemb. Arc., p. 108.
Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme caste of *murleons*. *Dam. and Pithias*, O. Pl., i, 218.
The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.
Holmes, Acad. of Arm., B. II, ch. xi, § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young lady to employ, he disdains to treat of it:

Let me curteously crave pardon and favor, to leave the lady and her hawk together, as birds with whom I never had nor have skill to deal at all.
Faulconry, Book ii, chap. 33.

MERMAID, *s.* Used as synonymous with syren.

O train me not, sweet *mermaid*, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing *syren* for thyself. *Com. of Errors*, iii, 2.

In several other places where it occurs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly more applicable to the syren, than to the common idea of a *mermaid*. See particularly Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2, where the "*mermaid* on a dolphin's back" could not easily have been so placed, had she had a fish-like tail, instead of legs.

A *merman*, the male of this imaginary species, is mentioned by the water-poet:

A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide
Like to a *meareman*. *Taylor's Works*, P. ii, p. 22.
Mermaids in Homer were witches, and their songs enchantments. *Holl. Plin.*, Index.

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one of the thousand cant terms for a strumpet." *Mass. Old Law*, iv, 1.

2. The sign of the *Mermaid* was a famous tavern, where Shakespeare, Jonson, and other wits of the time, used to assemble. It was situated in Cornhill:

The *Mermaid* in Cornhill, Red Lion i' th' Strand.
Newes from Bart. Fair.

It is spoken of like Button's, and the other places of resort for wits in later times:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes, Mitre, and *Mermaid* men! not a corn of true salt—among them all. *B. Jons. Bart. F.*, i, 1.

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Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London! haunting
Your Globes, and *Mermaids!*
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii, 3.
I had made an ordinary,
Perchance, at the *Mermaid.*
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 334.
What things have we seen
Done at the *Mermaid!*
Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons., vol. x, p. 367.

†The carriers of Bampton doe lodge at the *Mermaid* in Carter lane, and there also lodge the carriers of Buckland, they are there on Thursdaies and Fridaies.
Taylor's Cosmographie, 1637.

[3. The name of a dance.]

†The *Mermaid.*—The leaders-up change sides, then turn each the other's partner, till they come into their places; then cast off and turn round once; then the figure of 8 turn. *Newest Academy of Compliments.*

MERRY, *prov.* *'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.* A proverb very current in old times. See Ben Jons. Masque of Christmas, vol. vi, p. 2; Ray's Prov., p. 135. It was also in an old song, sung by master Silence:

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.
2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

It is cited by Heywood in his Epigrams. See Warton, Hist. Poet., vol. iii, p. 90.

†MERRY ANDREW. A stage clown or fool.

Those blades indeed are cripples in their art,
Mimick his foot, but not his speaking part.
Let them the traitor, or Volpone try;
Could they——
Rage like Cethegus, or like Cassius die,
They ne'er had sent to Paris for such fancies,
As monsters heads and *Merry-Andrew's* dances.
Rochester's Poems, 1710, p. 56.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.

Thenot now nis the time of *merry-make.*
Sp. Sh. Kal., Nov., 9.
With fearlesse *merrie-make*, and piping still.
Fletch. Purp. Isl., i, 27.

†MESLING. Mixed corn, usually wheat and rye.

Farrago, Quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis. Dragée à chevaux. *Mescelline*: provender for cattell.
Nomenclator.

But the miller ought to take but one quart, for grinding of one bushel of hard corne; and if he fetch and carrie back the grist to the owner, he may take two quarts of hard corne; and this hard corne is intended of wheate, rye, and *meslin* (which is wheate and rye mixed). And for mault, the miller shall take but halfe so much toll, as he taketh for hard corne, (*sc.* one pinte in the bushel) for that mault is more easily grownd than wheate, or rye.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

Rie in divers places is mixed with wheat, and a kind of bread made of them, called *messeling-bread*, for it is lesse obstructive, nourisheth better, and lesse filleth the body with excrements.
Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

MESPRISE, *s.* Mistake; a French word, hardly altered, which occurs several times in Spenser, but in no other author that I have seen. See Todd.

MESS, *s.* A party dining together, a set.

Not noted——
But of the finer natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower *messes*
Perchance are to this business purblind.
Wint. T., i, 2.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With moss and stones, partly to make a shew with,
And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.
B. & Fl. Woman Hat., i, 2.

As at great dinners of feasts the company was usually arranged into fours, which were called *messes*, and were served together, the word came to mean a set of four, in a general way. Lyly says expressly,

Foure makes a *messe*, and we have a *messe* of masters that must be coozened, let us lay our heads together.
Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence Shakespeare says,

You three fools lacked me fool to make up the *mess.*
L. L. L., iv, 3.
Where are your *mess* of sons? 3 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Namely, his four sons, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund earl of Rutland.

Penelop's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our Avisa shall make a *messe.*
A. Emet's Verses prefixed to Avisa.

Lucretia and Susanna were the preceding two, therefore Penelope and Avisa made up the *mess.*

A vocabulary, published in London, 1617, bears this title:

Janua linguarum quadrilinguis, or a *messe* of tongues, Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly served up together for a wholesome repast, &c.

The editor also says that, there being already three languages, he translated them into French, "to make up the *messe.*" *Address to Engl. Reader.*

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evidently for *mesell*, which is French, and is explained by Cotgrave, "a *meselled*, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person."

Press me, I devy; press scoundrels, and thy *messels.*
Lond. Prod., ii, 1.
Abaffeled up and down the town for a *messel* and a scoundrel. *Ibid.*, ii, 4.

Mesel, for a leper, and *meselrie*, leprosy, occur in Chaucer. See MEAZLES.

†MESSING-FAT. A mashing-vat?

Ten barrells, one *messinge fatt*, one cowle, two doughe kivers, with other necessaries there.
MS. Inventory, 1658.

†MESTFUL. Sorrowful?

Emong all other birds
Moste *mestfull* birde am I:
Emong all fethered foules
I first complaine and crie.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

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MET, *s.* A limit, or boundary. *Meta*, Latin. A word, perhaps, hazarded by the following author:

Untimely never comes the lives last *met*,
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.
J. Dolman, in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 432.

METE, *v.*, to measure, can hardly be said to be disused, as it still occurs in many passages of the authorised translation of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in Johnson. In one passage it is used as a participle:

Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's spared.
Reveng. Tr., O. Pl., iv, 338.

Also for to aim, to measure with the eye:

Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to *mete* at.
L. L. Lost, iv, 1.

In the older editions it is printed *meat*. [See MEETE.]

METE-WAND, and METE-YARD. Both used for a tailor's yard measure or wand.

Take thou the bill,
Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

See also Levit., xix, 35.

A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See Todd. Perhaps it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, *s.* A mistress. Probably meant as Italian; but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.

Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth; that *metreza* her plate; this madam take physic, &c.
Malcontent, i, 3, O. Pl., iv, p. 19.

MEVE, or MEEVE, *v.*, for to move. This occurs only in the older writings.

I could right well
Ten tymes sooner all that have beleyved,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 91.

A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did *meeve*. *Damon and Pithias*, O. Pl., i, 204.

O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte *meeve*. *Ibid.*, p. 242.

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, *s.* Thrush, for MAVIS. [Or perhaps the sea-mew.]

About his sides a thousand sea-guls bred,
The *mevy*, and the halcyon. *Browne, Brit. Past.*

MEW, *v.* To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer*, French.

Whose body *mews* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Th., ii, 1.

Hence a very clear emendation in their play of Wit without Money, where the person addressed had lost his clothes:

How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*.
iii, 4.

In the old edition it had been printed *mov'd*; which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made sense, which can hardly be granted.

†I may welcome you home, as doubting your country may have *mewed* that relation in so long an absence; she having exposed her noble issue, being conviction enough to make you disclaim her. *Cleveland's Works.*

[It is said also of stags shedding their horns:]

†*Of Galatea.*
The stag, 'tis said, his horns doth yearly *mew*:
Thine husband daily doth his horns renew.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
K. Rich. III, i, 3.

MEW, *s.* A place in which falcons were kept; also, metaphorically, any close place. Probably because birds were confined in them while moulting.

Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 20.

To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 43.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MICH, *v.* To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to indulge in secret amours. The etymology seems uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.

Not for this *miching* base transgression
Of truant negligence. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 212.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast.
B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

Sure she has
Some *meeching* rascal in her house.
Ibid., Scornful Lady, v, 1.

My truant was *micht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven, and *mich* here on earth. *Euphues*, p. 29.

Therefore *miching* malicho, in Hamlet, iii, 2, probably meant concealed mischief. See MALICHO.

MICHALL, *a.*, if a right reading, must be derived from *mich*, truant, adulterous. [It is only a corrupt form of MECHAL, or *mœchal*, adulterous.]

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.
Heyw. Eng. Trav., F1.

The editor of the reprint, in the Anc. Drama, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi, p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, *s.* A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries? 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

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See Johnson.

What, turn *micher*, steale a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it? *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*

MICKLE, *a.* Great. Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 3.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See ALE.

And now next *Midsummer ale*, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 91.

MIGHTFUL, *a.* Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods.
Tit. Andron., iv, 4.

MIGNIARD, *a.* Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, i, 4.

MIGNIARDIZE, *s.* Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,
With all the *migniardize* and quaint caresses
You can put on them. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, iii, 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, *v.* To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*,—discerned not his ends.
Daniel's Works, Philotas, p. 255.

MIHIL, or MIHEL. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil Croswill* in R. Brome's comedy of the Convent Garden Weeded; and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myheel Mendsole*," *i. e.*, Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the "art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 390.

The name appears, even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, æt. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster-court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of Granger, vol. iii, p. 294, says that *Michael* Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMAS. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Have millons at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser's Husb., March, edit. 1557.

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

I mark them,
And by this honest light, for yet tis morning,
Saving the reverence of their gilded doublets
And *Milan skins*——they shew'd to me directly
Court crabbs that creep a side way for their living.
B. & Fl. Valent., ii, 2.

MILL (or rather milled) SIXPENCES. Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovelboards. *Merry Wives*, i, 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

A few *mill'd sixpences*, with which
My purser casts account.
Sir W. Dav. News from Plim., loc.

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*. 1 *Henry IV*, i, 3.
To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's wife* does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 3.

MILL-STONES, *prov.* *To weep mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; *q. d.*, "he will weep *mill-stones*, if anything." Gloucester says to the murderers

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Your eyes drop *mill-stones* when fools' eyes drop tears.
Rich. III, i, 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men:

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.
1 *M.* Aye, *mill-stones*, as he lesson'd us to weep.
Scene 6.

He, good gentleman,
Will weep when he hears how we are used.
1 *Serj.* Yes, *mill-stones*. *Cæsar and Pompey*, 1607.

In Troilus and Cressida it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. Act i, sc. 2.

[*To look through a mill-stone*, to be very sharp sighted.]

†Then, Fidus, since your eies are so sharp that you cannot onely *looke through a milstone*, but cleane through the minde, and so cunning that you can levell at the dispositions of women whom you never knew. *Lilly's Euphues and his England.*

†MIMETIC. Capable of mimicking.

But Fucus, lead by most *mimetick* apes,
Could not depinge don Fuco's antick shapes.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 9.

MINCE, *v.* To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*. *Merry W. W.*, v, 1.

See also the examples, and other senses, in Johnson. Among the rest, Isai., iii, 16.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small. Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected, delicate*. See MALICHO.

MINE, *s.* Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or mineral.

The *mine*
Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi mineral. [A common local use of the word.]

MINE, *s.* The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possesse him with yallownesse, for this *revolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry Wives*, i, 3, 4to of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchymist by his *mine*, and hath multiplied all to moonshine. *Eliot*, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or MINGE, *v.* To mix.

Which never *mings*
With other stream. *Sir A. Gorge's Lucan.*
And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertee. *Kendall's Poems*, 1577, G 1.
She carves it fyne and *minges* it thick.
Drant's Trans. from Hor., Malone Q.

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare (All's W., i, 1); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation:

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* the father's odious name.
Book iv, S. 2.

MINGLE, *n. s.* Contraction for *mine ingle*. See INGLE.

Because it is a common thing to call *cus*, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307.

Sometimes also *ningle*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come. *Decker's Satirom.*, Or. Dr., 3, p. 103.

Also *passim*, in the same play.

MINGLE, *s.* Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those
That make their looks by him. He was not merry,
Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay
In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.
O heav'nly *mingle*. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 5.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear;
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together. *Ibid.*, iv, 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, *s.* A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 49 b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Ibid.*, 91 b.

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See Todd.

If we present a *mingle-mangle*, our fault is to be excused. *Lyly's Mydas, Prologue.*

See Decker, Gul's Hornb., p. 52, Nott.

See also Puttenham, p. 211.

†Now that is the fact they find fault withall, and reason of it, saying, that a *mingle mangle* should not be made of comedies; but verily in shewing themselves to be so wise, they manifest their follie.
Terence in English, 1614.

†These *mingle mangle*, motly toyes they spend
The time, till night doth make them homeward wend.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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†How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hewd,
So scurvily bescurvide and bemewde. *Ibid.*

†MINGLER. One who mingles. Applied specially to persons who mixed wools of different qualities previous to their being carded.

We cannot properly wade into the abuses of measuring, unless we begin our enquiry from the originals of clothing, which rests upon such as mingle, card, and spin woolls. The *minglers* are usually in great fault, for whereas by the statute, clothing is to be made of fleece wooll onely, nevertheless they mingle fell woolls and lambs woolls.
The Golden Fleece, 1657.

MINIKIN, *a.* Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, &c. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *K. Lear*, iii, 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Baret, "proper, well fashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base:*

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,
Are still allowed to fiddle with the case.
Lovelace's Poems, p. 41; *To Elinda's Glove.*
'Sfoot what *treble minikin* squeaks there?
Marston's Antonio and Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 150.

Min, *moins*, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or MINIM, *s.* Anything very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused (except that the latter appears sometimes in the church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note (corrupted to *sembrive*, or *sembref*); the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, &c., &c.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Milton used the word *minim:*

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind
Wondrous in length and corpulence.
Par. L., vii, 481.

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand-mayd.
F. Q., VI, x, 28.

†MINION, *s.* and *a.* Anything delicate, small, or pretty. From the Fr. *mignon*.

Abrodiætus, a delicate person, a *minion*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

His hynes lykythe your *mynyon* howse so well, that he purposythe not to departe so shortly from thens, as he apoyntyd, and as I late wrote unto youre grace.
State Papers, i, 307.

Anger made great Alexander (like the least part of himselfe) kill his *minionized* friend Clytus: for, had it been drunkennesse, hee would have tapt out his hart bloud before he heard him speake: for, drunkennesse is an afternoones madnesse, and can do nothing advisedly. *Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

He wolde kepe goodly horses, and live *mynionly* and elegantly. *Taverner's Adagies*, 1552.

†MINISTRESS. A female servant.

The olde foxes cruell and severe *mynistresse*,
Will learne the enterer never to come forth.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MINIVER, *s.*, or MENIVER. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave: "Pellis est cujusdam albæ bestiolæ, qua utuntur academicii senatores et juridici, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas." So Fortescue: "Capitium ejus non alio quam *menevero* penulatur." *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange, "expressit Gallicum *menuvair*." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of the small weasel, *menu-vair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes
A dainty *minever* cap. *Massing. City Mad.*, iv, 4.
Perdie by this *minever* cap, and according to his majesty's leave.
Decker's Satiromast., Or. Dr., iii, 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, &c. So, Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict., in loco. Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or MINNICK, *s.* A word which occurs in the first quartos of the Midsummer Night's Dream, for which the folio substitutes *mimmick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, masc.; *minnix*, or minx, fem.

Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes.
Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found somewhere. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

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†MINUITY. A trifle. This word occurs in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 64.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automatons were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by minute-jacks, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!*
Timon, iii, 6.

There is no doubt that by the "Jack that keeps the stroke," Rich. III, iv, 2, is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, *a.*, for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O Yes
Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, *s.* The proper form of the word above noticed under MARABLANE. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve mirabolans [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] *or mala-caladonians.*—Take your mala-caladonians, stone them, perboyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as longe as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keepe them all the yeare.
Warner's Antiq. Culinariæ, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's Gerard, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe *sorbus* or service berries. The yellow and *Bellericæ*, taken before meat, stop the laske, and help the weak stomach, as Garcias writeth.
P. 1501.

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

†MIRACLIST. A narrator of miracles.

Heare the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

†MIRISH. Miry.

In times of tumult thou amongst the Irish,
Hast made them skip o'r bogs and quagmires *mirish*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MIRKE, *s.* Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mirce*, tenebræ, Saxon.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
All's Well, ii, 1.

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, *a.* Dark.

By whose meanes the battaile was resumed againe, whiche lasted till that *mirke* night parted them in summer. *Holinsh. Descr. of Scott.*, C 6, col. 1 a.
Such myster saying me seemeth all too *mirke*.
Sp. Sh. Kal., Sept., 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not unfrequently used.

MIRKESOME, *n. a.* Dark.

Through *mirksome* aire her ready way she make.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 28.
And there in silent, deaf, and *mirksom* shade,
His characters and circles strange he made.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even in men's hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your *mirror* in your hat, as I told you.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts; nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes Lovelace, who makes a lady say,

My lively shade thou ever shalt retaine,
In thy inclosed *feather-framed glasse*.

See LOOKING-GLASSE.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See LINDABRIDES and

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DONZEL DEL PHEBO. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection:

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero:

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*.
Hudibr., I, i, 15.

A MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, such as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the following passages; and I have not met with the term elsewhere:

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess; then a great lady of state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman, &c.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers. *Ibid.*

†MISCHIEF. *With a mischief*, a common old phrase, sufficiently explained in the following examples.

Abi in malam rem, go hense *with a mischiefe*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

When the simpring scornfull pusse, the supposed mistris of the house (*with a mischiefe*) who is, indeed, a kinde of creature retired for a while into the countrey to escape the whip in the city.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But above all, her skill is much credited to helpe yong women breed and fructifie, so that if shee be as barren as a stockfish, yet the matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply *with a mischiefe*. *Ibid.*

†MISDIET. Bad or injurious diet.

Now for the body, it as well levels at it; for those who distemper and *misdiet* themselves with untimely and unwonted surfeting.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†MISDIETER. One who follows an injurious diet.

If consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbes of death it selfe. *Ibid.*

MISER, *s.* A miserable wretch; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit *miser!* base, ignoble wretch!
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 198.

And so this *miser*, at the same verie point, had like chaunce and fortune. *Holinsh.*, p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser's* sake.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 9.

Doe not yet disdaine to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.
Sidney's Arcad., p. 117.

†MISER'S GALLON. A very small measure.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *mizers gallon*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†MISERABLE. Covetous, miserly.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.
Pasquil's Jests, &c., 1604.

MISERERE. A lamentation; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere* mei, Deus." Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-mees and *misereres*, Tranio.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iii, 3.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "miseries;" the second, absurdly, "mistrisses;" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also:

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Sympson after them.

†MISEXPENCE. Reckless expense.

O wretched end of idle vanity,
Of *misexpence* and prodigality.
The Beggar's Ape, c. 1607.

†MISHMASH. A confused heap.

Chaos, Ovid. Lactantio, confusio atque congeries rerum omnium, et informis materia, quam poetæ invexerunt, ex ea extitisse omnia fabulantes. χάος, Orpheo. Confusion universelle de toutes choses. A confused or disordered heape of all things together: a *mishmash*. *Nomenclator.*

And these are so full of their confused circumlocutions, that a man would thinke he heard Thersites with a frapling and bawling clamor to come out with a *mishmash* and hotchpotch of most distastfull and unsavorie stuffe.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MISKIN, *s.* A dunghill; properly *mixen*, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *miskin*. *B. & Fl. Night-Walker*, iii, 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, *s.* A little bagpipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.
Drayt., Ecl. 2, p. 1388.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, &c.

†*To* MISKNOW. Not to know, to ignore.

A serving-man I in cast cloathes have seene,
That did himselfe so strangely overweene,
That with himselfe he out of knowledge grewe,
And therefore all his old friends he *misknewe*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†MISKNOWLEDGE. Ignorance, or misinterpretation.

For I shall never (with Gods grace) be ashamed to make publick profession thereof upon all occasions, lest God should be ashamed of me before men and

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angels; especially lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledg* of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient.
Wilson's James I.

†MISLIN.
Come sit thee downe, and with a *mislyn* charme
Ceaze my incircled arme,
Till lockt in fast imbraces wee discover
In every eye a lover. *Beedome's Poems*, 1641.

MISON, *s.* Apparently for *mistion*, or mixture. [Supposed to be a sort of pancake.]
They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *misons* with it.
Nashe's Unf. Trav., 1594; *Cumberl. Observ.*, p. 65.
I have not seen the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, *s.* Bad expense, evil employment.
May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour.
Barrow's Serms., xxix, Edinb. ed., p. 254.
The word was used by Hall, and other old divines. See the examples given by Todd.

MISPROUD, *a.* Improperly or unjustifiably proud.
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misprond* York.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

To MISQUEME. To displease. See QUEME.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.
First, at Christmasse, there was in the kinge's house, wheresoever hee was lodged, a *lorde of misrule*, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall.—These lordes, beginning their rule on Allhollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtile disguisings, maskes, and mummeries, &c. *Stowe's London*, p. 72.
No Epi, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps. *Lyly, Court Com.*, F 1.
In Ben Jonson's masque of Christmas, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a reveller," &c. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable instance has been already noticed. See CHRISTMAS PRINCE. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See Archæologia, vol. xviii, p. 313.

MISSELDEN, *s.* A name for mistletoe, and nearer to the original, *misteltan*, Saxon.
They bruise the beries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-lime is made.
Transl. of Pliny, quoted in *Baret's Alvearie.*
Cotgrave has it *misseldine*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTOE, *s.* The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, *s.* Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.
Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., l. 103.
Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister* wight" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."
What *mister* wight she was, and whence i-brought?
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 28.
What *mister*-chance hath brought thee to the field
Without thy sheep? *Browne, Shep. P., Ecl.* 7.
That is, "what kind of chance?" So Drayton:
These *mister* arts been better fitting thee.
Eclogue 7, ed. 1593.
The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

To MISTER, *v.* To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "it *mistreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.
As for my name *it mistreth* not to tell,
Call me the squyre of dames, that me beseemeth well.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 51.
Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, *s.* An art, or a trade. Warburton says, very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense

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the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery;* being derived, not from the Greek μυστήρια, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistery*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistery*, but what *mistery* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine. *M. for M.*, iv, 2.

And that, which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamie.
Spens. Moth. H. T., 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound that he may learn the "art and mistery" of such a trade.

†*To* MISTHANK. To do the contrary to thanking.

I had (in harbour) heav'd mine anchor o're,
And ev'n already set one foot a-shoar;
When lo, the dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank,
'Gan mine oblivion moodily *mis-thank*. *Du Bartas.*

†MISTLE. Misseltoe. Called also *mistledine*. See MISSELDEN. "*Mistle* or *mistledine*, viscus." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 93, "the parts of the trees."

Mistle which groweth upon apple trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yealow berries, viscum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 96.

The first day, of the powder of the scull of a man burned, one dramme at once, and the next day of the *miscle* of the oke, made in powder, one dramme, and the third day the powder of piony roots, one dramme. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*.
Tro. and Cr., iii, 2.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zelmane using her own byas, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her own thoughts. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 281.

Like one
That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.
Fansh. Lus., ix, 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistresse* as any of you all.
Weakest goes to W., 4to, G 3.

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should kiss the *mistresse*.
Queen and Concubine, ii, 3.

See more examples in Malone's Suppl., vol. i, p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,
And many like places, that make noses red.
News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come we'll pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread-street, we'll make a night on't.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 386.

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet-street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

Meet me strait
At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 450.

†MITRIDATE. Mithridate, a celebrated antidote.

There in my knapsack, (to pay hungers fees)
I had good bacon, bisket, neates-tongue, cheese,
With roses, barberies, of each conserves,
And *mitridate*, that vigrous health preserves.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* MIZEL. To rain small; to drizzle.

Effeminatenesse is an enemy to good huswiferie, when either the man dares not plow, because it *mizells*, nor the wife rise, for that it is a cold morning. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

MO, or MOE. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more;* so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon., and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.
Exod., i, 9.

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater* and mightier than we."

And gone the stations all a row,
St. Peter's shrine and many *mo*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 50.

The *moe* the stronger if they gree in one.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.

I will bring seven times *moe* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes. *Levit.*, xxvi, 21.

In Lyncolnes inne and Temples twayne,
Grayes inne and other *mo*,
Thou shalt them fynde whose painfull pen,
Thy verse shall flourish so. *Heyw. Thyestes*, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,
O London, London, where's thy loyalty?
T. Durfy's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* baul
Like the devil and all,
For religion, property, justice, and laws.
Song of an Orange, State Poems, iii, 287.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin

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word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to Don Sebastian, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act. Publ. 1690.

In the preface to Cleomenes:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rabble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, *v.* To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the *mobled* queen.
Haml., ii, 2.

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.
Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes.
Sandys' Travels, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *inobled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mobled;* the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, *s.* Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchaunce ye were I speake half in *moccage*.
Sir Thos. Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., 4to, 1549, M 3.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p 721.

†MOCK-BEGGAR. An inhospitable and uncharitable person. Hence the term *Mock-beggar's Hall*, for a mansion, ill kept up, and where no hospitality was practised; a mansion very fine outwardly, but ill furnished within. It was given as a name to some old mansions; one at Wallasey, in Cheshire, was so named, and another near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle housekeeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock-begger* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

No times observ'd nor charitable lawes,
The poore receive their answer from the dawes,
Who in their caying language call it plaine
Mockbegger manour, for they came in vaine.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MOCK-WATER, *s.* A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularity. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene (act iii, sc. 1), sir Hugh threatens to knock his *urinals* about his costard," or head. Can anything be more clear? This is, in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if anything had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, *s.* A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at her bridall in her cassock of *mockado*.
Puttenham, p. 238.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satinisco.
Overbury, Char., M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart, moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet
With our cut cloth of gold sleeves.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

MODERN, *adj.* In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and *modern* things."

Full of wise saws, and *modern* instances.
As you l. it, ii, 7.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A *modern* ecstacy. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous. See Johnson. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

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Alas! that were no *modern* consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frighted hence.
B. Jons. Poetast., act v.

†MODICUM. A small repast?

One surfetting on sin, in morning pleasures, noone banquets, after riots, night moriscoes, midnights *modicoms*, and abundance of trash trickt up to all turbulent revellings. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.
There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *moddicombe*. *Ibid.*

MOE, or MOWE, *s.* A distortion of the face, made in ridicule. It has been doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*, which are usually joined together, be not a colloquial corruption of *mocks* and *mouths*; and Spenser has actually written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd says (J. Dict.) that Spenser has also *mop* and *mowe*; but that, I believe, was an error in copying from his own note upon the following lines; for I have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*
He would him scorne. *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 49.

Abraham Fleming also, in his Vocabulary (1585), has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks* and *mowes* like an antike. V. *Sanniones*, p. 530.

But *mop* has been derived from the Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so frequently occurs, that it can hardly be an error. See MOP.

Apes and monkies
'Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
Enter the shapes again, and dance with mops and *mowes*. *Temp.*, Stage direction, iii, 3.
Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the porch, and made mops and *mows* at him.
Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pen., 1563.
Yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not.
Ps. xxxv, 15, old edition.

Whether to *make mouths* be an original expression also, or was at first a corruption of making *mowes*, may not be easily determined. They certainly existed together.

To MOE, *v.*, from the preceding. To make *mowes*; or, in modern phrase, to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *moe* and chatter at me.
Temp., ii, 2.
And make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.
Old Mystery of Candlemas Day, 1512.

Hence Flibbertigibbet is called the dæmon of *mopping* and *mowing*. *K. Lear*. Making *mops* and *mows* is particularly attributed to apes. See MOP.

†MOIDERED. Confused; bothered.

Shep. I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true. *Wit of a Woman*, 1705.

MOILE, *s.* A mule. Probably only a corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old growne *moile*,
Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publike cost.
Daniel's Philot., 193.
Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week; his *moils* are not yet come up. *Ben. Jons. Poet.*, i, 2.
This is right,
Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., ii, 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as judges and sergeants, rode to Westminster hall on mules; whence it is said of a young man studying the law:

Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to ride upon a *moyle*. *Ibid., Every M. out of H.*, ii, 3.

That is, he will never be eminent in his profession.

†*Phulas.*——trot behind me softly,
As it becomes a *moil* of ancient carriage.
The Broken Heart, Ford, iv, 2.
†*Spadone.* 'Twould wind-break a *moil*, or a ringed mare, to vie burthens with her.
The Fancies Chaste and Noble, Ford, ii, 2.

[Mules are still called *moiles* in the West.]

†Whom he did turne into a fower legg'd asse,
Who nowe with *moyles* and jades doth feede on grasse.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See Thomasius, and Fleming's Nomenclator, in *Mulleus*. Also Phillips's World of Words. Probably from carrying the wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.
J. Heywood's Works and Epigr.

MOILE, *v.* To toil and labour; probably from *moile*, a mule, being an animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 75, ed. 1610.
And *moileth* for no more than for his needful hire.
Ibid., p. 278.

This verb, in the old and newer ways of spelling, formed two anagrams, recorded by Howell; one on *William Noy*, attorney-general, who was a mere plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I moyle in law*; the other on a judge, of whom he says, "If an *s* be added, it may be applied to my countryman, *Judge Jones*, an excellent lawyer too, and a far more genteel man, *I moile in laws*." *Howell's Letters*, B. I, § 1, l. 17. The late sir W. Jones was too much a genius for it to suit

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him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

†Though thou art a master, thou shalt be alwaies a servant, *moyling* for a mite, and watching to save a pennie. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

MOLDWARP, *s.* A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarp*.

Sometimes he augers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

And, like a *moldwarpe*, make him lose his eyes.
Harr. Ariosto, xxxiii, 16.

Comfort thyself with other-men's misfortunes—as the *mouldiwarpe* in Æsope told the fox complaining for want of a tail—you complaine of toies, but I am blind, be quiet. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 310.

See also Johnson's authorities, under MOULDWARP.

MOLL CUTPURSE. See FRITH, MARY.

†MOLLAND. High ground.

Sur. There is no difficultie in it: for *molland* is upland, or high ground, and the contrary is fenland, low ground, a matter ordinary, where they use to distinguish betweene these two kindes.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

†MOLY. A plant known chiefly to the poets, who ascribed to it fabulous virtues. It is known to general readers by the allusion to it in the Comus of Milton.

But as the hearbe *moly* hath a flower as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as inke, so age hath a white head, shewing pittie, but a blacke heart, swelling with mischiefe.
Lylie's Evphues and his England.

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.
Com. of Errr., iii, 1.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.
Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.
Mirr. for Mag., 466.

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.
Decker, Gul's Hornb., Procem.

The derivation given by Johnson in his Dictionary, after Hanmer, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. Cotgrave has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, &c., whence our *mummery*. See Roquefort.

†MOMENTALLY, *adv.* For a moment, at any moment.

Why but a man must necessarily eate and drincke, because without these two offices, neither sound or sick can continue: for the bodies of living creatures remayning in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that *momentally* the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

MOMENTANY, *adj.* Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

Johnson quotes Hooker, Bacon, and Crashaw, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that ware crownes in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, &c. *Nash's Have with you, &c.*

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Neither do they gape after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age Peter Shakerlye of Paules, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.
Meres, cited by Dr. Farmer.

MONCHATO, *s.* I suppose, for moustachio.

The ranter breathes not
Who with his peek'd *monchatos* may not brave him,
Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2.

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mouchato*.

†MONETH. The older form of month.

I spent diverse *moneths* in this manner, during which time he saw me every day, and tormented me perpetually. *Hymen's Præludia*, 1658, p. 60

†MONGING. Mixing.

Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.
The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†MONIFFED. Appears to signify moneyed, in the following passage.

Nature did well in giving poor men wit,
That fools well *moniffed* may pay for it.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To MONISH. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See Todd.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such. *Asch. Scholem.*, p. 49.

†MONNETS. Small deformed ears.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

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†MONOMACHY. A single combat; a duel.

This *monomachy* lasted not, for yonder
Comes Saturne on the part of Ganimed.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†MONOPOLITAN. A monopolist; one who speculated on obtaining patents.

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project-seeking *monopolitan*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MONOPOLY. See PATENT.

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court queen Elizabeth, *i. e.*, about 1581.

It was suspected much in *Monsieur's days*.
Mad W., O. Pl., v, 371.
That old reveller velvet, in the *days of Monsieur*.
Blacke Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANTO, *s.* An old fencing term.

Your punto, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbrocata, your passada, your *montanto*, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 1.

Shortened into *montant:*

Thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*.
Merr. W., ii, 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *signor Montanto*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

†MONTEITH. A vessel used for cooling wine-glasses.

When the table was clear'd and readorn'd with fresh bottles, silver *monteiths*, and christal glasses.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

MONTERO, *s.* A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See Minshew's Spanish Dictionary.

He had (for a *montera*) on his crown,
The shell of a red lobster overgrown.
Fansh. Lus., vi, 17.

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his Tristram Shandy, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See Johnson.

MONTH'S-MIND, *s.* A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See Blount's Glossogr., voc. *Minningdayes*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies,
Masse, and *month's-minde*, dirge, and I know not what,
To ease their sowles in painful purgatory.
Old Play of King John, Part I, sign. F 1.
Keeping his *month's-minde*, and his obsequies,
With solemn intercession for his soule.
Ibid., Part II, sign. A 4.

"Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the day of their decease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge, should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased. This was done for that great benefactress to learning Margaret countess of Richmond, &c. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornynge remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margarete, countesse of Richmonde, and Darbye, moder unto king Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our sovereign lorde that now is. Upon whose soul Almightie God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend fader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accompts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expences attending them, are frequently mentioned.
Steevens on *Two Gent. Ver.*, i, 2.

We find also in the quotation from Strype by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higins's Nomenclator (1585, 12mo) we have, under "Inferias annua religione alicui instituere," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, Suppl., 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See Selections from that work, vol. i, p. 244.

One of Nash's Pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of the death and funerall of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See Longman's Cat. for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's Clavis Calendaria, we

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learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the Papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii, p. 197, 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had a month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "a *woman's longing*; which," he says, "usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy." *Rem.*, p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the Two Gentlemen of Verona:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them. Act i, sc. 2.

Yet the commentators refer to the *other* kind of *month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in Hall:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.
Satires, B. iv, s. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII] had more than a *moneth's mind*, (keeping 7 yeares in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI for a saint.
Church Hist., B. iv, § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat.
P. 1, Cant. ii, v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorised the speaker to say you *have* such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, *s.* Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalised among us.

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 96.

An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *monture* swift as wind.
Ibid., xvii, 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs. [It clearly means moles; mads is still a common word in different dialects for earth-worms.]

Content the [thee], Daphles, *mooles* take mads, but men know *mooles* to catch.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, *phr.* *To strain beyond the*, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

Whither art thou rapt
Beyond the moon, that strivest thus *to strain?*
Drayt. Ecl., 5.

Thus to *cast beyond the moon*, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, master Gripe, he *casts beyond the moon*, and Churms is the only man he puts in trust with his daughter. *Wily Beguiled*, Orig. Eng. Dr., iii, 339.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, *s.* An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or fœtus imperfectly formed. *Partus lunaris* (Coles), being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See Ab. Flem. in *Mola*, p. 436, b.

A false conception, called *mola*, *i. e.* a *moone-calfe*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life. *Holland's Pliny*, vii, ch. 15.

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And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.
State Poems, vol. ii, p. 106.

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf:*

I hid me under the dead *mooncalf's* gaberdine.
Temp., ii, 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's Mooncalf, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

†MOONED. Crescent-shaped?

Goe, cut the salt fome with your *mooned* keeles,
And let our galeons feele even child-birth panges.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†MOONFLAW. *To have a moonflaw in the brain*, to be a lunatic.

I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

MOONLING, *s.* Probably the same as *mooncalf.*

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i, 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, *phr. A sop o' the moonshine.* Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs in moonshine;" for which the following is the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set them on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuyce, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.
May's Accompl. Cook, p. 437.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitely stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd poach them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.
Howell's Letters, B. ii, Lett. 22.

To sir Thomas Haw (probably *Hawk*, as in Letter 13, *Ibid.*) Some editions have "*at* moonshine;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in Lear:

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night the moon shines; I'll make *a sop o' th' moonshine* of you.
Act ii, sc. 2.

A sop in the moonshine must have been a sippet in the above dish of eggs.

†MOONWORT. A plant which was supposed to have the quality of drawing the shoes from the feet of horses.

And horse that, feeding on the grassy hills,
Tread upon *moon-woort* with their hollow heeles;
Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home,
Their maister musing where their shooes become.
O *moon-woort!* tell us where thou hid'st the smith,
Hammer, and pincers, thou unshoo'st them with?
Alas! what lock or iron engine is't
That can thy subtile secret strength resist,
Sith the best farrier cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst undoo?
Du Bartas.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour than the cleansing of Augeas' stable, or the scouring of *Moor-ditch.* *Gul's Hornb.*, ch. 1.
'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee in *the ditch*, dancing in a cucking-stool.
W. Rowley's New Wonder, act ii, Anc. Dr., v, 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paules is his [a corranto-coiners] walke in winter, *Moorfields* in summer. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 17.
The flourishing citie-walkes of *Moorfields*, though delightfull, yet not so pretious or beautifull as he, [a metall-man, *i. e.* an alchymist] will make them.
Ibid., p. 93.

[Moorfields was a similar place of resort for recreation and amusement as Greenwich park, with the advantage of being nearer London.]

†Now Whitsun-holidays come on, and as it happens in the summer time, abundance of people will take a ride, some in their coach or chaise, or they that have neither, ride out on horseback; and again, they that have neither chaise nor horse walk out on foot; or if they must ride, may go to the wooden machines in *Moorfields*, and ride there with this advantage, that if they stay late in the evening they have never the further home for all their riding; and some that have been troubled with itching fingers, and cry'd stand when they should have said go, will take a ride to Tyburn, and ride so long there that they will never see the way back again. *Poor Robin*, 1731.

To MOOT. To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall, he is perhaps mounting in the chamber, as if his father had onely sent him to cut capers.
Lenton's Characterismi, Char. 29.

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See Cowell's Interp.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.

Earle's Microcosm., § 36, p. 106, ed. Bliss.

Hence the expression still used of a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable question:

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting.

B. Jons. Disc., vol. vii, 84.

A MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court.

By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard one *mooting* and seene two playes, he thinks as basely of the universitie, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole. *Overbury's Characters*, K 4.

†A *mooting night* brings wholsome smiles,
When John an Okes, and John a Stiles,
Doe greaze the lawyers satin.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†*To* MOOTCH. To steal?

The eagle more mindfull of prey than honour, did one day *mootch* from the thunder which lame Vulcan had made, as crooked as himself, for almighty Jupiter.

History of Francion, 1655.

†MOOTER. Moulture, the fee taken for grinding corn.

Fellow Bateman, farwell, commend me to my old windmill at Rudington. Oh the *mooter* dish, the miller's thumbe, and the maide behinde the hopper.

The Vow-breaker, or the Fayre Maid of Clifton, 1636.

MOP, or MOPPE, *s.* A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowe*. See the examples under MOE.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!
Is 't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, iv, 2.

In Massinger's Bondman, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii, 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witnesse enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, as if she were not worthy to wipe his shooes.

J. Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Tale 101.

We find also *mops* and *motions*:

And heartily I hate these travellers,
These gimcracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.

B. and Fl. Wildgoose Ch., iii, 1.

To MOP, *v.* To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes, and how he straines his lookes.

Barn. Rich, Faults and nothing but F., p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,
And *mop* and mow, and flout and fleere at him.

Brathw. Hon. Ghost, p. 118.

†MOPE-EYED. Short-sighted.

†*On an old Batchelour.*

Mope-ey'd I am, as some have said,
Because I've liv'd so long a maid;
But grant that I should married be,
Should I one jot the better see?
No, I should think that marriage might
Rather than mend me, blind me quite.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

MOPPE, *s.* A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See WHITING-MOPS. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage:

As in our triumphals, calling familiarly upon our muse, I called her *moppe*,

But will you weet,
My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,
If we shall algates change our stoppe,
Chose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little prety lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes, gurnard-moppes*.

Puttenh. Arte of Engl. Poes., p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive,

MOPPET. Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To Mirtilla.]

Mass. Guard., iv, 2.

From the same is made *mopsey*.

†MOPSY. A familiar term for a woman.

These mix'd with brewers, and their *mopsies*,
Half dead with timpanies and dropsies.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part x, 1706.

Leon. Ah woman! foolish, foolish woman!
San. Very foolish indeed.
Jacin. But don't expect I'll follow her example.
San. You would, *mopsie*, if I'd let you.

The Mistake, a Comedy, 1706.

MORAL, *s.*, in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of subjoining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this, Benedictus. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.

He has left me here behind to expande the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 4.

The *moral* of my wit
Is plain and true, there's all the reach of it.

Troil. and Cress., iv, 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant:

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,
Who's but a *morral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4, Sons. 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love. *K. John*, ii, 1.

How, that's a *more* portent. Can he endure no noise, and will venture on a wife? *B. Jons. Epic.*, i, 2.

Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbes, Han. and Scip., E 3.

Hence *more and less* seems to stand for great and small:

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The *more and less* came in with cap and knee.

1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

And *more and less* do flock to follow him.

2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under COMPARATIVE. We may add the following:

These kind of knaves I know, which, in this plainness, Harbour more craft, and *more corrupter* ends,

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Than twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii, 2.
Away, he grows *more weaker* still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever. *B. and Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 4.

†MORE-CLACKE. A common corruption of the name of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Besides all these, 'tis always meant,
To furnish rooms to her content;
With *Moreclack* tapstry, damask bed,
Or velvet richly embroidered.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

Behind a hanging in a spacious room,
The richest work of *Mortclakes* noble loom,
They wait awhile their wearied limbs to rest,
Till silence should invite them to their feast.
Cowley's Several Discourses, ed. 1680, p. 110.

MOREL, or MORRELL. A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, or wood nightshade; *morelle*, French.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the *madding morrell* spring.
Sylvester [*Du Bartas*]

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's Dodoëns, Book iii, ch. 92. Also in Gerard.

†MORFOND. A disease to which horses and sheep were subject.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me *morfons*. *Palsgrave.*
Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill, or More-found.
These diseases proceed from ranckenesse of bloud, which offendeth the brayne and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe bloud in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nosthrils, then to rubbe the places with young nettles bruised.
Treatise on Diseases of Cattle.

MORGLAY. The sword of sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner]
He can inform you of a kind of men,
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.
B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., i, 1.

Had I been accompanied with my toledo or *morglay*.
Every Woman in her Hum., sign. D 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte
With *morglay* assayled Ascapart.
Guy of War., bl. l., k 2.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of king Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, &c.

†Have you not heard the abominable sport
A Lancaster grand jury will report?
The souldier with his *morglay* watcht the mill,
The cats they came to feast, when lusty Will
Whips off great pusses leg, which by some charm
Proves the next day such an old womans arm.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrion*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrion*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrion*.
Transl. of Don Qu., Part I, ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See Johnson. [See MURRION.]

MORISCO, *s.* A dancer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

I have seen him
Caper upright, like to a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *morisco*.
Marston's What you will.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding—were made *moriskes*, comedies, daunces, interludes, &c.
Guy of Warw. Kn. of Swan., B 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrion*." *Glossogr.*, in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of May-day. See MAID MARIAN.

MORKIN, or MORKING. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sicknesse." *Kersey*. "Animal infortunio aut morbo emortuum." *Coles*.

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?
Hall's Sat., iii, 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 Jac. I, cap. 8, for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *mortling*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or MORT-MAL. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.
Ben Jons. Sad Sheph., ii, 6.

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the shin.
Ibid., Masque of Mercury.

The word occurs in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, v. 388, and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shynne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccius Extaticus*, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dia-

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logue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Trickes of this Age, &c." Of this some specimens are given in the Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier, vol. i, p. 163. See BANKS' HORSE.

MOROSOPH, *s.* A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρὸς* and *σοφὸς*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet.
Rabelais, Ozell, B. iii, ch. 46.

Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Triboulet. *Ibid.*, ch. 47.

I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd
(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),
How young and old, virgins and matrons, kiss'd
The footsteps of the blest gymnosophist.
Cambridge's Scribleriad, B 1, sub fin.

This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend Todd. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the Memoirs of Scriblerus, and in the Pursuits of Literature. See Mem., chap. 1, and Pursuits Dial., iv. By a little further licence, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, *s.* A leprous eruption; qu. *mort-feu?*

The *morphew* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r t' attract the eyes of men.
Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higins says:

The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to cleanse and skowre the skin
From *morphewes* white and black.
Mirror for Magist., p. 55, ed. 1610.

Langham's Garden of Health, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morphew*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, &c. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

Tis the work of weeks
To purge the *morphew* from so foul a face.
Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See Todd.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French. [It was commonly known in English as a *crab-louse*.]

And stole his talismanic louse, &c.
His flea, his *morpion*, and punese.
Hudibr., III, i, 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglicised.

MORRIS-DANCE, *i. e.*, Moorish dance, called also MORISCO, q. v. These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as or a *morris* for May-day.
All's Well, ii, 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool. 2. Maid Marian, or the queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood. 3. The friar, that is friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage. 4. Her gentleman-usher, or paramour. 5. The hobby-horse. 6. The clown. 7. A gentleman. 8. The May pole. 9. Tom Piper. 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps Moriscos. 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London, p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrian.
Mass. Very Woman, iii, 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's Amyntas, act v, the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himselfe *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, *s.* A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are

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both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.
Com. of Err., iv, 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*.
Reynard's Deliv., &c., quoted by Dr. Farmer.

They entered the gallies again with *moris-pikes* and fought. *Holinshed.*

Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen. *Heyw. K. E. IV*, quoted by Steevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.
Ben Jons. Masque of Gipsies.

And enjoy
His own dear dell, doxy, or *mort* at night.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good wench), shall you and I heave a bough, &c.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 110.

See also the Jovial Beggars, O. Pl., x, 367, &c. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's Belman. I have not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

†MORT. A great number.

Then they had a *mort* o' prisoners, with boys and girls, some two, some three, and others five a piece.
Plautus made English, 1694.

MORT OF THE DEER, *i. e.*, death of the deer. A certain set of notes usually blown by huntsmen on that occasion.

And then to sigh, as 'twere
The *mort* o' the deer. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.
Greene's Card of Fancy, 1608, quoted by St.

Directions at the death of a buck or hart.—The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware haunch*, &c.—then having blown the *mort*, and all the company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife.
Gentl. Recreat., Hart. Hunt., 3, p. 75, 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII, by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Warw.*, 584). But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I, obtained the greatest celebrity.

Why, lady, do you think me
Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlack tapestry*,
A bed of damask or embroidery.
Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufacture was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, *s.* A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "Lana melotâ evulsa;" but I have not seen it used in that sense. In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

†MORY.

But when the active pleasures of their love
Which fill'd her womb, had taught the babe to move
Within the *mory* mount, preceding pains.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

MOSE, *v.* *To mose in the chine*, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine.
Tam. of Shr., iii, 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "Of the running Glaunders, or *Mourning in the Chine*," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder. *Way to get Wealth*, B. i, ch. 14.

MOSSE AND HIS MARE, *prov.* "To take one napping, as *Mosse* took his mare." Who *Mosse* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care,
Where she may *take him napping, as Mosse took his mare.*
Ballet of Shepherd Tom, Wit Rest., p. 207, repr.

The English translator has helped Rabelais to this burlesque simile:

The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions, hoping to catch us *as Moss caught his mare.*
B. iv, ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a gray mare:

Till daye come catch him *as Mosse his gray mare, napping.* *Christmas Prince*, p. 40.

†MOSSY. In the sense of covered with down or hair.

A stripling, that having passed 14 yeares, beginneth to have a *mossie* beard. *Nomenclator.*

Stud. Woe is the subject. *Phil.* Earth the loathed stage,
Whereon we act this fained personage.
Mossy barbarians the spectators be,
That sit and laugh at our calamity.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

MOST, *adv.* of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with

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the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See MORE.

To take the basest and *most poorest* shape.
K. Lear, ii, 3.

But that I love thee best, O *most best*, believe it.
Haml., ii, 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the *most wicked'st* whore, and the most treacherous. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iii, 4.

So in Acolastus, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same *most best* redress or reformer, is God.

See SUPERLATIVE, *double*.

MOST, *a.* Greatest.

But always resolute in *most* extremes.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.

And during this their *most* obscurities
Their beams shall ofte break forth.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 44.

I do possess the world's *most* regiment.
Spens. Mutab., vii, 17.

And now the *most* wretch of all,
With one stroke doth make me fall.
Bevis of South., cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most and least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See LEAST AND MOST.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most and least*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vi, 12.

Envenoming the hearts of *most and least*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

Sure no harm at all,
For she sleeps *most an end*.
Mass. Very Wom., iii, 1.

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most an end* a strong disposition to make a farce of it.
Dedic. to Div. Legat.

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional. *Hammond.*

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See MOTT.

MOTE, *v.*, for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 46, and *passim*.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the Ordinary. O. Pl., x, 235. And it is common in the Ancient Ballads.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*.
F. Tasso, xiii, 70.

†MOTE. An assembly; a meeting.

The monke was going to London ward,
There to holde grete *mote*. *Robin Hood*, i, 45.

MOTH, *s.* A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.
Hamlet, i, 1.

So it stands in the quarto of 1611. So in King John, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours,
A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire,
Any annoyance to that precious sense. Act iv, sc. 1.

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sicke man in his bed, wash every *moth* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gayned. *Henry V*, iv, 1
They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun. *Lodge's Inc. Dev. Pref.*

"*Festucco*, a *moth*, a little beam." *Florio, Ital. Dict.*

MOTHERING, *s.* A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,
'Gainst thou goest a *mothering*.
Herrick, p. 278.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the *mother* church, to make offerings at the high altar. See Cowel. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furmety, and other rural delicacies. See Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to, I, p. 92.

†MOTION. A proposal; an offer.

She blush'd at the *motion*; yet after a pause,
Said, yes, sir, and with all my heart.
Then let us send for a priest, said Robin Hood,
And be married before we do part.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

An impulse.

So over-joyd he was, that a marquis who had so honourable a train, did call him cosin of his own *motion*, hoping it would be sufficient to prove his nobility against all contradiction.
History of Francion, 1655.

MOTION, *s.* A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

She'd get more gold
Than all the baboons, calves with two tails,
Or *motions* whatsoever. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 418.

D. Where's the dumbe shew you promis'd me?
L. Even ready, my lord; but may be called a *motion*;

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for puppits will speak but such corrupt language you'll never understand.
Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L 4.
The *motion* says, you lie, he is called Dionysius.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, v, 5.

†MOTIONER. One who moves a proposal; a mover, as we should now say.
After this, when many words had passed to and fro, and the woman pitifully bewailing the horrible hard fortune of her husband, these *motioners*, as hot as they were for the betraying and yeelding up of the towne, inclined to mercie, and changed their minds.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†MOTIST. One who produces effect in art.
Howbeit a man is much more mooved by seeing, then by hearing: whence I holde it most convenient for that painter, which would proove a cunning *motist*, to be curiouslie precise in diligent observing of the above named rules. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.

MOTLADO, *s.* A kind of mottled stuff.
Their will *motlado* is,
Of durance is their hate.
Wit's Interpr., p. 10.
In a song which compares women to various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, *s.* A habit composed of various colours, the customary dress of a domestic fool.
Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my mind, and I will through and through.
As you l. it, ii, 7.
For, but thyself, where, out of *motly's*, he
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.
Ben Jons., Epigr. 53d.
That is, "Where is he, not being a downright fool, who could," &c. Foolishly interpreted by Whalley, who talks of the pointing, though it is the same in the first edition as he has given it.
Men of motley is equivalent to fools:
Never hope
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sixpence dares relieve you.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii, 4.
Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so frequently in all our old dramatists, that it is perfectly superfluous to multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also MOT. From the French, *mot*.
Non mærens morior, for the *mott*, inchased was beside.
Warner, Alb. Engl., II, 9, p. 43.
With his big title, and Italian *mot*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, ii.
I cannot quote a *motte* Italianate,
Or braud my satyres with some Spanish terme.
Marst. Sat., Proœmium to B. 2.
The word, or *mot*, was this, *untill he cometh*.
Harr. Ariost., xli, 30.
Nor care I much whats'ever the world deeme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."
Hon. Ghost, p. 229.
Also a saying, or apophthegm:
The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, "Thou art so much a god, as thou acknowledgest thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.
Braithw. Engl. Gentlew., p. 383, fol. 2d.

†MOVALL. The act of moving.
Whereat he by and by
Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root,
And it remov'd; whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock of hair on the upper lip.
Erecting his distended *mouchatos*, proceeded in this answere. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 46.

†MOUGHT. Might.
S. O poore wretch, is this it I pray thee thou hast enquired after? so *mought* thou live after me and my husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine.
Terence in English, 1614.
After I had gathered togither this simple worke (which lay far abroad), and had so finished this treatise, I mused with my selfe unto what patron I *mought* best direct the same.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.
There was no cave-begotten damp that *mought*.
Abuse her beams. *Quarles's Emblems.*

MOULDIWARP. See MOLD-WARP.

MOUNT-SAINT, or -CENT. A game at cards; also called *cent*. This dialogue takes place upon it in the Dumb Knight. See CENT. Thought to be piquet.
Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*, and here are my crowns. *P.* And here are mine; at what game will your majesty play? *Q.* At *mount-saint*.
Soon after it is said,
It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.
O. Pl., iv, 483.
Four kings are afterwards mentioned as of value in the same.
Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse,
It want with most, and lost still with the lasse.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 419
In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hundred, the number of points that win the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws often having their haunts in mountainous countries, this word seems to have been almost a synonymous term.
Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
No savage fierce, bandite, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Comus*, 426.
Mr. Todd cites also Blount's Voyage for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or mock, term of heraldry; *montant*, French. Still an heraldic term in that language.
Hold up, ye sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*, you'r not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Timon*, iv, 3.

MOUNTENANCE, or MOUNTANCE, *s.* The value, height, length, or distance of any object. From the old French *montance*, of the same meaning: a word belonging to the age of Chaucer,

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Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retir'd their steeds, to run in even race.
F. Q., III, viii, 18.

So also "the *mountenance* of a shot" in III, xi, 20; and "the *mountenance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in V, vi, 36. Chaucer has used both *mountenance* and *mountance*.

†MOUNTERE. A sort of cap. See MONTERO.

There frugally weare out your summer suite,
And in frize jerkin after beagles toote,
Or in *mountere* caps at field far shoot.
Covent Garden Drolery, 1672, p. 14.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *montée*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilius would principally shew to Zelmane, was the *mountie* at a hearne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, &c. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 108.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See MONTURE.

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French. The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they coulour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.
Pembr. Arcad., p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, &c. Perhaps from *mornifle*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid. *Compleat Gamester*, 12mo, 1680, p. 68.

In Poole's English Parnassus, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;
Nature's first *mournival*,———
The diatessaron of nature's harmony,
Nature's great tetrarchs. Voc. *Elements*.

See MESS.

A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th intermean.

Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a gleek of queens.
Greene's Tu Quoq., O. Pl., vii, 44.

See *Murnival*, in Kersey's Dictionary. As a *mournival* and a *gleek* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of card-playing to religious use, has advised that we should

Even every common day
So gratiously dispose, that all our weeks
Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *gleeks*.
G. Tooke, Annæ Dicata, p. 102.

†What may wise men conceive, when they shal note,
That five unarm'd men, in a wherry boate,
Nought to defend, or to offend with stripes,
But one old sword, and two tobacco-pipes;
And that of constables a *murnivall*,
Men, women, children, all in generall,
And that they all should be so valiant, wise,
To feare we would a market towne surprise.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*Murnival* of knaves, or Whiggism plainly displayed; a satirical poem, 1683.

†It can be no treason to drink or to sing
A *mournifal* of healths to our true crowned king.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?
L. Lab. L., v, 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.
Haml., iii, 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk?
Julia to Lazarillo, in *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, v, 2.

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse*? I never looke upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife.
Menœchmus, 6 pl., i, 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and smakt her on the lips. *Warner's Alb. Eng.*, p. 47.

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,
From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*.
N. Breton, in Ellis, Specim., ii, p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the Domestic Cookery.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. *M.* A *mouse?* unproperly spoken. *Cr.* Aptly understoode, a *mouse of beef*. *Lyly's Sapho & Phaon*, i, 3.

†*Mouspece* of an oxe. *mousle*. *Palsgrave*.

†There is a certain piece in the beef, called the *mouse-piece*, which given to the child, or party so affected, to eat, doth certainly cure the thrush.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 144.

MOUSE-HUNT, *s.* A hunter of mice; but evidently said by lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 4.

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

†MOUSE-PIECE. See MOUSE.

MOWE, *s.* A grimace. See MOE.

MOWE, *v.* To make faces like a monkey. See MOP, and MOE.

O idiot times,
When gaudy monkeys *mowe* ore sprightly rhimes!
Marston, Sc. of Vill., Sat. 9.

Ape great thing gave, though he did *mowing* stand.
Pembr. Arc., p. 399.

MOY, *s.* A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moidore*, or *moedore*,

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a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty *moys*.
Hen. V, iv, 4.

And in the same scene:

Fr. O pardonnez *moy*.
Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of *moys?*

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See MOILE.

MUBBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *mulligrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
Whether Jupiter was not joviall, nor Sol in his *mubblefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse. *Gayton's Festiv. Notes*, p. 46.
Our Mary Gutierez, when she was in the *mubblefubles*, do you think I was mad for it? *Ibid.*, p. 145.

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author:

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart Argalus or Parthenia, or the dolorous madrigals of old Plangus in the Arcadia, or the unfortunate lover, or Pyramus and Thisbe, shall be sure never to die of the *mubblefubles*. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

One authority gives *mumble-fubbles:*

And when your brayne feeles any payne,
With cares of state and troubles,
We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse
Out of your *mumble-fubbles*.
Misc. Antiq. Angl. in X. Prince, p. 55.

†MUCE. See MUSE.

For having gotten licence to nominate whom he would, without respect of calling and degree, as tainted with unlawfull and forbidden arts, like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and *muces* of wild beasts, enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's Sad Shepherd he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Much*, the miller's son,
That left my mill to go with thee.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.

MUCH, *adv.* A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder? *much!*
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Aye, *much!* when I have neither barn nor garner.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

See other passages quoted by Steevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used:

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?
And here's *much* Orlando! *As you l. it*, iv, 3.

That is, here is no such person! So,

Much wench! or *much* son!
B. Jons. Every Man in H., iv, 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still
In his enforced absence. *Much*, 'i faith!
True to my friend in cases of affection,
In women's cases, what a jest it is.
Ibid., Case is Altered, iii, 1.

†*So*-MUCH. Enough; sufficient.

But I had *so much* wit to keepe my thoughts
Up in their built houses.
Tourneur's Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

MUCH-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part, or almost; very much. Like MOST-WHAT.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke*, II, xii, § 1.

See the examples in Johnson.

MUCHELL, *a.* The same as *mickle*, or *muckle;* from the Saxon *mochel*, much or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

I learnt that little sweet
Oft tempered is, quoth she, with *muchell* smart.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 46.
Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave, and *muchell* blood did spend.
Ibid., III, vii, 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

†MUCK. A jocular term for money.

Not one in all Ravenna might compare
With him for wealth, or matcht him for his *muck*.
Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.
He married her for *mucke*. she him for lust;
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must.
Davies. Scourge of Folly, 1611.

MUCKINDER, *s.* A jocular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, iii, 1.
We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,
And a fringed *muckender* hang at thy girdle.
B. & Fl. Capt., iii, 5.
†They will bring me my cradle, my *muckinder*, and my hobbyhorse garnished with pretious stones, which will add faith to the nobility of my race.
History of Francion, 1655.

MUCKITER, *s.* Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,
By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. I 2 b.
Mucketer, wiping thing.
Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Baret's Alvearie, *mucketter* is referred to *bib;* but Cotgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or *mucketer.*"

†MUDDING.

Or like a carpe that is lost in *mudding*,
Nay more, like to a black-pudding,

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For as the pudding the skin lyes within
So doth my mistriss beauty in a taffity gin.
Academy of Compliments, 1654.

†**MUFF.** A fool.

Those stiles to him weare strange, but thay
Did feofe them on the bace-borne *muffe*, and him as king obay. *Warner's Albions England.*

MUFFLER, *s.* A sort of veil, or wrapper, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's time, chiefly covering the chin and throat.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 2.

Mons. Thomas, in the comedy of that name, disguising himself as a female, says,

Tho. On with my *muffler*.

To which his sister says,

Ye're a sweet lady! come let's see your courtesie.
Act iv, sc. 6.

Mufflers of several kinds are delineated in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, some of which show only the eyes. See vol. i, p. 75.

†**MUG-HOUSES.** Pot-houses. The mug-houses of London were very celebrated in the political agitation of the earlier part of the last century.

On king George's accession to the throne, the Tories had so much the better of the friends to the Protestant succession, that they gain'd the mobs on all publick days to their side. This induced a set of gentlemen to establish *mugg-houses* in all the corners of this great city, for well affected tradesmen to meet and keep up the spirit of loyalty to the Protestant succession, and to be ready upon all tumults to join their forces for the suppression of the Tory mobs. Many an encounter they had, and many were the riots, till at last, the parliament was obliged by a law to put an end to this city-strife, which had this good effect, that upon the pulling down of the *mugg-house* in Salisbury-court, for which some boys were hanged on this act, the city has not been troubled with them since. *Journey through England*, 1724.

†**MUGGLE.** The following is a very curious description of the drinking practices at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

I myselfe have seen and (to my grief of conscience) may now say have in presence, yea and amongst others, been an actor in the businesse, when upon our knees, after healthes to many private punkes, a health have been drunke to all the whoores in the world. . . He is a man of no fashion that cannot drinke supernaculum, carouse the hunters hoop, quaffe upsey-freese croose, bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo, with healthes, gloves, numpes, frolicks, and a thousand such domineering inventions, as by the bell, by the cards, by the dye, by the dozen, by the yard, and so by measure we drink out of measure.—There are in London drinking schooles; so that drunkennesse is professed with us as a liberall arte and science. . . . I have seene a company amongst the very woods and forests [he speaks of the New Forest and Windsor Forest], drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to trie their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinkes a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh sixe. Then the first beginneth againe and taketh seven, and in this manner they drinke thrice a peece round, every man taking a glasse more than his fellow, so that he that dranke least, which was the first, drank one and twentie pints, and the sixth man thirty-six. *Young's England's Bane*, 1617.

MULCT, *s.* In the sense of blemish or defect.

No *mulct* in yourself,
Or in your person, mind, or fortune.
Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 2.

†**MULE.** *To shoe one's mule*, to help oneself out of the funds trusted to one's management.

He had the keeping and disposall of the moneys, and yet *shod not his mule* at all.
History of Francion, 1655.

†**MULL.** A popular name for a cow.

Tedious have been our fasts, and long our prayers;
To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares,
That Cisly durst not milk the gentle *mulls*,
To the great damage of my lord mayors fools.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

MULLED. Softened, like *mulled* wine.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

†**MULTILOQUY.** Talkativeness. Lat.

Multiloquy shews ignorance: what needs
So many words when thou dost see the deeds?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†**MUM.** A sort of strong beer, introduced from Brunswick, and hence often called *Brunswick mum.*

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope.*

†**MUMBLE-FUBBLE.** Low spirits. See MUBBLEFUBBLES.

†**MUMBLEMENT.** Muttering and grudging?

Such his *mumblement* being overheard came afterwards in question to his danger, as seeming to proceede of a treasonable discontent with the present state.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying silence. It is the watch-word proposed by Slender in the Merry Wives of Windsor:

I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; and she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.
Merry W. W., v, 2.

But *mumbouget* for Carisophus I espie.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 191.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,
For thy dear sake: quoth she, *mum budget*.
Hudib., I, iii, v. 207.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game, played with cards or dice.

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.
Machiavell's Dogg., 1617, sign. B.

Silence seems to have been essential at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,
You must be *mum* for fear of marring all.
Ibid., cited in O. Pl., xii, 423.

I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 383.

Cardes are fetcht, and *mumchance* or decoy is the game. *Decker's Bellman*, sign. F 3.

Used, in later times, as a kind of proverbial term for being silent.

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†Whoso listeth not to put much in hazard playeth at *mum-chance* for his crown with some one or other.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.
†I am so lame, every foot that I set to the ground went to my heart; I thought I had been at *mum-chance*, my bones rattled so with jaunting.
Westward Hoe, 1607.

[At a later period the word was used to signify a person who stood dumb, and had not a word to say for himself.]

†Why stand ye like a *mum-chance?* What are ye tongue-ty'd? *Plautus made English*, 1694.
†*Mut.* (*holds up his stick*) Sarrah, you will not leave your prating till I set old crabtree about your shoulders.
Chav. What, would you have a body stand like *mum-chance*, az if I didn't know better than your old mouldy chops how to car my zelf to a gentlewoman.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY. See Johnson.

MUMMY, *s.* Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the Materia Medica. The late dean of Westminster, in his Commerce, &c., of the Ancients, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii, p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his Encyclopædia:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician; who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeit it by drying carcasses in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballin aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken from Dr. Hill's Materia Medica, in Johnson's Dictionary.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*. Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Othello*, iii, 4.
Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 214.
And all this that my precious tomb may furnish
The land with *mummy*. *Muse's L. Gl.*, O. Pl., ix, 214.

†*To* MUMP. To be sulky.

Ther's nothing of him that doth hanging skip,
Except his eares, his nether teeth, and lip;
And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.
That I a wise mans sayings must approve,
Man is a tree, whose root doth grow above.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To beg.

Here Wharton wheels about, till *mumping* Lidy,
Like the full moon, hath made his lordship giddy.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†MUMPER. A beggar. A cant term.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*. *Poor Robin*, 1694.
Here, said I, take your *mumper's* fee,
Let's see one; thank you, sir, said she.
Hudibras Redivivus, Part 4, 1705.

MUMPSIMUS, *s.* An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumsimus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 326.

Henry VIII is said to have told the above story.

†MUNDICATIF. A cleansing medicine.

For a wound in the head a good *mundicatiffe*.—Take hony of roses, two unces, oyle of roses an unce, meddle them together, and put it warme into the wound with lint, and a plaister upon it: it is good a *mundicatiffe*. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†MUNDIFY. To make oneself clean or adorn oneself.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconveniency, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie*.
Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum, 1699.

†MUNDUNGO. A name for tobacco.

Now steams of garlick whifling through the nose,
Stank worse than Luther's socks, or foot-boys toes.
With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†MUNGY. Damp and cloudy.

For neither we the light of starres did see,
No nor the starrie pole discern'd could be:
But *mungy* clouds o'respread the skie most black,
And the dark night made us moon-light to lack.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.
Quarles's Emblems.

†*To* MUNIFY. To fortify.

But now (it being proper to tyrants to feare) they minde nothing but the building of fortresses, to *munifie* cittadells and (gold prevailing above either the force of many or the sword) to lay up treasures.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MURDERING PIECE, *s.* A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated

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to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In Rabelais, B. ii, ch. 1, *Canon pevier* is translated by sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece.*" Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the περρόβολον of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

O, my dear Gertrude, thus
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage, iv, 2.
There is not such another *murdering piece*
In all the stock of calumny.
Middleton & Rowl. Fair Quarrel, 1622.

In Middleton's Game of Chess, brass guns are called "brass *murtherers*." H 2 b. But this is merely a poetical phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *murdering pieces*, "Small cannon, chiefly used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steering of a ship;" and there they were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering peece*, instead of shot,
Disperses shame on more than her alone.
Saltonstall's Mayde, p. 4.
†But we having a *murtherer* in the round house, kept the larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the other ordnance and musquets playd upon their ships.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MURE, *s.* A wall; an affected Latinism, not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.
2 Henry IV, iv, 4.
Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.
But yet, to make it sure,
He girts it with a triple brazen *mure*.
Ibid., Britaine's Troy, iv, 73.

To MURE, *v.* To inclose, or merely to shut up.

He took a muzzle strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 34.

Mr. Todd found it in the English Bible, and elsewhere.

†MURGION. Soil from the bed of the river.

Many fetch moore-earth or *murgion* from the river betweene Colebrooke, and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds in Buckinghamshire, Harfordshire, and Middlesex, eight or ten miles off. And the grounds wherupon this kind of soile is emploied, wil indure tilth above a dozen yeeres after.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

MURNIVAL. See MOURNIVAL.

MURR, *s.* A violent cold, similar to the pose, but more characterised by hoarseness. See POSE.

The *murr*, the head-ach, the catarr, the bone-ach,
Or other branches of the sharpe salt rhewne
Fitting a gentleman.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act ii, Anc. Dr., iii, 383.

In Woodall's Surgery, some stanzas in praise of *sulphur*, speak of that drug as salutary in the *murr*:

The flowres serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the *murr*. P. 223.

See Kersey, in *Mur*. In Higins's Nomenclator also, *Gravedo* is thus rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the nose, stopping the nostrells, hurting the voice, and causing a cough, with a singing in the eares; the pose. or *mur*. P. 428 b.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold distillation." *Wilkins, Real Ch. Alph. Dict.*

†Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palsie, goute, and *mur*,
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.
Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. and Di., 1613.

MURREY, *s.* A dark reddish brown, the colour by heralds called *sanguine*. See Holme's Academy of Armory, B. i, p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 420.
†The cover of the booke was of *murrey* colour, with strings in the mids and at both ends, of the same colour. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†MURRINALL. A corruption of, or a misprint for, *murnivall*.

My counsell is that you take him and his ape, with his man and his dog, and whip the whole messe or *murrinall* of them out of the towne.
Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Workes, 1630, p. 194.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French. A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his *murrion*, women have tires,
Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have theirs.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 391.
And next blow cleft his *morion*, so he flies.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 481.
And burn
A little Juniper in my *murrin*, the maid made it
Her chamber-pot. *B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, iv, 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of *murrion*.
Ibid., Scornf. Lady, iv, 1.
†Morion, bonet de fer, testiere. A *murrion:* a steele cap: a scul: such a head peece as had no crest, as some say: some take it for an helmet.

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[The murrion was not, however, necessarily of steel, but sometimes of leather:]

†His helm, *tough and well tanned*, without a plume or crest,
And called a *murrion*. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 227.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*, French. "Vinum muscatum, quod moschi odorem referat; for the sweetnesse and smell it resembles muske." *Minsh.*

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*, and threw the sops
All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*, iii, 2.
The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church,
The priest and Hymen's ceremonies tend
To make them man and wife.
Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes occasion from it to illustrate the custom of having wine and sops at marriages. Sometimes the wine was Hippocras, sometimes other kinds.

†MUSCAT. A sort of grape.

That the *muscats* he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk. *History of Francion*, 1655.
He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscatt*, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

†MUSCOVY GLASS. Isinglass.

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass* *Malecontent, Anc. B. Dram.*, ii, p. 13.

MUSE, MUSET, or MUSIT, *s.* The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare, or other beast of sport, is accustomed to pass. *Muset*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse*, as a woman without a scuse. *Greene's Thieves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc.*, vol. viii, p. 387.
And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch to overshut his troubles,
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles.
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth, to amaze his foes.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, p. 437.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Muset* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*. Gerv. Markham says,

We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her *muset*. *Gentl. Academie*, 1595, p. 32.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,
And find a hare without a *muse*. No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a *muse*,
And a knave without excuse,
And hang them up. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 13 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,
Stopt is each *meuse*, and guarded is each part.
Fansh. Lus., iii, 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a bore,
Their dogs put in after full crie, he rusheth on before.
Chapm. Hom. Il., p. 150 [xi, 368].

You hear the horns,
Enter your *muse* quick, lest this match between 's
Be crost ere met. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, iii, 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

Be content,
Again betake you to your *hawthorn house*

I only doubt about the word *quick*. Probably the original was, "Enter your *musit*."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheepfold, but straightway he discovers the *muset* thorow which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.
Chisenhale's Cath. Hist. in *Cons. Lit.*, x, 382.

To MUSE, *v.* In the sense of to wonder. It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's Index there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, *s.* A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down of the nobility.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 335.

†MUSK. This perfume was at one time used very extravagantly, and was made up into various shapes, some of which are indicated in the following receipts.

To make *musk-bags* to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces, storax half an ounce, red rose-leaves two ounces, rhodium an ounce; dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been, and they'll cast an excellent scent, and preserve your cloaths from moths or worms. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.
Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place.—Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castle-soap, each a like quantity, scare the soap thin, and wet them with as much rose-water as will make them into a paste, with two drops of chymical oil of cinnamon, and two grains of musk, which will be sufficient for six ounces of each of the ground-work; then make all up into little balls, but let them not come near the fire in doing it, lest the essences evaporate, and the balls loose much of their scent and vertue.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.
To make *musk-cakes*.—Take half a pound of red roses, bruise them well, and add to them the water of basil, the powder of frankincense, making it up with these a pound, add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes, and dry them in the sun. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

We have here a good description of some of the secrets of the toilette.

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She (God bless her) 's cloy'd with 'em.
I've wash'd my face in Mercury water, for
A year and upwards; lain in oyl'd gloves still;
Worn my pomatum'd masks all night; each morning
Rang'd every hair in its due rank and posture;
Laid red amongst the white; writ o'r my face,
And set it forth in a most fair edition;
Worn a thin tiffeny only o'r my breasts;
Kept *musk-plums* in my mouth continually.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†MUSK-MILLION. A sort of gourd or pumpkin.

So being landed, we went up and downe and could finde nothing but stones, heath and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatoes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

MUSKET, *s.* The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See EYAS-MUSKET. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12, ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak.
Hind and Panth., p. 3.

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. *A saker* was also a species of cannon (see SAKER), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See FALCON.

†MUSKLE. Used to signify the sinewy part of the flesh.

Musculus, Plin. μῦς. Muscle. A *muskle* or fleshie parte of the bodye, consisting of fleshe, veines, sinewes, and arteries, serving specially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by meanes of the sinewes in it.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 404.

MUSS, *s.* A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousche*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of Rabelais.

Of late, when I cry'd, ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth
And cry, your will. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 11.
The monies rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iv, 3.

They'll throw down gold in *musses*.
Span. Gips. by Middl., 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could make such another *muss*, at all adventures.
A Mad W., O. Pl., v, 360.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *muss*. *B. Jons. Every Man in h. H.*, ii, 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i, ch. 21, and is mentioned again, iii, 40, "a *muscho* inventore." The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *muss*. See Ozell's edit., 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iii, p. 268.

MUSSERS, *s. plur.* Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

Nay we can find
Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *mussers*, forms, and holes
You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 433.

†MUST. New wine.

Mustum, Plinio. . . . Moust. *Must* or newe wine.
Nomenclator.

They are all wines, but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts: for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MUTCHATO, *s.*, for mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies were
Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had,
On th' over lips, *mutchatoes* long of haire.
Higins's Induct. to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

To MUTE, *v.* A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds. [As in the book of Tobit, "The sparrows *muted* warm dung in mine eyes."]

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees doe make to grow
Rot-curing Hyphea and the missel-toe.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my *muting* mind,
Restlesse to seeke her emptie fist to find.
Mirr. Mag., p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *muto*, Latin.

†For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time, till my comming, in watching what houre of the day my hawke *mutes*. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

MUTINE, *s.* A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare.

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For this, and the verb to *mutine*, see Todd. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.
Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

†MUTIVE. Perhaps a misprint for *mutine*.

Where while on traytor sea, and mid the *mutive* windes.
A Herrings Tayle, 4to, 1598.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a *lost sheep*. See LACED MUTTON.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat *mutton* on Friday. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton*, better than an ell of Friday [or fried] stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery.
Doctor Faustus, 1604, Anc. Dr., i, 38.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am *mutton*.
Bellafront, in *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 365.

Mutton's mutton now. *V.* Why, was it not so ever? *C.* No, madam, the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it, 'twas so cheap and common; but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning; the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.
Webster's Appius and Virg., act iii, Anc. Dr., v, 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above. A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy pries! ! You old *mutton-monger*.
Sir J. Oldc., ii, 1, Malone's Suppl., ii, 294.

Is 't possible that the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger?* *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, p. 406.

"A *mutton-monger*, scortator." *Coles' Diction.*, in loc.

As if you were the only noted *mutton-monger* in all the city. *Chapm. May-Day*, act ii, p. 38.

MYSTERY. See MISTERY.

N.

NÆVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *nævus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewell set off with so many a foil.
Dryd. Verses on Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favorite word with Aubrey, a contemporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See Todd. Phillips, and of course Kersey, have the word in its Latin form.

†NAGGON. A familiar name for a horse.

My verses are made, to ride every jade, but they are forbidden, of jades to be ridden, they shall not bee snaffled, nor braved nor baffled, wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the draggon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against mee dare cavill.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*On the* NAIL. Ready money.

When they were married, her dad did not fail
For to pay down four hundred pounds *on the nail*.
The Reading Garland, n. d.

To hit the nail on the head, a well-known proverb.

You *hit the naile on the head*, rem tenes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 460.

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o' the head*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

S'nails, a corruption of God's nails.

Jer. Well, and you were not my father,—*s'nailes*, and I would not draw rather then put up the foole.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

NAKE, *v.* To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs. *Revenger's Trag.*, O. Pl., iv, 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

Thrise the green fields
Hath the *nak'd* sythman barb'd.
Aminta, 1628, 4to, sign. C 3.

But seeing one runne *nakt*, as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cride, hoe sirra, back.
Har. Ariost., xix, 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, *prov.* A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Ray's Proverbial Similies.

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my naile*, pinioned some of them like fellons
Heyw. Engl. Trav., ii, 1, 1633, S C 3 b.

And tho' he were as *naked as my nail*,
Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.
Drayton, Moone., p. 510.

NAKED BED, *phr.* A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,
Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.
Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, Malone, Suppl., i, 422.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept. *Par. of Dainty Dev.*, p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*.
Ibid., p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with:

With feare affrighted from their *naked rest*.
Ibid., p. 831.

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And such desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.
Harringt. Ariost., xvii, 75.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo:

Who calls Jeronymo from his *naked bed*.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called John Buncle, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed., vol. i, p. 90.

N'AM, *v.* Am not; formed after the analogy of *nill* and *nould*, &c.

I *n'am* a man, as some do think I am;
(Laugh not, good lord) I am in dede a dame.
Gascoigne's Steel Glas.

†**NAMELY.** Especially, particularly.

In the time of king Richarde the seconde, all unlawfull games were forbidden universally, and *namely* diceplaying. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom, Dick*, &c. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity:

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curtal'd which they first had given,
And, as we wisht to have their memories drown'd,
We scarcely can afford them half their sound.
Greene, who had in both academies ta'ne
Degree of master, yet could never gaine
To be call'd more than *Robin*; who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeares prentiseship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.
Marlo, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*;
Although his Hero and Leander did
Merit addition rather. Famous *Kid*
Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though he wrote
Able to make Apollo's self to dote
Upon his muse; for all that he could strive
Yet never could to his full name arrive.
Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redeeme.
Excellent *Beumont* in the formost ranke
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than *Frank*.
Mellifluous *Shakespeare*, whose inchanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but *Will*.
And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dipt in Castaly, is still but *Ben*.
Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Jacke*,
Decker's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.
And hee's now but *Jacke* Foord, that once was *John*.
Hierarchie of Blessed Angels, B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause:

I, for my part,
(Think others what they please) accept that heart
That courts my love in most familiar phrase;
And that it takes not from my paines or praise,
If any one to me so bluntly com;
I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*. *Ibid.*

NAPERY, *s.* Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See Du Cange. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of *napery*;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spred a table out of hand,
And brought forth *nap'ry* rich, and plate more rich.
Harring. Ar., lxii, 71.

Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths;—— out of meer necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*. *Gayt. Fest. Notes*, p. 93.

So many napkins, that it will require a society of linnendrapers to furnish us with the *napery*.
Ibid., p. 275.

And the smirk butler thinks it
Sin in's *nap'rie* not to express his wit.
Herrick, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used:

A long adue to the spirit of sack, and that noble *napery*, till the next vintage. *Lady Alim.*, 1659, A 3.

2. Linen worn on the person:

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, 1.
Prythee put me into wholesome *napery*.
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 302.

†Thus shee dresses a husband for herselfe, and after takes him for his patience, and the land adjoining, yee may see it in a servingmans fresh *naperie*, and his legge steps into an unknown stocking, I neede not speake of his garters, the tassell shewes itself.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

NAPKIN, *s.* A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from Othello; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of Shakespeare:

And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*. *As you l. it*, iv, 3.
And tread on corked stills a prisoner's pace,
And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.
Hall, Sat., IV, vi, l. 11,

Baret, in his Alvearie, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maître d'hôtel* or, as we

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should call him, the butler, in great houses:

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maitre hostel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembring that this is the ordinary mark and a particular sign and demonstration of his office; and to let men see how credible (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamefaced, nor so much as blush, no not before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may do his office with his sword by his side, his cloak upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before.

Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth, 1682, p. 4.

†NAPPY. Strong, that makes you sleep.

M. P. wisheth happy
Successe and ale *nappy*,
That with the one's paine
He the other may gaine.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

NARE, *s.* A nose; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

For yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jons. Epig., 134, p. 288, Wh.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibr.*, I, i, 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

†Between the mouth and eyes th' expanded *nare*
Doth carnal with spiritual things compare.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

NARRE. Nearer; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre.

Spens. Sh. Kal., July, 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Eftsoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did Uran, the *narre* the swifter move.

Pembr. Arcad., vol. i, p. 92.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to near. "*Narr*, nearer, propior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the near," is formed from, *never the narre*, i. e., the nearer. See NEARE.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly TOM. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity, rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his Lenten Stuff, in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. vi, p. 143. There they will see that, in his ambition to be superlatively witty, he never says anything in a common way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

†NASKIN. A cant term for a prison. It occurs in Higden's Modern Essay on the Tenth Satyr of Juvenal, 1686, p. 38.

†NATHE. The nave of a wheel.

And let the restlesse spokes, and whirling *nathes*,
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Not the less, or nevertheless

Yet *nathelesse* it could not doe him die.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.

F. Q., I, viii, 13.

So also I, ix, 25.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his Tasso.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doo approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturall*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 42.

A buffonne or counterfet foole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturall*. *Puttenham*, III, 24, p. 243.

See also the examples in Johnson.

NAVE, for navel; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shook hands nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Macb.*, i, 2.

The commentators would fain substitute *nape;* but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull, and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements. He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptation.

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NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not anything: therefore good for nothing, or worthless. [From the A.-S. *na-wiht*, no thing.] A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt, which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged, be curst*, &c.; *awhile*, or *the while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, sir! be better employed, and *be naught awhile.*
As you like it, i, 1.

Mr. Gifford quotes,

Come away, and *be naught awhile.*
Storie of K. Darius.

Get you both in and *be naught awhile.* *Swetnan.*

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "Be curst *the while;*" in B. Jons. Barth. Fair, act ii, p. 421.

†But for those of the standing waters, beleeve me they are starke *naught*, even as also every idle creature is. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet—a *naughty-pack.*
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 20.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs.* *Apprehens. of Three Witches.*

He call'd me punk, and pander, and doxy, and the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack.* *Chapm. May-day*, act iv, p. 88, repr.

Applied also to a man:

Got a wench with childe,
Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast undone thyself for ever. *Rowley's Shoomaker a Gent.*, G 4.

The editor of a reprint of the May-day says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 88.

†Doest thou still speake ambiguously to me, thou *naughtie packe?* *Terence in English*, 1614.

NAWL, *s.* An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, *a nawl*, instead of *an awl*. So, probably, *a nidget*, for *an idiot*, and others.

There shall be no more shoe-mending;
Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl.*
B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1.

Tusser spells it *nall:*

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nall,*
With collars and harness. *Husbandry.*

[So a *nawger*, for an *auger.*]

†They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**NAY.** *To say nay*, to deny. A common phrase.

And you *say not nay*, but that he is priesoner for all that. *Sir T. More's Workes*, 1557.

NAY-WARD, *a.* Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorised version of the Scriptures, to *God-ward*, to *us-ward*, &c.

You would believe my saying
Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward.*
Winter's Tale, ii, 1.

NAY-WORD, *s.* A watch-word.

And, in any case, have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

A proverb, a bye-word.

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him into a *nay-word*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.
Twel. N., ii, 3.

†**NAZOLD.** A fool.

I know some selfe-conceited *nazold*, and some jaundice-fac'd ideot, that uses to deprave and detract from mens worthinesse, by their base obloquy.
Oplick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**NEALED.** For anealed; tempered.

He'l fit his strength, if you desire,
Just as his horse, lower or higher,
And twist his limbs like *nealed* wyer.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

NEAF. See NEIF.

NEARE, or NEERE, for nearer. Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See NARRE.

Better far off, than near be *ne'er the near.*
Shakesp. Rich. II, v, 1.

Of friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,
And *never the neere.* *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 364.

But welaway! all was in vayne, my neele is *never the neere.* O. Pl., ii, 15.

Much will be said, and *ne'er* a whit *the near.*
Drayton, Ecl. 7.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men put up bils every day, and *nothing the neere.*
Latimer, Serm. to K. Edw., p. 117.

In the following passage it is used alone:

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *near.*
Edw. III, i, 2, Prolus, p. 2, pag. 14.

NEAT, *s.* Horned cattle of the ox species. Pure Saxon. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowt*. See Jamieson.

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And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 2.

Shakespeare there puns upon it; the same word afforded a quibble also to sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be sirnam'd Galla the *neat*.
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is due to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are dull,
My shoomaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both oxe-hide, cow, and bull.
Epigrams, B. iii, 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a *neat*, a horned beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick, Hesp.*, p. 270.

The word is now obsolete, but is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. *Neat-herd* is also well known, but not equally its female,

NEATRESSE, *s.* A servant to a neat-herd; a female attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell.
Percy's Ballads, ii, 249, from *Warner's Albion's Engl.*, B. iv, ch. 20.

It occurs again at line 259, Percy.

NEAT-HOUSE, *s.*, that is, cow-house. Also the name of a celebrated garden, and place of entertainment, at Chelsea, in the time of Massinger. The garden was famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the gardens
Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world. *Massing. City Mad.*, iii, 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea bridge, are noticed in Dodsley's London and its Environs, 1761, and remained within my own recollection, probably on the same spot. There was also *Neat-house-lane*, on upper Milbank, in the same vicinity.

NEB, *s.* The bill of a bird. Saxon. Also metaphorically used for the projecting point of anything.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband. *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.
The amorous wormes of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart, wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same word, and is principally applied to the point of a pen:

Rostrum—the bill, beake, or *nib*.
Higins's Nomencl., p. 53.

†NEB-TIDE. The neap tide.

Bold ocean foames with spight, his *neb-tides* roare,
His billowes top and topmost high doe soare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†NECENESS. Fastidiousness, coyness?

I then could haunt the market and the fayre,
And in a frolicke humour leape and spring,
Till she whose beautie did surpasse all fayre,
Did with her frosty *necenesse* nip my spring.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†NECESSARY WOMAN.

The admittance being denied him, and the passage
Kept strict by thee, my *necessary woman*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 59.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* The verse read by a malefactor, to entitle him to benefit of clergy, and therefore eventually to save his life. Generally the first verse of the 51st Psalm. See MISERERE.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 368.
And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse* cun [con]. *Promos & Cass.*, iv, 4.
Madam, I hope your grace will stand
Betweene me and my *neck-verse*, if I be
Call'd in question for opening the king's letters.
Histor. of K. Leir, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii, p. 410.
Have not your instruments
To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*.
Mass. Guard., iv, 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a prisoner:

At holding up of a hand,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet he'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.
Ac. of Compl., &c., 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a particularly difficult psalm might be proposed.

†NECK-WEED. Hemp.

Some call it *neck-weed*, for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
For my part all's one, call it what you please,
'Tis soveraigne 'gainst each common-wealth disease.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†NECKERCHER. A kerchief for the neck.

A *neckercher* or partlet, amiculum vel amictorium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

†NECOCIANUM. Tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630. See NICOTIANA.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in the time of Ben Jonson, known probably by the name of his keeper; as there was one also called *George Stone*, another *Sackerson*.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned Whiting* or *George Stone* were at the stake.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 1.

See STONE, and SACKERSON.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent situation. An allusion chiefly to the first part of the word, namely *need*.

Soon less line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's boone. *Tusser*, 1672, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced to signify unwillingness, from *loth;* and many similar allusions were

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common and proverbial. See LOTHBURY.

NEEDLE, *phr.* *To hit the needle*, the same as to cleave the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at the centre of the mark.

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that devise.
Pembr. Arc., 305.

NEEDLY, *adv.* Necessarily.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, 1594, sig. E 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, *s.* A needle.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower.
Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances.
K. John, v, 2.

The old copies read *needl's*, but it is certain that *neeld* was then used; and the verse, in these places, demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.
Pericles, v, 5, Chorus.

See, he cride,
This shamelesse whore, for thee fit weapons were
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and speare.
Fairf. Tasso, xx, 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In Gammer Gurton, it is most frequently *neele*, and rhymes to *feele*, &c. O. Pl., ii. Yet *needle* is also used, as p. 37.

To NEESE, or NEEZE, *v.* To sneeze. It is entered in Minshew, as well as *sneeze*.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear.
Mids. N. D., ii, 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neesing* powder this twentie dayes.
Menæchmus, 6 pl., i, 149.

In the authorised version of the Scriptures it formerly occurred twice; but in one of the passages (2 Kings, iv, 35) it has been tacitly changed, in the modern editions, to *sneezed*; in the other (Job, xli, 18) the old word is retained. Probably because it appears to have some difference in signification. It is said of the Leviathan,

By his *neesings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the white hellebore in Minshew, and *neesing-root* in Wilkins.

Henry More seems to have used *neezings*, for exhalations:

You summer *neesings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings.
Philos. Poems, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to *no* Roman else.
Jul. Cæs., iii, 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

You, Frederick,
By *no* means be *not* seen.
B. & Fl. Chances, iii, 4.

Nor have *no* private business.
Ibid., *Wife for M.*, i, 1.

For needlesse feare did *never* vantage *none*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 40.

Aske not for me, *nor* add *not* to my woes.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, v, p. 176.

Nor would she stay for *no* advice,
Until her maids that were so nice,
To wait on her were fitted.
Drayton's Nymphidia, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

†NEGLECTIVE. Negligent; neglectful.

If assured profit cannot perswade you, but that you will still be *neglective* and stupid, then am I sorry that I have written so much, to so little purpose.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NEIF, *s.* Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's Æneid:

And smytand with *neiffis* his breist, allace!
4th Æn., p. 123, l. 45.

See Junius, Etymol., and Ruddiman's Gloss. Also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Neive*. *Neyve* is also in Tim Bobbin, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

Give me your *neif*, monsieur Mustard-seed.
Mids. N. D., iv, 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Also written *nuef*:

I wu' not, my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy *neuf*.
B. Jons. Poetast., iii, 4.

Thy *neif* once again.
Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, *part.* Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 29.

NEPHEW, *s.* Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

And your young and tall
Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your embraces.
B. Jons. Masq. of Aug., vol. vi, p. 135.

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Pass on, and to posterity tell this,
Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;
Say to our *nephews* that thou once hast seen
In perfect human shape, all heav'nly bliss.
Drayton, Idea xvii.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's vertue yet so fruitfull was
Of vertuous *nephews*. *Ruins of Rome*, viii, 6.

See Johnson, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, *v.* Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill, nould,* &c.

He trembled so, that, *nere* his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 81.

†NESCIO QUID.

A bark of a tree, which apothecaries call *nescio quid;* itt was first brought over to bee used by dyers; but not answering expectation in their facultie, itt was made use of to scent tobacco: itt gives a fine fragrant scent. *Ward's Diary.*

†NESCOCK. A fondling.

Nescock, nestcock, a wanton fondling, that was never from home. See *Cockney*.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

NESH, *a.* Tender, weak, soft; *nesc,* Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*. *Choise of Change*, 1585, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 436.

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's Provincial Glossary, but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his Lewesdon Hill:

The darker fir, light ash, and the *nesh* tops
Of the young hazel join. Ver. 31.

NESS, *s.* From *nese,* Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheerness, Black-ness,* &c.; but also separately:

Without bridge she venters,
Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtes' *nesse*.
Sylv. Du Bart.

†NET-SHORES.

Net shores: litle forkes wherewith nets are set and borne up for wild beasts. *Nomenclator.*

NETHER-STOCKS, *s.* Stockings; that is, *lower stocks.* The breeches were the *upper stocks.* Thus, *haut-de-chausses,* and *bas-de-chausses,* were the old French names for those two parts of dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas.* The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse,* made *hose* in English. See HOSE. Thus Cotgrave:

Chausse; f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas de chause*), also a breek, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*).

When a man is over-lusty at legs, than he wears wooden *nether-stocks*. *King Lear*, ii, 4.

That is, he is set in the *stocks.*

An high paire of silke *nether-stockes* that covered all his buttockes and loignes. *Puttenh.*, p. 237.

Then have they *neyther-stockes* to these gay *hosen*, not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jarsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yawn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with quirkes and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds, as is woonderfull to beholde.
Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

The *nether-stocks* was of the purest Granado silke.
Greene's Quip, &c., B 3.

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper*-stocks, be they stuff with silke or flocks,
Never become thee like a *nether paire of stocks*.
Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called OVER-STOCKS. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 397. See Howell's English Proverbs, P 4 b.

†NETTLE-CHEESE.

The third profit which ariseth from the dairy is cheese, of which there are two kinds, morning-milk-cheese, *nettle cheese:* But the morning-milk-cheese is for the most part the fattest, and the best cheese that is ordinarily made in the kingdom.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†NETTLE-PORRIDGE.

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepys' Diary*, Feb., 1661.

†NEW-ACQUAINTANCE. A disease very similar to the influenza, which appeared in England in 1562, and is described under that name in a letter printed in Wright's Queen Elizabeth, i, 113.

†NEWALTY, or NEWELTY. News.

Novella, a tale, a parable, or a *neweltee*.
Thomas's Rules of Italian Grammer, 1562.

1 *Cit.* Good Gorel, stand back, and let me see a little: my wife loves *newalties* abominationly, and I must tell her something about the king.
The Young King, 1698.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

F. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that.
W. If you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest hitter of any here, for a wager. *Woman k. with K.*, O. Pl., vii, 296.

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†*New-cut* at cardes brings some to beggarie,
But this new-cut brings most unto destruction.
Lane's Tom Tel-Troth's Message, 1600.
†They are deeply engag'd
At *new-cut*, and will not leave their game,
They swear, for all the dons in Sevil.
Adventures of Five Hours, 1663.

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see FANGLE, and FANGLED. A Dr. Th. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangells*, new gospells, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "sed *gratiis omnibus litavit vir eximius* Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangells*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "forte ab Ant. *fangles* cœpta; hoc a verbo *fengan*;" and this is clearly right.

†NEWS-BOOK. A newspaper.

This *news-book*, upon Mr. Moore's showing L'Estrange captain Ferrers's letter, did do my lord Sandwich great right as to the late victory. *Pepys' Diary.*
I met this noon with Dr. Barnett, who told me, and I find in the *news-book* this week, that he posted upon the 'Change, &c. *Ibid.*
This day in the *news-booke* I find that my lord Buckhurst and his fellows have printed their case.
Ibid., 1662

†NEW YEAR. A complimentary address, which it was formerly customary for scholars to present on New-year's-day.

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it, and seing how barraine and senceless it was, ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse? He answered yes. With that sir Thomas Moore deliver'd it him againe so to alter. Who, within a two dayes after, came and brought it him all in verse; which sir Thomas Moore reading and noting the rime, said, I, marie, now is heere rime I see, where as before was neither rime nor reason.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†NEXT-DOOR. A near approach, or the nearest approach. "He is *next door* to a fool," *i. e.*, he is not far from being a fool.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door* to the being convinc'd.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 90.

NIAS, or NIAISE. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See EYAS. Also Minshew, under "a *nias* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,
You are a *niaise*. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, i, 6.

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks *a niase* a corruption from *an eyas;* but it would be extraordinary if *eyas*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed, too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

†NIBLES. The nipples.

The heades or extuberancies whence the milke is sucked out, are called *nibles*.
Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. Also in Gower.

By my brotherhood!
The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger. *Romeo & Jul.*, v, 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*
To change true rules for odd inventions.
Tam. Shr., iii, 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety. So Chaucer:

But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.
Prioresse's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled Episcopus Puerorum:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon *S. Nicholas* daie. Upon this daie rather than anie other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as S. Paul said of his Timothie) that hee had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissimè ab ipsis incunabulis inchoatam*.—From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crosier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a *miter* upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris sumtuosior* (saith one), verie much richer than those of bishops indeed

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The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and counterfait of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or els as if it were) no less than canonical obedience.
And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the *eve* and *holiedaie*.
J. Gregorii Opusc., 1650, p. 113.

Strype gives a more particular reason why *St. Nicholas* was celebrated by children:

The memory of this saint and bishop *Nicolas* was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like vertues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, *he fasted Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days.* And his meekness and simplicity, the proper vertues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore saith the festival, *children don him worship, before all other saints.* *Strype's Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 206.

See also Brady's Clavis Calendaria, vol. ii, on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham:

Methinks this fellow speaks like bishop *Nicholas:* for on *saint Nicholas'* night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's Popular Antiquities, edited by Brand, p. 362, 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In Hearne, Liber Niger, he is called the *barne-bishop, i. e.*, child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called *St. Nicholas*, now converted into *Old Nick;* the same person whom sir J. Harington has called *saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the BLACKSAUNT.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one:

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.
L. There, and *St. Nicholas* be thy speed.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to *St. Nicholas clerks*, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the Bodl.*, vol. i, p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with *saint Nickolas's clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *C.* No, I'll none of it: I prythee keep that for the hangman; for I know thou worship'st *saint Nickolas* as truly as a man of falsehood may. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
I think yonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of hur tother cozens, *saint Nicholas's clerks.* *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 363.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title:

He that is cruel to halves (said the said *St. Nickolas*) [i. e. *Machiavel*, who had been mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits. *Discoveries*, p. 108, Wh.

Butler pretends that the devil was called *Nick* from Machiavel:

Nick Machiavel had no such trick,
Though he gave name to our *Old Nick.*
Hudibr., III. i, 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of *Nick* for the devil being much older than Machiavel; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm. If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch; where *Nicka, Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nicka*," says sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii, p. 431. "De hoc *Nicca*, seu *Nicken*, ut et aliis septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovius, in præfatione ad vitas sanctorum," says Olaus Wormius, Mon. Dan., I, c. 4. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the Reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

†NICK. A deceptive bottom in a beer-can, by which the customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

We must be tapsters running up and downe
With cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth),
And those they say are fil'd with *nick and froth.*
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

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Since a conscientious hostess, a sister of ours, knowing honesty to be no policy in her way of life, resolved to leave off business some little time before her death, in order to prepare for her passage over Madge Moor. But when she purposes to depart this life is to us a secret, all we know of the matter is, that she still continues the *nick and froth* trade as usual. *Poor Robin*, 1741.

†NICK. *In the nick*, at the right moment.

And see where Nerea comes just *in the nick*.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†*To* NICK. To hit exactly. From the preceding phrase.

He intreated him to be ready very early at the door before the waggon was to go out of town. This dream truly disturb'd him it seems very much, and made him get up very early; he *nicked* the time, and met with the waggoner just at the very door, and asked him what he had in his cart.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 50.

She *nickt* it, you'l say, exactly.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

To nickname.

Believe me, sir, in a little time you'll be *nick'd* the town-bull. *Princess of Clevc*, 1689.

†NICKERS. Disorderly people and debauchees who, like the Roaring Boys, insulted passengers and attacked the watch. London was formerly infested with these desperados. They amused themselves especially with breaking people's windows with halfpence.

†NICOTIAN. Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobaco, so called of the kn. sir *Nicot*, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

NIDDICOCK, *s.* A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and NIDGET.

Oh, Chrysostome thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock*, to dye for love.
Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddicockes* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their owne tayles.
Holinsh. Descr. of Irel., G 3, col. 1 a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecook*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shee was just such another *niddecook* as Joan Gutierez. *Fest. Notes*, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, *s.* Trifles. *Skinner* and *Coles*. But rather fooleries. See NIDGET.

NIDGET, NIGGET, or NIGEOT. A fool. *Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton*, &c. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camd. Remains*, p. 31.

This derivation would never have been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *idgeot*; and *a nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than *an ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *nigget*, you may play with him. *Changeling*, Anc. Dr., iv, 267.

NIDING, *s.* A coward, a base wretch; *nithing*, Saxon, from *nith*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus . . . he proclaimed that all subjects should repare to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite armie, and the rebells therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yeelded. *Remains*, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven,—who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple. *Howell on For. Travels*, p. 229.

NIECE, if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See NEPHEW.

Myself was from Verona banished,
For practising to steal away a lady,
An heir, and *niece*, ally'd unto the duke.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 1.

NIFLE, *s.* A trifle. Used by Chaucer, Cant. T., 7342, but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Nifle*. See Kelham's Norman Dict., and that perhaps from *nifla*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in Withals' Dictionary, 1616, 12mo,

Munus levidense, as good as *nifles* in a bag. P. 536.

Coles has, "A *nifle*, titivilitium." *Lat. Dict.* See also Howell's Lex. Tetr.

Here the gu-ga-girles gingle it with his neat *nifles*.
Clitus's Cater-Char., 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,
Fine witts worke mickle matter out of *nifles*.
Misc. Ant. Angl. in Ac. Prince, p. 40.

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NIFLING, *a.* Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.
Lady Alimony, E 3 b.

A *niffling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

†**NIGARDISE.** Greediness; avarice.

And hence it appeared plainely, that this was done upon fraudulent malice rather than *nigardize*.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**NIGGISH.** Stingy; mean.

A most *niggish* and miserable man.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 130.

Asclepiad, that gredie carle,
By fortune founde a mouse,
As he about his lodgyng lookt
Within his *niggishe* house.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

And yet knowing them to be suche *nigeshe* penny-fathers, that they be sure as long as they live, not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

NIGGLE, *v.* To trifle, or play with.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.
Mass. Emp. of the East, v, 3.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out slily:

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 422.

†**NIGHTERTAILE.** Night-time. Saxon.

4. And that yee do provide, that at all times convenient covenable watch be kept, and that the lanthornes with light by *nightertaile* in old manner accustomed be hanged forth, and that no man go by *nightertaile* without light, nor with visard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.
Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

NIGHT-MARE, *s.* The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see Todd. Drayton has poetically made queen Mab herself the agent in it:

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
(In older times the *mare* that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.
Nymphidia, p. 453.

See MARE.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from K. Lear:

Have at you with a night-spell then!
St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,
He walks by day, he walks by night;
And when he had her found,
He her beat and her bound,
Untill to him her troth she plight,
She would not stir from him that night.
Mons. Thomas, iv, 6.

The same is cited, with a few variations, in R. Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 48, ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, *s.* A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the Spectator. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night-rails* of forty pounds a-piece,
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Mass. City Mad., iv, 4.

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

†*Lon* Upon her toilet lay the overplus of her complexion, in the print of three red fingers upon the corner of a callico *nightrail*.
Cibber, Woman's Wit, 1697.

†Here every night they sit three hours for sale,
With dirty *night-rail*, and a dirtier tayl.
Gould's Poems, 1689, p. 162.

†*Q.* What's the necessary stock of our profession?
A. A tatter'd *nightrail*, a red top-knot, and a pair of French ruffles, but one smock, and a clean one, every day; a quartern of grounds, a paper of patches, a pot of Tower-hill, and a pennyworth of scochaneel.
The Town Misses Catechism, 1703.

†And to make short of this long story,
I'll let you see the inventory.
Two *night-rails*, and a furbelow,
To tempt you to the thing you know;
A gown of silk, which very odd is,
A pair of stays instead of bodies.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

NIGHT-RULE, *s.* Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but misrule clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

†**NIGITING.** To go a nigiting, *i. e.*, to go to fetch midwives, nurses, and gossips. See a tract called Low Life, 1764, p. 29.

To **NILL.** Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (if it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nill* he;" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for is not, *nould* for would not, &c.

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And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.
Will he, *nill* he, he goes. *Haml.*, v, 1.

But others have it in a more general way:

I taste in you the same affections
To will or *nill*, to think things good or bad.
Catiline, i, 3.
If new, with man and wife, to will and *nill*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.
Ibid., Epigr., 237.
Men's vaine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *nils*, nor nature sowes,
They take in hand on science far too bold.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 56.
He *nild* the regent hence dispatcht in many daies.
Ibid., p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *nilt* for wilt not:

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm?
Why *nilt* thou speak, why not thy face disarm?
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 31.
†Which Pentheus her sonne to slay could bee content,
Because hee *nilde* to Bacchanalls assent?
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.
†Who takes a thing, *nilling* his lord, 's a thief;
But what if's lordess in that act be chief?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.
†Gifts to them go, none from them come again;
Then I *nill* ask them, lest I ask in vain. *Ibid.*

To NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon; *niman*, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in Lear, iii, 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vitalis) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles*: *oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

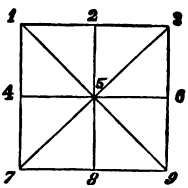
NINE-HOLES, *s*. A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 256.
Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 930.
Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to *nine-holes* fall.
Ibid., Muses' Elys., vi.
Raspe playes at *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets
Many a tester by his game, and bets. *Herrick*, p. 178.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a woodcut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare:

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which



I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.

NINE-WORTHINESS, *s*. Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See WORTHIES-NINE. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralpho thus addresses him:

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.
Hud., Part I, c. ii, v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.
Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his Barth. Fair:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master Pod died! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Ninive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon. Act v, sc. 1.
C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninivie* was better. *W.* *Ninivie*, O that was the story of *Joan* and the *wall* [Jonas and the whale], was it not George?
B. and Fl. Knight of B. P., iii, 1.

Again, Wit at several Weapons, act i.
Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you

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presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of *Nineveh*, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair monsters. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 186.

NINGLE, i. e., *an ingle*, or *mine ingle*, used originally in a very bad sense, but afterwards more commonly in the mere signification of a favorite. We have both forms of the word in the speeches of the same wise personage (Asinius) in Decker's Satiromastix:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come; the nine Muses be his midwives. *Orig. of Drama*, vol. iii, p. 103.

I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before. *Ibid.*, p. 118.

And *passim*.

When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and *ningles*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 70

See also Lady Alimony, C 2 b.

†NINNY-BROTH. A popular name for coffee.

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*: a new invention of buttering turneps: to make a loaf of bread to dance about the table, intermixed with profit and delight. *Poor Robin*, 1696.

Which makes some saints low-teachers chuse
Not for their doctrine, but their news.
But when they're in a fit of zeal,
Their wounded consciences they heal
With *ninny-broth*, o'er which they seek
Some new religion ev'ry week.
Hudibras Redivivus, Part I, 1708.

NIP, *s.* A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of mee,
What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I never be free? *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 182.

Euphues, though he perceived her coie *nip*, seemed not to care for it, but taking her by the hand, said. *Euph.*, D 3 b.

†Wherwith, thought the flie, I have geven him a *nyp*. *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant term:

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*. *Decker, Belm.*, sig. H 3.

One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the two-penny gallery at the Fortune. *Roaring G.*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

Of cheaters, lifters, *nips*, foists, puggards, curbers,
With all the devil's black guard. *Ibid.*, 115.

Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway standers,
All which were my familiars. *Honest Ghost*, p. 231.

To NIP, *v.* To taunt, or satirise.

There were some, which on the other side, with epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quipping their fellowes. *Stowe's Hist. Lond.*, 4to, 1599, p. 55.

†*To* NIP. To vex.

These cogitations did so *nippe* hym, that he could not so well dissemble his greef. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Julina, somethyng *nipped* with these speeches. *Ibid.*

†*To* NIP. In cant language, to steal.

Take him thus, and he is in the inquisition of the purse an authentick gypsie, that *nips your bung* with a canting ordinance; not a murthered fortune in all the country, but bleeds at the touch of this malefactor. *Cleveland's Works.*

†NIPPERKIN. A small measure.

By that time we had sip'd off our *nipperkin* of my grannums aqua mirabilis, our airy ladys grew so very mercurial, they no longer could contain their feign'd modesty. *London Spy*, 1698.

NIPPITATE, *s.* and *a.* A sort of jocular epithet, or title, applied in commendation, chiefly to ale; but also to other strong liquors. It seems always to imply, that the liquor is peculiarly strong and good. The derivation of so whimsical a word, it is perhaps idle to inquire; but as it is most frequently joined with ale, I cannot help surmising that it is in some way connected with *nappy*, quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poore may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme ale, nappie ale, *nippitate* ale. *Weakest goes to W.*, B 2.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*. *Chapman's Alphonsus*, F 1.

He was heere to-day, sir, and fil'd two bottles of *nippitate* sack. *Look about you*, F b.

And ever quited himself with such estimation, az yet too tast of a cup of *nippitati*, hiz judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be hiz nose near so read. *Laneham's Letter.*

NIPPITATUM, or NIPPITATO. Strong liquor; a mock Latin word, formed from the preceding.

We shall find some shift or other to quench the scorching heat of our parched throtes, with the best *nippitatum* in this towne, which is commonly called huffcap. *Ulp. Fulwell's Art of Flattery*, H 3.

My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.
B. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is. *B. & Fl. Knight of B. P.*, iv, 1.

Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cappe, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spend the most upon it. *Stubbes's Anat of Abuses.*

Describing church-ales.

NIS, *v.* Is not; formed of the negative particle and *is*: as nill, nould, &c. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, in his Eclogues:

Leave mee those hills where harbrough *nis* to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch. *Shep. Kal., June*, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *nis*. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 398.

†NISEY, or NIZEY. A simpleton.

To crown the show, we 'ad tumbling, vaulting,
Mimick'd by Merry Andrew haulting;
And many other quaint devices,
To win applause from gaping *niseys*. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

And thus the females of all sizes
Go in the devils new disguises,
All to delude fools, fops, and *nizes*. *The London Ladies Dressing Room*, 1705.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizies*. *The Galloper*, 1710, p. 1.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart person, but wants further exemplifica-

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tion; possibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See NITTIE.

He that was admired by *niters* for his robes of gallantry. *Hog has lost his Pearl*, O. Pl., vi, 382.

†NITID. Brilliant. Lat. This word occurs in Reeve's Plea for Nineveh, 1657.

NITTIE seems to be used for splendid, shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but it also means filthy, from a *nit*.

O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth. *Marston's Satires*, Sat. 3d.

Next night therefore these *nittie* haxters intend with strong hand to breake his glass windows. *Clitus's Whimzies*, 1631, p. 134.

NO. Ironically used, to signify the contrary to what seems to be asserted.

This is *no* cunning queen! 'slight, she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again. *Mass. Bondm.*, i, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article HERE'S NO, above.

†NOCENT. Injurious. Lat.

We will examine wisely what the foe sent,
And whether he be innocent or *nocent*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NOCK, *s.* A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See Minshew. Hence a Law Latin Dictionary, dated 1701, has, "the nock, in horn, of a *bow*, or *arrow*, crena, æ. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*, and to his bended breast,
The oxy sinew close he drew, even till the pile did rest
Upon the bosome of the bowe. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, p. 53.

The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 167.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge. *Ibid.*, p. 201.

†Of the shepe is caste awaye nothynge,
His horne for *nockes*, to haftes go his bone.
A lytell Treatyse of the Horse, &c., n. d.

2. Also a man's posteriors, from being cleft:

But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off drop't the sympathetic snout. *Hudib.*, I, i, l. 285.

See NOCKANDRO.

To NOCK, *v.* To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

Then took he up his bow
And *nock't* his shaft. *Chap. Hom. Il.*, p. 53.
And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,
His arrow *nockt*, and string drawn to his eare.
Heyw. Pleas. Dial., p. 280.
God is all-sufferance here; here he doth show
No arrow *nockt*, only a stringlesse bow.
Herrick's Noble Numb., p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of command, in Grose's Military Antiq., ii, 275.

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the *notch* in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bowe be well *nocked*, for feare the sharpnesse of the horne shere asunder the string. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, *s.* The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composition of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *ἀνδρὸς*, of a man.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching. *Gayton's Fest. Notes*, p. 14.
My foul *nockandrow* all bemerded.
Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. i, p. 194.

See NOCK.

†NODDIPOL. A fool.

Vix tandem sensi stólidus. I now yet scarse perceive it, foole that I am: I now at length hardly understand with much adoe, whorson *nodipol* that I am.
Terence in English, 1614.

†NODDLE. The nape of the neck.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

NODDY, *s.* A fool; because, says Minshew, he nods when he should speak.

S. She did nod, and I said, I.
P. And that set together is *noddy*.
S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together, take it for your pains. *Two Gent. V.*, i, 1.

Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,
The king delighted in me, now I am a *noddy*.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

As we find of Irus the begger, and Thersites the glorious *noddie*, whom Homer makes mention of.
Puttenham, B. i, ch. 20.

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called cribbage; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddy*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of Middleton's, Christmas, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son *Noddy*, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty.
Inner Temple Mask.

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to cribbage; but in a passage quoted from Shirley, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,
A game, at *noddy*. *Hide Park.*

It was, therefore, more like *quinze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty.

Master Frankford, you play best at *noddy*.
Wom. killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 295.

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Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in the number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamester at *noddy, one and twenty* makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to shew it, without hiding his cards.
W. Saltonstall's Picturæ, Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players. It is not noticed in that *learned* work, the Complete Gamester. *Noddy-boards* are mentioned by Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

†To descend lower to more familiar examples, I have knowne a great man very expert on the Jewe-harpe; a rich heire excellent at *noddy*, a justice of the peace skilfull at quoytes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
†He trains by the book, and reckons so many postures of the pike and musket as if he were counting at *noddy*. *Overbury's Characters.*
†Some folks at cards and dice do sit,
To lose their money, and their wit.
And when the game at cards is past,
Then fall to *noddy* at the last. *Poor Robin*, 1755.

NODGECOCK, *s.* Simpleton. Of *noddy* and *cock*.

This poore *nodgecock* contriving the time with sweete and pleasaunt woordes with his dareling Simphorosia.
Painter, Pal. Pleas., i, E e 5.

NODOCK, *s.* In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appeares only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, &c.
Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf., p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e., having no tail.

NOIE, *v.* To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not *noied*
Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.
Mirr. for Mag., 458.

†*To* NOINT. To anoint. Is a word of not unfrequent occurrence. It is thus used by Chapman, Odyss., iv.

NOISE, *s.* A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's *noise*,—with—will you have any music, gentlemen? *Iron Age.*
The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bear-wards, and other minstrels.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gyps., vi, 102.
Have you prepared good music?
G. As fine a *noise*, uncle, as heart can wish.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.
Press all *noises*
Of Finsbury in our name. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, i, 4.
What's your fellow's, whose *noyse* are you?
F. Rubert's *noyse*, and please you. *Kn. in Graine*, H 2.

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, Ode on Solemn Music, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appoynted by the citie a *noyse* of singing children.
Passage of our most drad Sov., p. 23; *Nichol's Progresses*, vol. i, sheet D 4.

NOISED, *part.* Played, or accompanied with music.

A gitterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to ring mauger the muses, and made them looke the way of the ill-*noysed* song.
Pembr. Arc., p. 203.

NOLE, *s.*, or NOULE. A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, &c.

Then came October full of merry glee,
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must
Which he was treading. *Spens. F. Q.*, VII, vii, 39.
I meane the bastard law-brood, which can mollifie
All kinds of causes in their craftie *noles*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 407.

NOLT, *v.* Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, &c., prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wot*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,
Armed with crooked bill and talons long.
Tasso, xviii, 50.

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the prince of Moldavia, &c. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, v, 1.

That play was first acted in 1609, so

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that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, *s.*, or NONES. Purpose, or design [occasion]; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to insconce our noted outward garments. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Sometimes written *nones*:

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 515.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*,
In likely rings of excellent devise.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1572.

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmarke, that sitteth openly in justice, thrice in the wéeke, and hath doores kept open for the *nonce*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *hey nonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.
As you like it, v, 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.
Drayt. Ecl., 3, edit. 1593, sign. C 3.

NONNY, or HEY NONNY, NONNY. A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe
Into hey *nonny, nonny*. *Much Ado ab. No.*, ii, 3.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia:

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,
Hey ho, *nonny, nonny*, hey *nonny*. *Haml.*, iv. 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion:

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,
For a hey *nonny, nonny*. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iv, 2.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also NUNCHION, *s.* A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

Harvest folks, with curds and clouted creame,
With cheese and butter cakes, and cates enow.—
On sheaves of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.
Browne, Brit. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Nunchion is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

NOONSTEAD, *s.* The point or period of noon; from *stead*, place; as *girdle-stead*, &c.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his teame.
Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to affright,
And on the *noonsted* bring a double night.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,
When scorching heat the gadding herds do grieve.
Ibid., 1574.

†Meridies *Noonested*, or midday. *Nomenclator.*

NOORY, or NOURIE, *s.* A boy, a stripling; conjectured to be from *nourisson*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,
Whereat the boy began to strive agood.
Turberv. in *Ellis' Spec.*, ii, p. 152; also in *Chalm. Poets*, p. 599, *a.*

NOPE, *s.* A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 176. One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren. *Drayt.*, xiii, p. 915.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,
And by that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren,
The yellow-pate. *Ibid.*, *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 915.

By the *red-sparrow* he probably meant what is now called the *reed-sparrow*. The *yellow-pate* is the *yellow-hammer*.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers. *Alb. Engl.*, B. iii, p. 71.
The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship was tossed to the coast. *Ibid.*, p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-*west* passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios. The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

I will undertake
To find the *north-east passage* to the Indies sooner.
Mass. City Madam, ii, 3.

That everlasting cassock, that has worn
As many servants out, as the *north-east passage*
Has consum'd sailors. *B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 2.

†NOSE. *To put the nose out of joint*, to supplant one in another's favour.

Who....was verie well assured that it could bee no other than his owne manne that had thrust *his nose so farre out of joynte*. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Standing on tip toe, looking toward the door to behold a rivall, that he would *put his nose out of joint*.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

And why so, I pray you, but that you love him better then me? And fearing now least this wench which is brought over hither should *put your nose out the joynt*, comming betweene home and you, and so have such a trimme fellow her selfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

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To wipe any one's nose of anything, to rob or deprive him of it.

A. What hast thou done?
G. I have *wiped the old mens noses* of the money.
Terence in English, 1614.

But loe, nowe comes forth the very destruction of our substance: who *whipes our noses* of all that we should have. *Ibid.*

Strange children, *to wipe her husbands owne childrens nose* of their share in his goods.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To wipe the nose, or ***to nose***, was also used in the sense of to affront.

Shee was soe *nose-wip't*, slighted, and disdain'd,
Under honour's cloak soe closely muffled,
And in my rare projects soe shuffled. *Reference lost. Dip.* And I must tell you y'are an arrant cockscomb
To tell me so. My daughter *nos'd* by a slut?
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

To take pepper in the nose, to take offence.

A man is teisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man takes *pepper in the nose*.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

Alas, what take ye *pepper in the nose*
To see king Charles his colours worne in pose?
Rump Songs.

NOSE OF WAX, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for anything very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

But vows with you being like
To your religion, *a nose of wax*,
To be turned every way. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, v, 2.

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise affected, as *a nose of wax*. *Burton. Introd.*, p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,
But I can soon conform myself unto it.
Yea of my faith *a nose of wax* I make,
Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.
Honest Ghost, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman Catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpretations; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam *simile* quoddam non aptissimum: eas [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quoddammodo *nasum cereum*, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire.
Juelli, Apologia Eccl. Angl., § 6.

NOSE-THRIL, *s.* The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thirl*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his large *nose-thrill*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 22.

Seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster mouth and *nose-thrils* wide.
Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the *nose-thrills* of all young novices. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. L 1.

NOT, *negative adv.* Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Sh. Coriolan.*, iii, 3.

So in the authorised version of the New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man but God. 1 *Thess.*, iv, 8.

NO'TE, *v.* Know not; from *ne wot*.

Great be the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *no'te* whether praise or pitty more.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 17.

Such manner time ther was (what time I *no't*)
When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only won'd with such as beast begot.
Pembr. Arc., p. 498.

Whose glittring gite so glimsed in mine eyes,
As yet I *no'te* what proper hew it bare,
Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise.
Gasc. Phylomene.

I am not certain that this is so in the original edition.

†NOTHING. Used in several phrases. "Nothing hath no savour," Howell, 1659, *i. e.*, there is no savour in want.

Flash, when thou'rt drunk, then in thy own conceit
Thou'art valiant, wise, great, honest, rich, discreet.
Troth, Flash, be always drunk! for well I know
When you are sober, you are *nothing so*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

He did his message: Jove bid him sit downe,
As nothing moved with the dismall sounde.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 46.

My hearty condemnations I send forth
Unto a crue of rascals *nothing worth*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NOTT, for notted, shorn, cut close, or smooth; from to *nott*, to shear or poll: which is from the Saxon *knot*, meaning the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met to be of kin to the coward Ulisses, because they ran away from him, he massacred a whole flocke of good *nott* ewes.
Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.

He caused his own head to bee polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven. *Stowe's Annals*, 1535.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., Nymph. 2.

Where a marginal note says, "without horns." It is doubtless the old term for such sheep as were without horns. It is to be found also in Chaucer's Prologue, in the character of the *yeman*. See Junius, Minshew, Baret's Alvearie, Ray's South and East Country Words, &c. It is extraordinary, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its origin in Chaucer, iv, p. 195.

NOTT-PATED, or NOTT-HEADED, *a.*, from the above. Having the hair close cut.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, &c. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your honest-meaning citizen, your *nott-headed* country gentleman, &c. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 150.

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Beardless wheat has also been called *not wheat*. See Todd.

NOVELL, *s.* News; *nouvelle*, French. Also anything new.

We intreat you possesse us o' th' *novell*.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., C 4 b.

[They] loving *novells*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, cited by Todd.

†He would in ship again depart more countries for to range,
Among the heathen for to view such *novels* as were strange. *History of Fortunatus.*

†NOVIST. A novice.

Yea, tell the boy his angry father comes
To teach a *novist* both to die and dare.
Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

NOUL. See NOLL.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the rest of that class.

For grief whereof the lad *n'ould* after joy.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, *s.* Nurse. French.

The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.
Gascoyne's Works, 1587, sig. V 7.

A *norice*
Some dele ystept in age. *Ordin.*, O. Pl., x, 235.
Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows that *nourish* was often written for nourice; which destroys Warburton's conjecture of *marish*.

†But putting aside flatterie, the very *nourice* of vices, set your mind upon justice, the most excellent vertue of all others. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†*To* NOURRIE. To nurse.

And *nourried* with the same milke of infidelitie that their prince was, trained up in the same schoole, and fostered with the same ayre. *Knolles' Turks*, 1610.

†NOURRITURE. Nourishment.

Which, as in all other sublunary bodies that have internall principles of heat, useth to transpire, breath out, and wast away through invisible pores, by exercise, motion, and sleep, to make room still for a supply of new *nourriture*. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at dice, in which it appears that five or six persons played. Mr. Douce says, that the game was properly called *novem quinque*, from the two principal throws being *nine* and *five*; and that it was called in French *quinquenove*. *Illustr. of Sh.*, i, p. 243. He prefers the reading of the old copies, in the first passage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*." Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cinq* et *neuf*." *Manuel Lexique.*

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy—a bare throw at *novum*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*. [Namely, 1. *Spendall*; 2. *Scattergood*; 3. *W. Rash*; 4. *Ninnihammer*; 5. *Longfield*; 6. *Staines*.]
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii 46.

†The principal use of langrets is at *novum*; for so long as a payre of bard cater treas be walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never come. *Decker's Bellman*, 1640.

The *bard cater tray* was the contrary to the *langret*. See LANGRET.

†NOWNE. A familiar corruption of *own*.

There into th' hands of her *nowne* daddy
Having deliver'd her, thus sayd he.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

NOWS, for noose. Crashaw, quoted by Johnson.

NOWT, *s.* Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.
Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, *s.*, for annoy, or annoyance; perhaps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,
Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge's Forbonius & Prisceria, cited *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See Todd.

NOYANCE, *s.* Annoyance; similarly formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Haml.*, iii, 3.
A cloud of cumbrous gnattes do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

See also Todd. Spenser also has, several times, *noyous*:

But neither darknesse fowle, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noyous* smell, his purpose could withhold.
F. Q., I, viii. 40.

†That be so troblesome and *noyous* in peace.
More's Utopia, 1551.

†NUN. An old name for the titmouse.

A litle titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his heade is filletted as it were nunlike. *Nomenclator.*

†NUNCION. The intermediate meal, at or after noon. See NOONSHUN.

His conserves or cates, when he hath well dined; his afternoones *nuncions*, and when he goeth to bedde, his posset smoaking-hote. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

When then, is there nothing in the sacrament but bread and wine, like an hungry *nunscion?*
Smith's Sermons, 1609.

NUNCLE, *s.* A familiar contraction of *mine uncle*; as *ningle*, &c. It seems that the customary appellation of the licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*, or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exemplified in Lear, act i, sc. 4 and 5. In the same style, the fools called each other cousin. So Gayton, in telling a story of two fools, of whom one was sent to find the other, says, "Fooles are soon intreated, especially the servant telling him that his *couzen* had been missing many daies."

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Accordingly he goes about, calling *coz, coz. Festivous Notes*, page 179. In Beaumont and Fletcher's Pilgrim, when Alinda assumes the character of a fool, she uses the same language. She meets Alphonso, and calls him *nuncle;* to which he replies, by calling her *naunt:* by a similar change of *aunt. Pilgr.*, iv, 1.

†NUNGEREL. Perhaps for mongrel.

With the white starch of your firme constancy, you will stiffen the weakenesse of my feeble and limber labours, that it may be able to stand like a stout mastiffe dogge, against the opposition of all detracting *nungerels*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubtful origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup;* yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 150.

Who having matched with such a *nupson*.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii, 2.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull; a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 238.

I find this word in Grose's Classical Dictionary, &c., recorded as still in use.

†NURITURE. Breeding.

His two brethren, . . he caused to be brought up in good *nuriture* and vertuous exercise. *Holinsh.*, 1577.

To NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse; quasi to nursle.

Borne to all wickedness, and *nusled* in all evil.
New Custom, O. Pl., i, 284.

And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I feard not to offend.
Promos & Cass., ii, 6.

From paganism, wherein
Their unbelieving souls so long had *nuzled* been.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1126.

Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the evill disposition of a man, after he is once *nuselled* in villainy. *North's Plut.*, 1050, A.

A prodigall is a profuse fellow, puft up with affectation, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie.
Lenton's Leasures, Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *nousled:*

Whom, till to ryper years he gan aspyre,
He *nousled* up in life and manners wilde.
F. Q., 1, vi, 23.

†This Eutherius being principall chamberlaine, now and then would seeme to reforme even Julian also, *nuzzled* and engraffed in the manners of Asia, and therefore vaine and unconstant.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Surely I take almost every one to be of that quality, wherein he is *nusled*, and afterwards taught by anothers example. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†NUTGALL. An excrescence on the oak.

Take vineger and musterd, pouder of pepper, and pellitory of Spaine, and the curnell of a *nutgall*, and boile them all together, and put it in the hollow teeth.
The Pathway to Health, f. 17.

NUT-HOOK, *s.* Literally a hook to pull down the branches of nuts, in order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.
Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.

I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-hooke*—and then pull downe—pull downe the moone with it. *Technogamia*, I, 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks or seizes debtors or malefactors, with a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook, Nuthook*, you lie. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nut-hooks* humour on me. *Merry W. of W.*, i, 1.

I fancy he means, if you try to bring me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle. Some suppose it to be a name also for a thief, from his seizing articles with a hook; but I see no direct example of it. Cleveland says of a committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always in the clutches. *Char. of a Country Cunn. Man.*

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a common gift at Christmas, or festive times.

A. The armipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.
D. A *gilt nutmeg*. *L. L. Lost*, v, 2.
And I will give thee ———
A *guilded nutmeg*, and a race of ginger.
Affection. Sheph., C 2.

NUZZLE, *v.*, for nursle. To nurse. See NUSLE.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,
On sundry lands and seas in warfare *nuzzled* long.
Drayt. Poly., xi, p. 864.

See Todd on this word.

NYAS, *s.* A young one, a cub. See NIAS.

Then like a *nyas-dragon* on them fly,
And in a trice devour them greedily.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, *s.* An eclogue consisting of nymphs, or relating to them. Drayton's Muses' Elysium contains ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.
Nymph. 1st.

O.

O, *s.* This single vowel for some time enjoyed the dignity of being used as a substantive.

1. To signify anything circular, as the stars, or round spots of any kind, spangles, &c.:

Fair Helena, who more engilds the night,
Than all these fiery *o's* and eyes of light.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

The purple canopy of the earth, powderd over and beset with silver *oe's*, or rather an azure vault, &c.
Parthenia Sacra, 1633, cited by Steevens.

In D'Ewes's Journal is mentioned a patent to make spangles and *o'es* of gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have

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been a common name for a spangle. See Bacon, cited by Todd. Also for the globe of the earth, Ant. and Cleop., v, 2; the circle of a theatre, Hen. V, i, Chorus. Also for spots in a person's face, L. L. L., v, 1.

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow:

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 3.
And *O* shall end I hope. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
Like to an *O*, the character of woe.
Hymen's Triumph, cited by Steevens.
With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
Drayt. Barons' Wars, ii, 35.

3. For the arithmetical cipher, called by the French *zero:*

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Lear*, i, 4.

Consequently, worth nothing; the Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool, thou art nothing. *Ibid.*

O YES, for *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier, is used in the following passage as a substantive, in the sense of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st *O yes*,
Cries, this is he. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 5.
Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes*.
Merr. W. of W., v, 5.

OAF, *s.* A fool. This word, which is hardly enough disused to require insertion here, is well illustrated and exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

†OAKS, FELLING OF. A popular term for sea-sickness.

The word signifieth to bee provoked, or to have apetite or desire to vomit properly upon the sea, or in a ship. They call it *felling of oakes* merilie.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 39.

†OAR. *He loves to have an oar in every one's boat*, i. e., he likes meddling with other people's business. *Howell*, 1659.

Lodge for his *oare in every paper boate*,
He that turnes over Galen every day,
To sit and simper Euphues legacie.
Return from Pernassus, 1606.

†OATS, WILD. A term applied commonly to a very extravagant fellow.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness. *Becon's Works*, ed. 1843, p. 204.
Well, go to, *wild oats!* spendthrift! prodigal!
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

OAT-MEAL, *s.* Seems to have been a current name for some kind of profligate bucks, being mentioned with the Roaring Boys, in a ballad by Ford or Decker:

Swagger in my pot-meals,
D—n me's rank with,
Do mad prank with
Roaring boys and *oatmeals*,
Sun's Darling, i, 1.

No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found, except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See Weber's Ford, ii, 335.

OATH. A burlesque one, like that administered by old custom at Highgate, was a species of humour practised on other occasions. In Gammer Gurton's Needle, the Bayly administers this oath to Diccon:

Thou shalt take an *otke* of Hodge's leather breache.
First for master doctor, upon paine of his curse,
Where he will pay for all, thou never draw thy purse.
And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first pull;
And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it be full.
To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworne, even on the same wyse,
If she refuse thy money once, never to offer it twise,
&c. &c. O. Pl., ii, 74.

OBARNI, *s.* A liquor apparently factitious, and composed of some preparation of mead, with the addition of spices.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni*. *Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.
With spiced meades (wholsome but dear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.
Pymlyco, or Runne Redcap, cited by Gifford in B. Jons., vii, 241.

Qu. Can *quasse* have any reference to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni* seemed likely to be Welch, being joined with mead, or metheglin; but on consulting Welch dictionaries, no such word appeared.

†OBDURE. To become hard.

Sencelesse of good, as stones they soone *obdure*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†*To* OBFUSCATE. To obscure. Used also as an adjective, dull, obscure.

E. The daughters beautie is the mothers glory; light becomes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.
It is hard to digest, *obfuscates* the sight, generates bad humours, it hurts the head. *Ibid.*

OBIT, *s.* A funeral celebration, or office for the dead; from the Latin verb *obiit*, he died. Sometimes an anniversary celebration in honour of the dead. Coles has, "An *obit*, [funeral obsequies] epicedium, feraliorum dies anniversariæ," &c.

The queene enterde, and *obit* kept, as she in charge did give. *Warner's Alb. En.*, B. ii, 42.

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My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my dearest blood,
Keepe *obite* to your happie ghostes.
Alb. Engl., B. iii, p. 84.

Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints, &c.
Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,
To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,
And dwell one monthe with the Antipodes.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., L 1.

OBLATRATION, *s.* Barking at; *oblatro*, Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T. Churchyard wrote what he entitled, "A playn and final confutation of Camel's corlyke [cur-like] *oblatration.*" *Life of Churchyard, by G. Chalmers*, p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word was acknowledged by most of our old dictionaries. With many other Latinisms, it has been disused.

†OBLECTATION. Taking delight in.

The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

†OBLIGEE.

Ther's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.
Nuptialls of Peleus and Thetis, 1654.

†OBNOXIOUS. Exposed or liable to.

As I am a man to honour, I have brought him successively off from a hundred of these, to the perrill of my life, and yet am dayly *obnoxious* to new assaults for him. *Marmyon, Fine Companion*, 1633.

OBS AND SOLS. A quaint abbreviation of the words *objectiones et solutiones*, being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricable questions. *Burton, Anat. to the Reader*, p. 70.

The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.
Loyal Songs, vol. ii, p. 217.

Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob-and-Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob-and-Sollers:*
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.
Hudibr., III, ii, 1241.

†Minerva does not all her treasures rivet
Into the scrues of *obs and sols.*
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

OBSCENOUS, *a.* Obscene, indecent.

Were both *obscenous* in recitall, and hurtfull in example. *Haringt. Apolog. of Poetr.*, p. 10.
Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous* phrase.
Ibid.

OBSCENOUSNESS, *s.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness. Ibid.*

OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.

And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Haml.*, i, 2.

Absorbed in funeral grief:

My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 5.

How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,
Hath dear religious love stolu from mine eye,
As interest of the dead. *Shakesp., Sonnet* 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. In celebration of a funeral.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Rich. III, i, 2.

OBSEQUY, *s.* Obsequiousness.

Our's had rather be
Censur'd by some for too much *obsequy*,
Than tax'd of self-opinion.
Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prol.

'Tis true, that sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jons. Volp.*, iii, 2.

OBSERVANT, *s.* A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii, 2.

OBSTACLE, for obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle.*
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

OBSTRUCT, *s.* Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.

Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* 'tween his lust and him.
Ant. & Cleop., iii, 6.

The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

†*To* OBTEST. To implore; to beseech.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same. I humblie *obtest* your friendlie countenance, and be my strong bulwarke against the fuming freates and belching ires of saucie sicophants.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

Also written *obtestate:*

Dido herself with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, cloathes loose, at th' altar stands,
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates.*
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

OCCAMY, or OCKAMY, *s.* A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy. Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti æmulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro *alchymy.*"

Pilchards—which are but counterfets to herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.
Nash's Lenten Stuffe, Harl. Misc., vi, 165.

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster. *Steele, Guardian*, No. 26.

See ALCHYMY.

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†OCCASION. Need; business.

He makes his time an accomptant to his memorie, and of the humours of men weaves a net for *occasion*; the inquisitor must looke through his judgement, for to the eye onely he is not visible.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Though 'twas the multiplicity of his *occasions* often hindered him from coming home betimes, shee'd scould, and say his drunken companions had made him stay bowzing in some scurvy cabaret.
History of Francion, 1655.

†OCCUPATION. Trade. Tenure or occupation in old leases.

OCCUPANT, *s.* (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*
Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir. *Marston's Satires.*
Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves. *Ibid.*

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For 's whore; Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.
B. Jons. Epigr., 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.
Ibid., Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 278.

[To use.]

†Inke made of soote, such as printers *occupie*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†OCCUPIER. A merchant.

Waste paper, or other stuffe, wherein *occupiers* wrap their severall wares. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitikins! can it be six miles yet. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's Westward Hoe, and the Shoemaker's Holiday, referred to by Steevens.

ODD, *adj.* The only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius*.
Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.

†ODD. Peerless; without an equal.

The servants al do sobbe and howle with shrill and heavy cryes,
Beweeping Hector thus they say: On this *odde* knighte, alacke!
We never shall set eye's again.
A. Hall's Homer, 1581, *Il.*, vi.

I cried out, envying Virgils prosperitie, who gathered of Homer, that he had fallen into the *oddest* mans hands that ever England bred. *Ibid., Preface.*

ODE, or OADE, *s.* A peculiar orthography, for *woad*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, glastum."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and frankincense.
B. Jons. Poetaster, ii, 1.

ODIBLE, *a.* Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.

ODLING, *s.* The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his Every Man out of his Humour. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pict-hatch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere." *Ibid.*

ŒILIAD, *s.* A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *oeillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See EYLIAD.

I know your lady does not love her husband;
I am sure of that; and at her late being here,
She gave strange *œiliads*, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund. *Lear*, iv, 5.

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also:

Amorous glances, smirking *oeiliades*.
Disputation between a He and She Coneycatcher.

OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I *of blesse beseech*. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 105.

So *command of*:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde*. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

That is, commands me to give him aid.

I shall desire you *of* more acquaintance.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

See the instances there quoted by Steevens.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.
Merch. Venice, iv, 1.

Also the examples quoted at As you like it, v, 4.

And wills me that my mortal foe I do *beseke of grace*.
Surrey, on False Affect., &c.

"*Of pardon you I pray*," occurs very often in Spenser.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See LOVES.

OFFICES, *plur. n.* The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern com-

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mentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices*; nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

The king's abed;
He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
Sent forth great largess to your *offices*. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones. *Rich. II*, i, 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Timon*, ii, 2.

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See FEEDERS.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or ought disparaged by those labours base.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 18.

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 *Tim.*, v, 23.
His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly knowne,
Cannot divert him. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, p. 77.
†As many brookes, foords, showres of rain and springs,
Unto the Thames their *often* tribute brings.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†For whom I sighed have so *often sithe*.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†OIL-OF-BASTON. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308. We find *oil of whip*, similarly used.

Now for to cure such a disease as this,
The *oyl of whip* the surest medicine is.
Poor Robin, 1693.

OIL OF TALC. See TALC.

†OILSTONE. A whetstone.

An *oylestone*, or a barbars whetstone smeared with oyle or spittle. *Nomenclator.*

†OINTED. For anointed.

Mis. Thou shalt sit
Queen of that kingdom in a chair of light,
And doves with *ointed* wings shall hover o'r thee,
Shedding perfumes. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

OLD, *s.*, for *wold*. So read in the original edition of Lear, iii, 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds*; and other writers.

OLD, *a.* In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Merry Wives of W.*, i, 4.
If a man were porter to hell-gate, he would have *old* turning the key. *Macb.*, ii, 3.
I imagine there is *old* moving among them.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 163.
Here's *old* cheating. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 109.

See also the notes on those passages. See Todd, in *Old*, 9.

†OLD-RELIGION. So the Roman Catholic religion was called long after the Reformation.

OLD SHOE. *To throw an old shoe after a person.* See SHOE, OLD.

†OLD-SHOW. "The play called king by your leave, or the *old shewe*." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 298.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.*, iii, 4.
Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155.

One was sometimes pronounced, and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo, in the Arcadia:

What salve, when reason seeks to be gone? *One.*
Pembr. Arc.
V. Not mine, my gloves are *on*.
Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 1.

The quibble here intended depends upon the word being so pronounced. The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in King John:

If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night. Act iii, sc. 3.

See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. So in Holland's Suetonius:

He caught from *on* of them a trumpet. P. 14.

Spenser too has it:

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.
Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

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†And his learn'd guide, no difference know,
But find it *one*, to reap, and sow. *Cartwr. Poems*, 1651.

†ONE-EARED. A term applied to wine.
This wine is still *one-eard*, and brisk, though put
Out of Italian cask in English butt.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†ONE-PENNY. An old name of a game.
Basilinda, Cum sortitò ductus rex facienda præcipit, ministrique jussa tenentur facessere, quod feriis regulibus moris est factitari. βασιλίνδα, Polluci. The playe called *one penie, one penie: come after me.*
Nomenclator, 1585.

†ONE-WAY BREAD.
If the grossest part of the bran be separated by a searce, and rie flower, or else barley flower and rie flower together, be added to that which is sifted from the grossest bran, there will be made a browne houshold bread, agreeable enough for labourers. Sometimes onely the grosser part of the bran is by a searce separated from the meale, and a bread made of that which is sifted, called in some places, *one-way bread*, wholsome enough, and with some in very familiar use. *Venner's Via Recta*, 1637.

ONEYERS, *s.*, or ON-YERS. According to Mr. Malone, public accountants. To settle accounts in the Exchequer, he says, is still called to *ony*, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem.* There is the more propriety in the interpretation, because the persons spoken of were supposed to come from the exchequer. This is chiefly from Cowell's Law Dict.
With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters and great *oneyers*; such as can hold in. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

ONSAY, *s.* Onset.
First came the New Custome, and he gave the *onsay*.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 275.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* The same.
I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the baker. *B. & Fl. Mons. Tho.*, ii, 2.
Then called a council, which was best
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed,
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.
Hudibr., I, iii, v. 421.

OPAL, *s.* This stone was thought to possess magical powers. Thus wrapped in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.
Nor an *opal*
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 6.
Its beautiful variety of colours naturally made it the object of peculiar admiration.

OPE-TIDE, *s.* The early spring, the time when flowers begin to open; the time of opening.
So lavish *ope-tyde* causeth fasting Lents.
Hall, Sat., B. ii, S. 1.

OPERANCE, *s.* Operation, effect.
The elements
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.
Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

OPERANT, *a.* Operative, fit for action.
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Haml., iii, 2.
May my *operant* parts
Each one forget their office. *Heyw. Royal K.*
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

OPINION, *s.* Credit, reputation; *i. e.*, the good opinion held of us by others.
Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.
And spend your rich *opinion* for the name
Of a night brawler. *Othello*, ii, 3.
What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?
B. & Fl. Thierry and Th.
I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman. *Gamest.*, O. Pl., ix, 16.

†OPPORTUNOUS. Opportune.
The *opportunous* night friends her complexion.
Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609.

OPPUGN, *v.* How Butler pronounced this word, which is now softened into *oppune*, it is not easy to say. He certainly made it three syllables, as his verse testifies; perhaps *oppug-en.*
If nothing can *oppugne* love,
And virtue invious ways can prove.
Hudibr., I, iii, 385.

OPUNCTLY, *adv.* Opportunely, at the point of time.
And you shall march a whole day until you come *opunctly* to your mistress.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 94.

OR, *adv.*, in the sense of *ere.* Before; *ær*, Saxon.
And brake all their bones in pieces, *or* ever they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel*, vi, 24.
And, *or* I wist, when I was come to land.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 19.
I will be revenged, *or* he depart away.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 263.
So in the Psalms, "*Or* ever your pots be made hot," means "ere ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever;* that is, "before ever." *Ere* being here a substitute for *e'er*, the contraction of ever.
I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, *or ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd.
Temp., i, 2.
To schoole him once *or ere* I change my style.
Hall, Sat., IV, 4.
Milton has used it:
The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn.
Hymn on Nativity, l. 85.

ORACULOUS, though used by most of our old writers, and even by Milton and Pope, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotations, is now completely supplanted by *oracular;* and is therefore becoming obsolete. To the

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authorities for it we may add Massinger:

We submit,
And hold the counsels of great Cosimo
Oraculous. *Great D. of Fl.*, i, 1.

See Johnson.

†ORANGE-BUTTER. An old delicacy of the table.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower-water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

ORANGE-TAWNY, *s.* A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, &c. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See TAWNY.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawney-coated* clerk.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv, 3,

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk. It is attributed also to Jews:

They say — that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaïze. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

†ORANGE-WATER, seems to have been a favorite perfume as far back at least as the reign of James I.

A gentleman seeing a faire gentlewoman at a window, he volted and carabetted upon his horse a good space before her, and at last away he pranced. Anon after he came that way againe, and did as before, and so continued a good while. At last he departed for good and all, and being come home, he sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page, which the gentlewoman accepting, said unto the page: Now I pray thee (my lad) thanke thy maister, and tell him that I thought his evening winde would turne to water.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Orange-flower water.—Take two pounds of *orange*-flowers, as fresh as you can get them, infuse them in two quarts of white wine, and so distil them, and it will yield a curious perfuming spirit.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

ORDINANCE, *s.* Used for fate.

Let *ordinance*
Come as the gods foresay it. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

ORDINARY, *s.* A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, "The lounging-places of the men of the town and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might hear of the last new play and poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping." "But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house." *Curios. of Liter.*, vol. iii, 82.

Hence they were often synonymous terms:

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, &c.—do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London. *G. Whetstone*, cited in *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 240.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. ii, p. 108, 8vo. Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists:

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Lost*, ii, 3.

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

It was a part of fashionable education:

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 1.

Mentioned also act ii, sc. 3.

I'll tell you his method;
First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.
Ibid., Alchem., iii, 4.

'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, iv, 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteel *ordinary* was two shillings:

Why should a gallant pay but *two shillings* for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him.
Middl. Trick to catch O. One, i, 1.

The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper:

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *eighteen pence* thrice out before they rise,
And yet go hungry to a play. *Ibid.*

Some were much dearer:

When you have done, step to the *ten crown ordinary*.
Ibid., Wildg. Ch., i, 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of ordinaries:

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The *ordinarie* is his [the gamester's] oratorie, where he preyes upon the countrey gull to feede himselfe.
Clitus's Whimz., p. 49.

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching;* as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit-warren. See CONEYCATCH.

†I have knowne sundry proclamations, authorising and commanding the justices of peace (at or before the beginning of the Lent time) to convent and call before them all taverners, inne-holders, alehouse-keepers, keepers of *ordinary tables*, and other victualers within the precinct and rule of the said justices; and to take bonds (by recognisance) with sufficient sureties of every of them, and in good summes of money to the kings majesties use, that they shall not dresse any flesh in their houses in the Lent time for any respect, nor to suffer it to be eaten there. *Dalton's Countrey Justice*, 1620.

†ORGAMY. The herb pennyroyal? See ORGANS.

The storke having a branch of *orgamy*,
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

ORGANS, *s.* A name for the herb pennyroyal; a corruption of *origanum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.
Witts Recreations, Epigr., p. 85, repr.

A pair of organs was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with *a pair*
Of stately *organs*. O. Pl., ix, 212.

See HOG'S NORTON.

ORGILLOUS, *a.* Proud; from *orgueilleux*, French.

From isles of Greece,
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed.
Sh. Tro. & Cr., Prol., l. 2.

His atyre was *orgulous*.
Romance of Rich., quoted by Steevens.

†And these most *orgueilous* and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour, which riseth up from the liver.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, quasi, *Oriens Anna*. *Masque called the Satyr*. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi, p. 475.

ORIOL, or ORIEL, *s.* A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes Matth. Paris for it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary.
Fosbrook's Brit. Monachism, vol. ii, p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectures that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or ORC, *s.* A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's *orks* do keep.
B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune.

Drayton makes the *orks* court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape:

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly *orks* that for their lord the ocean woo.
Polyolb., ii, p. 687.

Ariosto's *ork*, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.
Or. Fur., x, 87.

Milton mentions *orks*, Par. Lost, xi, 835.

†We are here betwixt hosts and marriners, which are no other but famished *orkes*, whirle-pooles, running cesternes, and greedy lionesses with whelpes.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

[It appears here used for a drinking vessel.]

†One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

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†ORNATED. Adorned.

Had I the skill of Homer, Maro, Naso,
Or had I that admir'd *ornated* stile
Of Petrark, or the brave Italian Tasso,
I could not overmuch thy praise compile.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ORNDERN, *s.*, the same as ARNDERN. An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated as a Cambrian word, and explained, "Afternoon's drinkings." *North Country Words*, p. 47. This is so like *undern*, that it is difficult not to suppose them the same; yet Lye explains the latter to mean nine in the morning. See UNDERN.

†ORPHANT. An orphan.

Hee ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cryes,
Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
To those shee seemes a star most shining bright,
Whome fortune makes to seeme more darke then night,
As maye appeare by those twelve *orphants* poore,
Whome shee releeves at charrityes blest dore.
Collier's Alleyn Papers.

ORPHARION, *s.* A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayt., Ecl. 3d.
If I forget to praise our oaten pipes,
Such music to the muses all-procuring,
That some learn'd eares prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharyon*, violl, lute, bandore.
Harington's Epigr., iv, 91.

In both these passages it seems to be used as *orphari'on*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute, but differed in being strung with wire. In sir John Hawkins's History of Musick is given a figure of it, with this account, from Morley's Introduction to Practical Musick:

The *orpharion* is strung with more stringes than the lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas the lute is strung with gut stringes, the *orpharion* is strung with wire stringes, by reason of which manner of stringinge the *orpharion* doth necessarilie require a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.
Hist. Mus., iii, p. 344.

An instrument called *Orphion*, cannot be the same as this, being said to be invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660, at the age of 35. He was thus celebrated by sir Aston Cokaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphion*, and gave more.
Hawkins, Hist., iii, p. 345.

†ORPHELIN. An orphan. Fr.

They all love presents, they all seeke for gifts, they do not right to the *orphelin*, and the widdowes complaint commeth not before them.
The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

ORT, *s.* A scrap, or trifling fragment of anything; of obscure derivation. It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson, and his last editor, who mark it as obsolete. I think, however, that it is not quite disused. It is seldom used in the singular, but examples may be found; as,

Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder.
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.
Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 531.
Sancho had in a short time choaked himself with the ingurgitated reliques and *orts* of the canon's provision.
Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 284.

OSPREY, *s.* The sea eagle; which name seems to have been given both to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco haliætus* of Linnæus. See Shaw's Gen. Zoology. Besides its destructive power of devouring fish, it was supposed formerly to have a fascinating influence. Both these qualities are alluded to in the following passages:

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *osprey* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Coriolanus*, iv, 7.
But, oh Jove, your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.
Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 1.
The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds,
Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
Turning their bellies up, as though their death they saw,
They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.
Drayton, Polyolb., Song. xxv.
I will provide thee with a princely *osprey*,
That, as she flyeth over fish in pools,
The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up,
And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.
Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

[Chapman (Hom. Il., xviii, in fin.) calls it the *osspringer*.]

†OSSE. Some sort of omen, from the mouth.

Were permitted to seeke after the answers given by oracles, and the science of peering into beasts bowels, which now and then discover future events: yea, and the faithfull information, where ever it might be found, of birds by singing, of fowles by flying, and of *osses* let fall from the mouth, were with studious affectation of varietie sought for.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
Behold (quoth he) my sonne Gratian, thou hast upon thee imperiall garments, as we all hoped for, conferred with luckie *osses* and acclamations by the judgement of my selfe and our fellow souldiors. *Ibid.*
As if they were to be led unto the place of execution, or, to speake without any evill presaging *osse*, gathering their armor together, where an host is gone before.
Ibid.
Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countreymen, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.
Ibid.

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OSTENT, *s.* Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

Prepar'd t' effect these black events,
Presag'd before by proud Spaine's sad *ostents*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance:

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Merch. of Venice*, ii, 2.
Giving full trophy, signal, and *ostent*,
Quite from himself to God. *Henry V*, v, Chorus.
†That is the author's epitaph and tomb.
Which when ambitious pyles, th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall. *Randolph's Poems*, 1643.

†**OSTENTFUL**. Prodigious.

All these together are indeed *ostentfull*.
Byron's Tragedy.

OTHERGATES, *adv.* Otherways; as *algates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's Letters, first edition, have *othergetts*, I, ii, 2, which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon an *othergates* adventure.
Hudib., P. I, C. iii, l. 43.

So it should be printed; or else *anothergates*, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, *i. e.*, Turks.

And do undertake
This present war against the *Ottomites*. *Othello*, i, 3.

OUCHE, or **OWCH**, *s.* A jewel, brooch, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouche*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258, and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, &c. In this case *an ouch* will have been substituted for *a nouch*; in the same manner as *an eyas*, for *a nias*; *a nidget*, for *an ideot*, &c. See those words. In Exodus, xxviii, 11, &c., *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held:

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the children of Israel; thou shalt make them be set in *ouches* of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in that place; and chap. xxxix, 16, &c.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Pope says, on that place, that *owches* were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,
Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, &c.
I am to give her for't. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iv, 1.
His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Stafford, an *ouche* called the eagle, which the prince gave him; to his daughter Alice his next best *ouche*.
Dugdale, quoted by Steevens.
Insteed of silkes I will weare sack-cloth; for *owches* and bracelets, leere and caddis.
Lyly's Euphues, H 1 b.

Baret calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvearie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, &c. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshed has *ouches* or eare-rings, vol. i, c. 8. In Fleming's Nomenclator (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewell to hang about one's necke; a necklace; an *ouch*;" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *owch*, or tablet beset with pearles." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin, such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many aches in's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin.
Chapm. Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 145.
†Gods *ouches*, look, your eyes are out,
You will not bird, I trow:
Alas! goe home, or else I thinke
The birds will laugh at you.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

OUCHER. An artist who made *ouches*.

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers. *Cock Lorelles Bote*.

To **OVERCRAW**, *v.* Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *overcrow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then gan the villein him to *overcraw*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 50.

To **OVERCROW**, *v.* The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains. *Spenser, View of Ireland*.

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the Faery Queen, to *over-aw*. *Hist. Engl. P.*, iii, 262.

Shall I, th' embassadress of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.
Brewer's Lingua, cited by Todd.
†Both these noble men laboured, with tooth and nayle, to *overcrowe*, and consequently to overthrow one another. *Holinshed*, 1577.

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†OVERLEER.
Item, x. peces of woode callyd *overleers*, xx.*d*.
MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†OVERLIVE. To outlive. Used by Bacon, Essay xxvii.

OVERLY, *a.* Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius.* Holioke also has "*overly*, vide superficiall."
The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.
Hall's Satires, III, iii, 1.
So have wee seene an hauke cast off an heronshaw to looke and flie quite other way, and after many carelesse and *overly* fetches, to towre up unto the prey intended. *Ibid., Quo Vadis?* p. 59.
See Todd, for other examples.

To OVER-PEER, *v.* To peer over, or overhang.
The pageants of the sea
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For truth to *over-peer*. *Coriolanus*, ii, 3.
O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*
The worthiest cities of the conquered world.
Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.
We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 325.
Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, *part.* Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.
And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage. He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words.* Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *overscotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

†OVERSEEN. Deceived; drawn into error.
Clit. Marke this: thou goest about varlet, to get thyselfe praise by the hazzard of my life; where if thou be *overseene* in anything, be it never so little, I shall utterly perish. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Great Julius Cæsar was much *overseene*
With Cleopatra, the Ægyptian queene.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
Item, he hates of all humane things to be *overseene* in bread; for he had rather the brewer should thrive than the baker. *Harry White's Humour*, 1659.
The truth is, one of us is much *o'rseen*: 'twas a most improvident thing, whoe'r 'twas did it, to go and beget a fair daughter, and nere aske the advice of the common councel before hand.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†*To* OVERSILE. To cover over.
Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Izac such a counsell vile. *Du Bartas.*

†OVERSLIPPED. Wasted.
Yea many of them are of this mind, that the time of their youth is infamously *overslipped*, when they do not rush into their voluptuous and inordinate demeanor, at what time the lustie prime of their age doth somewhat enable and support them.

OVERSTOCKS, *s.*, or UPPER-STOCKS. That is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches. Baret has "Breeches, or men's *overstockes*, femoralia, περισκώμαρα."
Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stufft with silke or flockes,
Never become thee like a nether paire of stocks.
Heywood's Epigrams.
See NETHER-STOCKS.

OVERTHWART, *a.* Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.
Never in my life had I more *overthwart* fortune in one day. *Menæchmi*, 6 Plays, i, 146.
I'll make thee curse thy *overthwart* denial.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 40.
Ever more, Philologe, you will have some *overthwarte* reason to drawe forth more communication withall.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 106, repr.
He seemeth so jealous of us all, and becomes so *overthwart* to all others. *Lyly's Court Com.*, Y 1, b.
It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:
For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd *o'erthwart*, or cleft downright.
Hudib., I, ii, 29.
†Ossa transversa in temporibus, quæ aures complectuntur. The *overthwart* bones in the temples which compasse the eares. *Nomenclator.*
Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive. Contradiction, quarrelling.
What have we here before my face these unseemly and malepart *overthwarts*.
Lyly's Court Com. Endim., act iii, sc. 1.
Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quick wit, which if thou whet with *overthwarts*, periisti.
Ibid., Alex. and Camp., act iii, sc. 2.
†A gent riding on the way ask'd a poore countrie boy whose pigges those were? he answered: My mothers. Who is thy mother? my fathers wife. Who is thy father? he answered: Goe aske my mother? For these witty *overthwarts* the gent entertain'd the boy into his service, and gave him good wages ever after.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†OVERTHWARTLY. Obstinately.
Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me. He yeeldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†OVERTURE. An opening.
Near the cave's inmost *overture* did lurk
A tortoise. *Chapm., Hom. Hymen to Hermes.*

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of *to owe*, in the sense of *to own*.
But th' Elfin knight, which *ought* that warlike wage,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 39.
Also in the modern sense of *owed:*

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The trust he *ought* me, made me trust him so.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 420.
†Lo, hold you: its currant, there wants not a penie of that I *ought* you. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†OUGSOME. Ugly.
The *ougsum* owle Joves bird doth hate.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

OULD, *s.* See WOLD.

OUPH. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Teutonic word for goblin.
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.
Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room,
That it may stand to the perpetual doom. *Ibid.*, v, 5.
Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the Comedy of Errors:
We talk with goblins, *ouphs*, and elvish sprights.
Act ii, sc. 2.
Though the first folio reads *owles*. By the company in which it is found, *ouphs* was doubtless the word, as Theobald conjectured; but later editors, for the sake of contradicting Theobald, as it seems, denied. Capell alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphs*, or fairies.
Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny. *Merry W. W.*, v, 5.
This is the conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.
We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.
Daniel, Civil War, vi, 61.
Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*.
Ibid., 76.
Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.
Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the *ouse* at least nine months, you can make good leather of it before three months. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 410.

OUSEL, or OUZEL, *s.* The blackbird; the bird κατ' ἐξοχήν. *Oisel*, or *oiseau*, old French; or *osle*, Saxon. [The French derivative is not correct.]
The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,
With orange tawny bill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:
The *woosel* near at hand, that hath a golden bill.
Polyolb., Song xiii, p. 914.
He has it also *osel*. *Sheph. Garl.*
In the passage of Hamlet (act iii, sc. 2), where some modern editions have read *ouzle*, for ousel; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.
Spens. Epithal., l. 82.

†OUT. Tipsy. A cant term mentioned with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-poet, 1630.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.
For then thou wast not
Out three years old. *Temp.*, i, 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.
Out, alas!
You'd be so lean that blasts of January
Would blow you through and through.
Wint. T., iv, 3.
Ha! let me see her: *out, alas!* she's cold.
Rom. and Juliet, iv, 5.
And *out*, he cries, *alas*, O worthy wight.
Harr. Ariost., xviii, 90.
O, O, defend us, *out, alas*. *Puritan*, iv, 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See Burton's Proverbs, No. 3833. *Heywood*, &c. Therefore it is said of Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,
Good king, thou must approve the common saw;
Thou *out* of *heaven's benediction* comest
To the warm sun. *Lear*, ii, 2.
Holinshed also has it. *Descr. of Brit.* Sir John Harington, who was always on the watch for a quibble, applied it to bishop Marks, who was removed from a real bishoprick here, to a nominal one in a warmer climate:
Marks—removed from Carlisle to Samos in Greece; viz. *out of God's blessing into a warme sunne*, as the saying is. *Catal. of Bishops, Carlyle*, 1608.
See GOD'S BLESSING.

To OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-voice, or surpass in power of voice.
I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted*.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 3.
See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.*, for except.
Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such a sale was proclaimed by the common crier.
Or else sold at *out-crys*, oh, yes!
Who'll give most, take her.
Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 441.
The goods of this poor man sold at an *out-cry*,
His wife turned out of doors. *Mass. City M.*, i, 3.
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear, at *out-cry*.
B. Jons. Catiline, ii, 3.
That titles were not vented at the drum,
Or common *out-cry*. *Ibid., New Inn*, i, 3.

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†OUT-FALL. The mouth of a river.

Rivers with greedier speed run neere
Their *out-falls*, than at their springs.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†OUTLANDISH-MAN. A foreigner.

Advena. A stranger, *outlandish man*, or forrener.
Nomenclator.

Queen Anne left a world of brave jewells behind, but one Piero, an *outlandish man* who had the keeping of them, embeazled many, and is run away.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

OUT-WARD, *s.* Outside, external.

I do not think,
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel.*, i, 1.

To OUT-WELL, *v.* To pour out, as from a well.

His fattie waves do fertile slime *out-well.*
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 31.

†OUTRANCE. Extremity.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the *outrance*. *Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, *s.* A complete French word, but occurring now and then in our authors; the same as SURQUEDRY, and from the same root. Overweening, presumption.

It is strange *outrecuidance!* your humour too much redoundeth. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 2.
God doth often punish such pride and *outrecuidance* with scorn and infamy. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 274.
Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance*. *Chapman's M. D'Olive*, iv.

The verb *cuider* was used in a similar sense in old French: "Que *le trop cuider* ronge les os de l'esprit;" thus rendered by the English author, "That too much presumption [literally, *presuming too much*] gnaweth the bones of the spirit." *Ulysses against Ajax*, sign. C 8.

†OUTRODE. An excursion.

But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his raigne it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrodes*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
For the Isauri, with whom an usuall matter it is, oft times to rest quiet, and as often with suddaine *outrodes* to disturbe and confound all. *Ibid.*

†OUTROPE. A sale by auction.

As at common *outropes*, when housholds-stuffe is to bee solde, they cry, who gives more?
Dekker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

†*To* OUTSHOW. To exhibit.

He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow.*
England's Helicon, 1614.

OWCH. See OUCHE.

To OWE, *v.*, in the sense of to own, have, or possess.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That *owes* the beard? *B. & Fl. Beg. Bush.*, ii, 1.
I will be heard first, there's no tongue
A subject *owes*, that shall out-thunder mine.
Massing. Renegado, iii, 3.
I pray you tell me how come you by this armour? for if it be by the death of him who *owed* it, then have I more to say unto you. *Pemb. Arc.*, p. 37.
And by these marks I will you show,
That only I this heart do *owe*. *Drayt. Odes*, p. 1373.

This sense is extremely common in Shakespeare, and all his contemporaries. So in the authorised translation of the Bible, in Acts, xxi, 11.

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that *oweth* this girdle.

This, and many other old words, have been tacitly changed in the modern editions; but I find *oweth* here as late as 1708.

The OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGHTER. A legendary tale respecting a baker's daughter transformed into an owl, is alluded to in the following passage:

Well, God 'ield you! They say *the owl was a baker's daughter.* *Haml.*, iv, 5.

The tale which Steevens and Johnson imperfectly recollected, has been recovered by Mr. Douce; and the substance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*, who refused bread to our Saviour, was by him transformed into an owl, as a punishment for her impiety.

OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or ULEN-SPIEGLE. The hero of a very popular German tale, often alluded to by various authors. It appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think
Of *Owl glass* instead of him?
2. No, him
I have no mind to.
1. O but *Ulen-spiegle*
Were such a name.
B. Jons. Masq. of Fort., vi, 190.

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spiegle:*

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then Thou'dst made a present of thyself; *Owlspiegle.*
Sad Shepherd, ii, 1.

This tale was probably translated into English. There is an old book, in black letter, without date, entitled, "A merye Jest of a Man that was called *Howle-glas.*" In Jonson's Poetaster, Tucca calls Histrio *Owle-glas.* Act iii. He is alluded to in the humorous poem called Grobianus:

Fecit idem quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nomina cui *speculo noctua* juncta dedit.

That is, *ule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a looking-glass.

I extracted the following account

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of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name:

From Lubeck we took our journey to Luneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Millen [Mollen] where a famous jester *Oulen-spiegell* (whom we call *Owly-glasse*) hath a monument erected; hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germanes. The towns-men yeerly keep a feast for his memory, and yet shew the apparall he was wont to weare.

There is a translation of the German tale of Owl-glass, in Latin verse, entitled, Noctuæ Speculum; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus: "Noctuæ Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque et admirabiles *Tyli Saxonici* machinationes complectens, plane novo more nunc primùm ex idiomate Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historiarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore Ægidio Periandro, Bruxellensi, Brabantino." *Francof. ad Mænum*, 1567.

The *icones* are coarse woodcuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph:

Siquis ad hæc transis maneas monumenta, viator,
Cum *Speculo Bubo* semisepultus adest.
Hæc sunt vota super vitæ, nos parcite Divæ,
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.

This is in a copy of verses entitled, "Epicedion in obitum *Tyli Saxonici*." It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feyrabendt and Simon Huter, whose colophon and device is at the end.

†Ride on my best invention like an asse,
To the amazement of each *Owliglasse*.
Till when fare well (if thou canst get good fare);
Content's a feast, although the feast be bare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†OWL-LIGHT. Seems to be equivalent with twilight.

Ned Wimarke appears not in Paul's, but ever since before Christmas hath taken a toy to keep in, saving that now and then he steals out by *owl-light* to the Star and to the Windmill. *Letter dated* 1610.

When straight we all leap'd over-boord in haste,
Some to the knees, and some up to the waste,
Where sodainely 'twixt *owle-light* and the darke,
We pluck'd the boat beyond high-water marke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†OWN. Phrase.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee was never *his owne man* afterward.
Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.

Opinion of the Servingman. — "This fellow," said Opinion, "though he be no drunkard, yet he is *none of his owne man*. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been *an own mother* to me.
Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2.

†*To* OWN. To recognise.

I rode to church, and met my lord Chamberlaine upon the walls of the garrison, who *owned* and spoke to me. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

†OWSELL. A slough.

And surely I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and untwineable traine and *owsell* of perdition.
Melton's Sixefold Politician, 1609.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has fallen into decay or misfortune. In the following passage it seems to imply age:

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or the *black oxe* tread on their foote—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?
Euphues, E 1.

Ray explains it of misfortune:

The black ox never trod on his foot, i. e., he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.
Proverbial Phrases, p. 205.

†OXFORD GLOVE.

Conscience goes like a foole in pyed colours, the skin of her body hanging so loose, that like an *Oxford glove*, thou wouldst swear there wer a false skin within her. *Dekker's Dead Tearme*, 1608.

OX-LIP. The greater cowslip.

Where *ox-lips*, and the nodding violet grows.
Mids. N. D., ii, 2.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip* for her meet. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, Song 15.

The *oxelip*—is very like to the cowslip aforesaid, saving that his leaves be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faint yelow colour, almost white, and without savour. *Dodoens*, p. 135.

†OYSTER-PIE. The following may serve as an example of the complicated mixtures our forefathers brought on the table.

To make an *Oyster-Pye*.—This is very curious when oysters are full in season; therefore take the largest, and par-boil them in the water or liquor that comes from them, wash them clean from any gravel or parts of the shells that may stick to them, and having well-seasoned them with beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and a little salt, add currans, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, and put between the layings slices of butter and lemons, with about a dozen anchoves in halfs, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away, and when it is baked, pour in butter beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange.
The Accomplish'd Female Instructor.

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P.

PACE, *v.* Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it. *Can.* So I will, and *pace* it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, i, 3.

For the right word, see Johnson. Also Corderius, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.
North's Plut. Lives, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines:

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?
C. A *pact* to make thee tell thy secrecy.
Dan. Works, K k 5.

***To* PACK**, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all.
Tit. Andr., iv, 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner:

What hath been seen
Either in snuffs, and *packings* of the duke's.
Lear, iii, 1.

With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen.
Stanyh. Virgil.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him:

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 12.

PACK, *s.* Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

†PACK-PAPER. Another name for cap-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.
Nomenclator, 1585, p. 6.

PACK-STAFF, *s.* A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*;" but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.
Hall's Sat., Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston:

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.
Scourge of Villanie, ii, 5.

And:

O *pack-staffe* rhimes. *Sat.* 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the Beggar's Opera to the words, "The Gamesters united in Friendship are found." B. Jonson mentions it as *Paggington's* pound: "To the tune of *Paggington's* pound." *Bart. Fair*, iii, 1. And W. Barley, who published The Guide of the Pathway to Musick, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orpharion, which he calls *Bockington's* pound; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.*, iii, 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date:

In the castell of pleasaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had nouryshed from his chyldhode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolet*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understondynge, the whiche at the scole of Tollette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromancye that above all other he was perfyte, in such manere that by enchauntemente he had made and composed a lytell horse of wodde, and in the hede was artyfycyelly a pynne that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goo somwhere, he torned the pynne toward the place that he wolde go to, and anone he founde him in the place without harme or daunger, for the hors was of suche facyon that he wente thoroughe the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude flee.
Chapter xxxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition:

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolet*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooden horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird. Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calecut; but in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolet's horse*. *Defence of Poesie*, p. 526.

Pacolet's horse is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their viragos.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 192.

The name of *Pacolet* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the Tatler. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's Notes to Vathek, p. 299.

†His muse it seemes, with all his loud invocation, could not be wak't to light him a snuffe to read the statute, for I would let his malicious ignorance understand that rogues are not to be imploide as maine ornaments to his majesties revels; but the itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden *Pacolet*, hath defil'd more innocent paper, then ever did laxative physicke.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†PADDER. A highwayman.

Well might they be so, since the ladder
Has turn'd off many a handsom *padder*,

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And left the wretches past all hope
Of mercy, to the fatal rope. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

This month hedges will have these uses in particular, they will be the leacher's bawdy-house; the *padder's* ambuscade; the vagabond's lodging; the traveller's house of office; the cattle's umbrage; and the farmer's security. *London Bewitched*, 1708, p. 6.

Mercury and Venus are in conjunction this month, but you will say, what does that thief Mercury do with Venus? Why even the very same that hectors and *padders* do with ladies of pleasure.
Poor Robin, 1746.

PADDOCK, *s.* A toad, used by Dryden; but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Haml.*, iii, 4.

No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,
Thou art but a monster-*paddock*.
Massinger, Very Woman, iii, 1.

Sometimes a frog:

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.
Cæsar and Pompey, Chapm.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *padock*, or *frog-padock*, which usually keeps or breeds on land, and is very large, and boney, and big." Part I, ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name of a familiar spirit:

Paddock calls; Anon, anon. *Macb.*, i, 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, *s.* A cowslip. Gerard particularly applies the name to the double cowslip, and marks the figure of it, "double *paigles*." He describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of Pena, primula hortensis Anglica, omnium maxima, &c."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. Jons. Masq.

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of hangings for rooms, is very frequently mentioned in old authors, and has generally been supposed and explained to mean tapestry; but was really *cloth*, or canvas, *painted in oil*, with various devices and mottos. Tapestry being both more costly and less durable, was much less used, except in splendid apartments; nor though coloured, could it properly be called painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xti. Gild, Coventry, 1 Hen. VIII, is a charge for painting part of the hall, "and for the clothe, and the *peyntyng of the hyngyng* that hongs at the hy deys next the seyd cupburd."

This, and the following information were supplied by the kindness of Mr. T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate and diligent antiquary. "The old council house, at St. Mary's Hall in Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till 1812 a very perfect specimen of the *painted cloth hangings*. The roof of this curious room is of oak, ornamented with carved figures, of no mean workmanship. Benches, with wainscotting, surround the room to a convenient height, and the space between the wainscotting and a rich cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered with *painted cloth*. The arms of England and of the city, with the prince's plume (which has a peculiar reference to Coventry), formed the principal subjects of the painted cloth, and the whole was surrounded with an ornamental border. At certain intervals, in the upper border, scrolls were painted, inscribed, in black letter, with various texts of scripture, applicable to the destination of the room. This *painted cloth* was put up early in reign of Eliz., and is still preserved, but was removed from its situation in 1812, by the corporation, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London, a goodly hangyng of *fyne paynted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.
Sir Th. More's Engl. Works, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial sayings, interspersed on such cloths, are often made the subject of allusion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and conned them out of rings? *O.* Not so; but I answer you right *painted cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

So in the Match at Midnight, when Bloodhound says that he will have a poesy "which shall savour of a *saw*" (or proverb), he is answered,

When then 'twill smell of the *painted cloth*.
O. Pl., vii, 360.

It was considered as a cheap and vulgar hanging. In Wye Salstonstall's Picturæ Loquentes, a country alehouse is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloath* with a row of ballets pasted on it. *Pict.* 23d.

G. But what says the *painted cloth?*
"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in faster show'rs,
Than April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to be *hanged up* for lying.
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, p. 344.

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Who feares a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted cloth* be kept in awe.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 487.

Other authorities are quoted by Steevens, in the note on the passage from As you like it.

†PAINTMENT. Paint.

And Nature's *paintments*, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call a pack of cards; though *pack* was sometimes used. As for instance:

O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to disdayne thease basemynded shifts and cosenages, and to skorne that gayne that is got with a *packe of cardes* and dyce. *Sir J. Harington, on Playe, Nugæ*, vol. i, p. 212, Park.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair of cards*;
And three false dice. *B. & Fl. Sea Voyage*, i, 1.

Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or borrow a *pair of cards* quickly.
B. Jons. Masque of Xs., vol. vi, 6.

A *pair of cards*, Niclas, and a carpet to cover the table. *Woman k. with K.*, O. Pl., vii, 294.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one *carde*, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*.
Lyly's Gallathea, i, 4.

The price was not ruinous at that time:

He sayd a *payre of cards* cost not past *two-pence*.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 42, repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair of cards*." *Higins* and *Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between this and that;" a proverbial metaphor, implying that the things were as much alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire of sheeres* betweene him [an apparatour] and the pursuivant of hell.
Overb. Char., I, 3.

These goes but a *pair of sheers* between a promoter [informer] and a knave.
Match at Midn, O. Pl., viii, 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, *s.* (now corrupted into the unmeaning word *prial*.) Three cards of a sort, at commerce, and some other games.

A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. *Complete Gamester*, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Vocabulary,

To the *pair-royal* of peers, *William* lord marquis of Hartford, &c., *Thomas* earl of Southampton, &c., *John* earl of Clare, &c. *Lexic. Tetraglotton.*

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;
My *sovereign*, as his liegeman; on my *mistress*,
As a devoted servant; and on *Ithocles*,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.
Ford's Broken Heart, v, 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,
Both cast into one,
Were meant for a single baron;
But when they came to sit,
There was not wit
Enough in both to serve for one.
Wherefore 'twas thought good
To add Honeywood;
But when they came to trial,
Each one prov'd a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*.
Ballad on the Parl. Posth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is perhaps fair to conclude that it was already spoken *prial*. The epigrammatist, Owen, has a quaint epigram on what he calls a *paire-royal of friends*, which, in a foreign edition now before me, is blundered into "a paire of royal friends!" These friends are England, Scotland, and Wales, then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi *par regale* videtur,
Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:
Scilicet ut gemino sit par in amore tuorum,
Unus quisque tuum bis numerandus erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo- / Anglo-Scoto- / Scoto-Cambro } Britannos.
Epigram. Liber. Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every reader who knew not the term *pair-royal*; particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *perryall*:

Fl. Why two fooles? *Fr.* Is it not past two, doth it not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her one]. *Pa.* Shew *perryall* and take it.
J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. C 2.

This was a step towards *prial*.

†Hath that great *pair-royal*
Of adamantine sisters [the fates] late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles's Emblems.*

To PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance *pais'd*,
Distributed with due proportion.
Fletch. Purple Isl., ii, 7.

To the just scale of even *paized* thoughts.
Marston, What you w., Induc.

PALABRAS, *s.* Words; pure Spanish. It seems to have been current here, for a time, even among the vulgar; probably, therefore, imported by our seamen, as well as the corrupted form, *pala'ver*.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Verges.
Much Ado ab. N., iii, 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas pallabris*: let the world slide, Sessa.
Taming of Shrew, i, 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.
Span. Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 211.

Again, more corrupt:

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A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you, farewell. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the Wise Woman of Hogsden for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In Hieronymo it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, *s.* A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, &c. The English pale, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerns,
Lives uncontrol'd within the English *pale*.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guiltie, than those that felt the punishment.
Spens. View of Irel., Todd's ed., viii, 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.
Winter's T., iv, 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, *v.* To inclose, as with a pale.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood
With men, with wives, and boys. *Hen. V*, v, Chorus.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

This will *pale* the dye
Which thy cheek blusheth, when it would clothe modesty
In a rich scarlet. *Nabbes's Hannibal and Scipio*, F 4.

Let not her cheekes,
As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,
Be *paled* with the news hereof.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 208.

Also in page 226.

[*To leap the pale*, to outstrip one's income.]

†Your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *raysor*, and that a very good one,
It came lately from *Palermo* [Pallarrime, 4to] it cost me twenty crowns alone.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 227.

That your wordes may shave like the *rasors* of *Palermo*. *Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War*, I, 4.

PALL, *s.* A rich mantle; from *palla*, a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in scarlet *pall*. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.*, iv, 17.

In the old ballads *purple and pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes." See Percy, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round box bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally, one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mall*, the stick employed *palemail*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even. *Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad.*, 1621.

A stroke with a *pailmail* bettle upon a bowl makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

See Todd in *Pail-mail*, and *Pall-mall*. Evelyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greate wood) that unlesse that of Tours I had not seen a statelier.
Memoirs, i, p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two. *Ibid.*, p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-mall* again. P. 68.

See also p. 228.

†Others I'l knock *pall-mall*.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PALLIAMENT, *s.* A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of Titus Andronicus:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome,—
Send thee by me, their tribune, and their trust,
This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue.
T. Andr., i, 2.

PALLIARD, *s.* A vagabond who lies upon straw. *Paillard*, French.

No, base *palliard*,
I do remember yet.
B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., ii, 2.

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A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*. *Decker, Vil. Disc.*, O 2.

PALM, *s.* The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, iii, 1.

†The forehead of the goat

Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen brought. *Chapm. Il.*, iv, 124.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *palme-play*, where, dispoyled for the game,
With dazed yies, oft we, by gleames of love
Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.
Surrey's Poems, Prison. at Windsor, &c.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the *palms* of his horns aloft.

The proud, *palmed deer*,
Forsake the closer woods. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, 1114.

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head up bears. *Ibid.*, xiii, p. 917.

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of bows and hounds. *Ibid.*, xxvi, p. 1169.

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed* harts did gaze. *Ibid.*, B. vii, p. 792.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run.
Drumm., p. 183, Lond., 1791.

Hence, "the most *high* and *palmy* state," may be so understood. See PALMY.

PALMER, *s.* A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye se,
Which of my lyfe much part have spent
In many a fayre and farre countrie.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 49.

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palmer* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms. *Staveley's Romish Horseleach*, p. 93.

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the Compleat Gamester (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a major Clancy is celebrated for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by *palming* the die; that is, having the box in his hand, he nimbly takes up both the dice as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together. *Memoirs of Gamesters*, 1714, p. 27.

The expression of *palming anything upon you*, evidently comes from this. So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it. *Poetaster*, act v.

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522. Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*." P. 524.

PALMY, *a.* Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mighty Julius fell. *Haml.*, i, 1.

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,
And like Augustus' *palmy* reign be deem'd.
Drummond's Forth Feasting, p. 181, ed. 1791.

See PALM, above, and PALMED.

†**PALPED.** Palpable?

And bring a *palped* darknesse ore the earth.
Heywood's Brazen Age, 1613.

†*To* **PALT.** To pelt.

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*.
Ballad on D. of Buckingham.

However, 'tis no shame to use
A weapon which our foes first chuse,
Or to return, when once assaulted,
That dirt with which we first were *paulted*.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 1.

PALTER, *v.* To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Macb.*, v, 7.

What other bond
Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,
And *palter* in the shifts of lowness.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

One whyle his tonge it ran, and *palter'd* of a cat.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 35.

PAMPESTRIE, *s.* A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

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Of th' abuse
That comes by magicke arts of imagerie,
By vile inchauntments, charms, and *pampestrie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmistry?*

†Darke dreames devisde for fooles are fit,
And such as practise *pampestry*.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the dripping-pan; or else fritters. See FLAP-JACK. [Shropshire appears formerly to have been celebrated for pan-puddings.]

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flap-jacks, and *pan-puddings*.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 353.

†The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amisse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your *panpudding*, let's not lose our herring-pond for a broken shin or two.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†Nothing will surfeit a man sooner than love and *pan-pudding*; but if poor people get surfeits now at rich men's tables, I will forfeit all my skill in astrology. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

†PANADE, or PANADO. A bread pottage.

But pray what pottage? such as a small cottage
Afforded only to the country swains,
From whence I'm sure, though none the place explains,
It was no Christmas-dish with pruens made,
Nor white-broth, nor capon-broth, nor sweet *panade*,
Or milk-porrage, or thick pease-porrage either,
Nor was it mutton-broth, nor veal-broth neither.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

To make *panado* after the best fashion.—Take a quart of spring-water, which being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace, boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

PANARY, *s.* A storehouse for bread; from *panis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is a *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physician's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poysoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life.
The Translators to the Reader.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of Pancras, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called Arthur's Show. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,
Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;
Above prince Arthur. *C.* Or our Shoreditch duke.
M. Or *Pancridge* earl. *P.* Or Bevis, or sir Guy.
Tale of a Tub, iii, 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,
An earl of show, for all thy worth is show.
To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, *s.* A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *wiery* chord,
The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 736.

See BANDORE.

PANE, *s.* An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, panniculus." *Coles.*

He (lord Mountjoy) ware jerkins and round hose—with laced *panes* of russet cloath.
Fynes Moryson, Part ii, p. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had;—cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iv, 6.

The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the *panes*.
Coryat, vol. i, p. 41, repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

[Also, a *pane* of stone.]

†And one wall particularly I observ'd of a church-yard, which took up the whole length of a street, built of *pains* of this stone about a foot square, look very particular and handsome.
A Journey through England, 1724.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his Spanish Dialogues, has, "Give me my *paned* velvet hose," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas*; which is *cut, slashed*, &c.

Hunger, begotten of some old limber courtier,
In *paned hose*. *Reference forgotten.*

With an old pair of *paned hose*,
Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iv, 1.

Our diseased fathers
Worried with the sciatica and aches,
Brought up your *paned hose* first, which ladies laught at.
Mass. Old Law, ii, 1.

My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned hose*,
My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.
Ibid., Gr. Duke of Fl., iii, 1

Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned hose*

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were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying woodcut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Changeling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *paind* with red velvet." P. 339.

†This breech was *paned* in the fayrest wyse,
And with right satten very costly lyned.
Thynne's Debate, 1580.

†PANNIER-MAN.

There is a certaine deminitive officer belonging to the Inner Temple Hall who goes by the name of the *panyer man*, whose office is to lay the cloths on the tables in the hall, set saltsellers, cut bred, whet the knifes, and wait on the gentlemen, and fetch them beer and other necessaries when they are in commons in term time. He also blows the great horn between twelve and one of the clock at noon at most of the corners in the Temple three times presently one after another to call the gentlemen that are in commons to dinner. *Great Britans Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

On T. H. the *Pannier man* of the Temple.
Here lyes Tom Hacket this marble under,
Who often made the cloyster thunder;
He had a horn, and when he blew it,
Call'd many a cuckold that never knew it.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

PANNIKELL, *s.* The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 23.

PANSY, *s.* *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease*, &c. This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See Johnson.

PANTABLE, *s.* A sort of high shoe, or slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pantofle*. [Said to be Ger. *Tafeln*, boards, and *band*-tafel, a clog made of a sole of wood fastened by a strap. See Schmeller.]

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corke, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.
Lyly, Endimion, Court Com., C 2 b.

To sell your glorious buffs to buy fine pumps
And *pantables*. *B. and Fl. Coronation*, iii, 1.
Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,
His cap and *pantables* ready. *Mass. City Mad.*, iii, 1.
Chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and such other oathes as his rustical braverie could imagine. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 49.

PANTACLE, *s.* Of uncertain signification. Mr. Steevens supposes it might be put for *pantofle;* but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense. It occurs twice in the play of Damon and Pithias:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and dispising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.
O. Pl., i, 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,

Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as yours. *Ibid.*, p. 216.

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

†PANTALOONS. A later name for what had before been called *hose*.

In former times, wide briches, ruffs, slash'd sleeves,
Did show but symptons of the fool's disease;
Gay linings, gaudy wastcoats, *panteloons*,
Render'd them but Jack Puddens and buffoons.
The Beau in a Wood, 4to, 1701.

PANTLER, *s.* The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

When my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both *pantler*, butler, cook;
Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pantler*, and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 338.

A rogue that hath fed upon me—like pullen from a *pantler's* chippings. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 26.

PANTOFLE, *s.* A slipper; *pantoufle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantofle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

Ere I was
Sworn to the *pantofle*, I have heard my tutor
Prove it by logick, that a servant's life
Was better than his master's.
Massing. Unnat. Comb., iii, 2.

As your page,
I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,
In all humility, to touch your feet.
B. and Fl. Span. Curate, iv, 1.

They seem to have been at one time reckoned smarter than pumps; for Harington says of one Sextus, that having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,

To save such charges and to shun such frumps,
He goes now to the tavern in his *pumps*. *Epig.* ii, 52.

In Higins's Nomenclator, crepida is explained, "*Pantoufle*, a slipper, or *pantofle*." P. 170. So Holioke, "A *pantofle*, or slipper." See also the authority in Johnson.

†Why, and what lesse was that other, who being in a threadbare cloake, his *pantofles* and stockings downe, came into Faenza market in Romaina.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Their shoes are old, and out of date,
And time in *pantofles* of matt
Believes he should not move so slow,
If he could once but booted goe.
History of Francion, 1655.

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†Wee behold the golden *pantofle*, but feele not how grievously it pincheth the foote.
Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

PAP WITH A HATCHET, TO GIVE, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be to feed an infant with so formidable an instrument. So is it explained by Mr. Park, in a note on the second passage quoted here, and I have seen no interpretation so good.

They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet*. *Lyly's Court Comed.*, Z 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a pernicious favour; δῶρον ἄδωρον.

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young, shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort.
Disc. of Marr., Harl. Misc., ii, 171, Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more harm than good in it. It has been conjectured to be the true reading in the following passage of a play attributed to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *pap* [now read *help*] *of a hatchet*. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and is probable at least. *Pap with a Hatchet* is well known to be the title of one of Nash's tracts against Martin Marprelate. See Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. vi, p. 432.

PAPALIN, *s.* A papist. This word I have not met with. Mr. Todd has exemplified it from Herbert's Travels, and Puller on the Church of England. See Todd.

PAPER, *v.* To set down in a list, on paper. If the following passage of Shakespeare, in which alone it occurs, be not corrupt (of which there is great appearance), it should be thus pointed:

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; for the most part such
Too, whom as great a charge as little honour
He meant to lay upon; and his own letter
(The honourable board of council out)
Must fetch him in,—he *papers*. *Henry VIII*, i, 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

†PAPER-ROYAL.

May not the linnen of a Tyburne slave,
More honour then a mighty monarch have:
That though he dyed a traitor most disloyall,
His shirt may be transform'd to *paper-royall?*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PAPER-TABLE. A paste-board for mounting entomological specimens.?

To bear about, upon thy *paper-tables*,
Flies, butterflies, gnats, bees, and all the rabbles
Of other insects (end-less to rehearse),
Limn'd with the pencill of my various verse.
Du Bartas.

PAPEY, or PAPPEY. A fraternity of priests, formerly established in Aldgate ward, London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey*, for poore, impotent priestes (for in some language priestes are called *papes*) founded in the yeare 1430, &c. *Stowe's London*, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. See also Stowe, p. 124.

†PAPISTS'-CORNER. A corner in old St. Paul's so called, because it was believed the papists made appointments there in the time of queen Elizabeth.

†PARAGON. A curious pattern in a garden. Still retained as applied to buildings.

Gardens and groves exempt from *paragons*.
Chapm., Hymn in Cynth.

†PARAGON. As an adj., equal or rival to.

In counsel *paragon*
To Jove himself. *Chapm. Il.*, ii, 354.

To PARAGON, *v.*, from the substantive. To excel; to be considered as excellent.

We are contented
To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katherine our queene) before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* o' th' world. *Henry VIII*, ii, 4.

This reading has been doubted; but it is that of the first folio, and is confirmed by the following:

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again,
My man of men. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 5.
He hath achiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Exemplified also from Sidney and Milton. See Todd.

†PARANYMPH. Usually signifies a bridesmaid. Gr.

Our blessed ladies *paranimphe* saint Gabrielle!
Watson's Quodlibets of Religion, 1602.

PARAQUITO, *s.* A perroquet, or parakeet; a small kind of parrot. Used, in the following passage, by way of playful endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to the question that I ask.
1 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

This Italian form of the word is not peculiar to Shakespeare:

With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., vi, 462
†What doe y' else
But set perfidious wiles for simple flyes
To keep game ready for the *parakeeto?*
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

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†PARAT.

How mean you, sir, quoth shee? Marry thus, mistris, quoth George, that if it were not for printing and painting, my — and your face would grow out of reparations. At which shee biting her lip, in a *carat* fury went downe the staires.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†PARATOR. An apparitor.

He scapes occasion unto lusts pretence,
And so escapes the poxe by consequence.
Thus doth he scape the *parator* and proctor,
Th' apothecary, surgeon, and doctor.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PARAVAIL-COURT. An inferior court.

But though there lie writs from the courts paramount,
To stay the proceedings of the courts *paravaile*.

Beaumont's Poems.

PARAVANT, *adv.* Before-hand, or first. French.

But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom the shepheard pypt alone.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 15.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Ibid., III, ii, 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd, in his notes, has explained it *publicly;* but I think it clearly means first and foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour [honour her] *paravant*,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come H.*, v. 939.

To PARBREAK, *v.* To vomit; supposed to be for to *break forth*.

You shall see me talk with him, even as familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon him. *Grim the Collier*, O. Pl., xi, 256.
And when he hath *parbreak'd* his grieved mind.

Hall, Satires, l. v.

And virulently disgorg'd,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton*, p 86.
Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.

Sylv. Du Bart., III, i, 2.

†When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PARBREAKE, *s.*, from the verb. The matter thrown from the stomach in vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled hath.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

PARCEL, *s.* A part; a law term, often used conjointly with part; as, "part and *parcel*."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is *parcel* of the mouth. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
To make it *parcel* of my empery. *Tamburlaine*.
It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath. *Com. Err.*, v, 1.

In composition with almost any word, it implied being partly one thing, partly another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person, one part of whose profession was being a bawd:

He, sir, a tapster, *parcel-bawd*. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 1.

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou did'st swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet.

2 *Henry IV*, ii, 1.

Or changing
His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold. *B. Jons. Alchemist*.

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is perhaps the origin of the other; or was, at least, supposed by the author to be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your guild: this makes him ever goe *partiall-guilt*.

Clitus's Cater-Character, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put alone for *parcel-gilt:*

And flowers for the window, and the Turky carpet,
And the great *parcel* salt. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, iv, 1.

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave.

Poetaster, iii, 4.

Parcel-physician,
And as such prescribes, &c. &c.; *parcel-poet*,
And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary modes of composition:

He's *parcell-statesman*, *parcell-priest*, and so
If you observe, he's *parcell-poet* too.

Witts Recreat., Epigr. 659.

See the confession of the joint-editors of Beaumont and Fletcher (of 1750), of their long-continued mistake respecting this word. Vol. x, p. 222. The examples might be multiplied without end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, *s.* A person who was licensed to sell papal indulgences. Such a character appears in the old play of the Four Ps:

P. Truly I am a *pardoner*.
Palmer. Truly a *pardoner!* that may be true,
But a trew *pardoner* doth not ensue.
Right selde is it seene, or never,
That trueth and *pardoners* dwell together.

O. Pl., i, 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, *adv.* A very common corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,
Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*.

Haml., iii, 2.

In that you Palmer, as deputie
May cleerly discharge him *pardie*.

Four Ps, O. Pl.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same play; it may either signify a similar event, or may be a corruption of *perils*. O. Pl., i, 96. It seems to be equally doubtful here, though it will bear the sense of peril:

Constant I was in my prince's quarrell
To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 359.

†PARENTS. Used for father, grandfather, mother, or grandmother. *Verney Papers*, p. 90.

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PARGET, *v.* To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," &c. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *v*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plaisters:*

She's above fifty-two, and *pargets*.
B. Jons. Silent Wom., v, 1.

So in Cynthia's Revels, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us.
Act v, ad fin.

Hence a conjectural reading in Antony and Cleopatra, where the heroine says,

Sole sir o' the world,
I cannot *projet* mine own cause so well.
Act v, sc. 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer reads,

I cannot *parget* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedawb*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "Opus *albarium*—white liming worke, or *pargetting*. worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 198, b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plaistering upon a wall.

†And partely it was convenient that he whiche was come to *pergette* and close up both the broke walles, that is to say, was come to juigne and knit the people of the Jewes and the people of the Gentiles bothe together into one profession of the ghospel.
Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

†For, it is said, that he could not endure the smell of his bed-chamber newly daubed or *pargetted* with morter made of lime.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PARGET, *s.* Plaister laid on a wall.

Golde was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.
Spens. Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parget* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre. So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount, Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.
Henry VIII, v, 3.

And cried it was a threatning to the *bears*,
In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.
B. Jons. Execr. to Vulcan.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a *bear*,
That fed him with the purchas'd prey
Of many a fierce and bloody fray;
Bred up where discipline most rare is,
In military *garden Paris*.
Hudibr., I, ii, l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coystril, that will not drink to my niece, 'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.
Twelfth N., i, 3.

On which Mr. Steevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large *top* was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work." *Loc. cit.*

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely,
Spins like the *parish top*.
New Inn, ii, 5.

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-topps*." *Sylva*, xx, 29.

The custom seems to want further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

I'll hazard
My life upon it, that a body of twelve
Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,
And make him dance before you.
Thierry and Theod., act ii, p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, i, 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.*, l. c.

†PARITY. An equality.

So shalt thou part in equall *parity*,
No lesse in number, nor in dignity.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

PARLE, *s.*, the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See Johnson. Steevens on Hamlet, i, 1, calls it an affected word, introduced by Lyly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton.

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So that the decision of Mr. Steevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, *adj.* A popular corruption of *perilous;* jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.
Rich. III, ii, 4.

Oh, 'tis a *parlous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
As you like it, iii, 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. O. Pl., vi, p. 41. It is near Old-street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*.

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity*, for an inward bruise.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his onely *spermaceti*. *Overbury, Char.* 45, L 2 b.

PARMASENT, *s.* Evidently for Parmesan cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasent*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his to be as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma. *'Tis Pity She's a W.*, O. Pl., viii, 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions,

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's healths, &c.
Gul's Hornb., Procem., p. 27.

And in his Seven Deadly Sins:

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant*.
P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

†*Caseus Parmensis*, Plin. Fourmage Parmezan. Cheese of *Parmon*, or Italian cheese.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†On the contrary, your coach-makers trade is the most gainefullest about the towne, they are apparelled in sattens and velvets, are masters of their parish, vestrymen, who fare like the emperors Heliogabalus or Sardanapalus, seldome without their mackroones, *Parmisants*, jellyes, and kickshawes, with baked swannes, pasties hot, or cold red deere pyes, which they have from their debtors worships in the country. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†PARODE. A parody.

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefely touching surfet.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†PAROLL. By word of mouth.

Sal. You hear your mother? she leaves you to me,
By her will *paroll*, and that is as good
To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.
The Slighted Maid, p. 58.

†PARTAGE. A share.

I know my brother in the love he beares me,
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse.
Ford, 'Tis Pity she's a Whore, 1633.

PARTED, *a.* Endowed with parts, or abilities.

A strange fellow here
Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*,—
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.
Tro. and Cress., iii, 3.

A youth of good hope; well friended, well *parted*.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 214.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanely clad
Though ne're so richly *parted*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9.

So, *well-parted*. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n or hell was sent,
When that his hieres did fall at odds. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 3.

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashey semblance. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

PARTIAL, *a.* Used for *impartial;* so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, v, 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*.

See IMPARTIAL.

PARTISAN, or PARTIZAN, *s. Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan* I could not heave. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 7.

Let us
Find out the prettiest daizy'd spot we can,
And make him, with our pikes and *partizans*,
A grave. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

The hills are wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the vallies overgrown with darts.
B. and Fl. Bonduca, i, 2.

†A *partisan*, or hunters staffe. *Nomenclator.*

PARTLETTE, *s.* A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontlettes, fyllettes, *partlettes*, and bracelettes,
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

"Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckekercher, or gorget." *Fleming's Vocab.*, p. 164, 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,
Her *partlet* this, her pantofle the t'other;
This her rich mantle, that her royall chain.
Sylv. Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

†Hee wooeth by a particular, and his strongest argument is the joynture. His observation is all about the fashion, and he commends *partlets* for a rare devise.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Partlet*, an old kind of band, both for men and women, a loose collar, a womans ruff.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See Ruddim. Gloss. to G. Douglas, v. *Partelot*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen! 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And Leontes, in the Winter's Tale,

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says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife:

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *W. Tale*, ii, 3.

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrick*
Upon record. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See Brand's Pop. Ant., vol. i, p. 142, 4to ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum* nemo ignorat," says Erycius Puteanus, "ubique celebratur;" and, in another place, "Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc cæruleum, patrii ritus faciunt." *Encom. Ovi.* Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, ovum paschale, *croceum* aut *luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," &c. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris*, 1657. *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs*. See EGG SATURDAY.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia*, sacro emblemate inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo." Ingolstadii, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an *egg at Easter*," p. 56; which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in Matinées Senonoises, No 10, p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "Donner un *œuf*, pour avoir un bœuf," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, *v.* To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 3.

A firmament of clouds, being fill'd
With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To *pash* your gods in pieces. *Mass. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

When you do fall,
You *pash* yourselves in pieces, nere to rise.
B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See Plays, vol. iv, 411.

†That can be cut with any iron, or *pashed* with mighty stones. *Chapm. Il.*, xiii, 297.

PASH, *s.* Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

Mr. Steevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "mad *pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and Latins it by *cerebrosus*, &c.

PASLING. *a.* An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surelye I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothinge better in anye common wealthe, than that there should be alwayes

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one or other excellent *pastinge* man, whose life and vertue shoulde plucke forwards the will, diligence, laboure, and hope of all other.
Ascham's Toxoph., p. 87, ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it anything like the *feugel* man in our modern regiments, who gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, *v.* To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not*;
It is to you, good people, that I speak.
2 Hen. VI, iv, 2.

Transform me to what shape you can,
I *pass not* what it be. *Dreyt. Quest. of Cynthia.*

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "to *passe* [care] *moror*. I *passe not* for it;" which he renders by *quid med?*

This unthankfulnesse—hapneth by reason that men doe not *passe for* their sinnes, doe lightly regard them. *Latimer, Ser. Ded.*

†Whether these our writings please all men or not, we think we ought not to *pass* much.
Letter of Henry VIII, 1538.

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that *it passed*. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 1.
Why this *passes*, master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.
And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so chaf'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that *it pass'd*. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 2.
Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 147.
Yea, and *it passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds themselves have, at suche folie of these selie mortall men. *Chaloner's Moriæ Encom.*, K 2.
You both do love to look yourselves in glasses,
You both love your own houses, as *it passes*.
Harington, Epigr., iii, 24.

PASSADO, *s.* A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Passata*, Italian. See STOCCATA, and PUNTO-REVERSO.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado!* the *punto reverso*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.
The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not. *L. L. Lost*, i, 2.

The translator of Vincentio Saviola, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata*:

If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *passata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your feet and hand. *Practise of the Duello*, 1595, H 3.
You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Ibid.*, K 2.

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in Capell's School of Shakespeare, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, *s.* The name of a species of game, played with dice; in French *passe-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth, or dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.
Compleat Gamester, 1680, p. 119.

For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune. *Hog hath lost his P.*, O. Pl., vi, 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game with three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose.
Grose's Classic. Dict.

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*. Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage?* *Othello*, v, 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act:

This young gentleman had a father (O that *had*), how sad a *passage* 'tis. *All's Well*, i, 1.
Ourself and your own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious *passages*.
Dumb Kn., O. Pl., iv, 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse:

It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.
Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the Tatler.

†PASSENGER. A vessel for the conveyance of passengers, a passage boat.

My taste is to hear from you as ofte as may be, and to take ordre for your ordynary *passenger* on that syde, and to lett me hear how hir majesty acceptes of my doinges and wrytinges.
Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1585.

PASSING, *adv.* Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, *v.* To feel passion, or express it.

And shall not myself,
One of their kind; that relish all as sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?
Temp., v, 1.

Madam, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus perjury and unjust flight.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.

What art thou *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes? *Blind Begg. of Alex.*, 1598, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, *v.* To express passion, or complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Tit. Andr.*, iii, 2.

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Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 16.

Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *passionate* and playne his misfortune.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, L 1 5.

PASSY-MEASURE, PASSA-MEASURE, or PASSING-MEASURE. English terms variously corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian name of a dance, fashionable in the time of Shakespeare. Sir John Hawkins gives this account of it: "From *passer*, to walk, and *mezzo*, the middle, or half: a slow dance, differing little from the action of walking. As a galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a cinque-pace; the *passa mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the galliard, is just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name." *Hist. of Music*, iv, 386. Florio renders the Italian *passa-mezzo* by "A *passameasure*, in dancing;" to which he adds, "a cinque pace," which is sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's Instructions for the Lute, 1568. *Illust. of Shakespeare.*

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measures* panyn,
I hate a drunken rogue. *Twelf. N.*, v, 1.

This is the reading of the first folio, and I suspect it to be nearly right, *panyn* being merely a misprint for paynim, *i. e.*, pagan. The second substitutes *pavin*. See PAVAN.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 188.

PASTERER, *s.* A pastry-cook, or confectioner, one who deals in *paste;* and so expressly inserted in Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton: "A *pasterer*, pasteleur ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier; pasticciero; pastelero." All which mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to introduce it into a corrupt passage of Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*, in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian delicacies, refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada queen of Caria sent him. *Greene's Farewell to Folie*, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly suit the passage better. Coles explains it the same as Howell; but he adds *pasteler*, as another form, translating them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated is one in Timon, iv, 3, which is perhaps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and *deject*[1] this lord,
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,
The beggar native honour.
It is the *pasture*[2] *lards*[3] the *browser's*[4] sides,
The want that makes him lean.

In the original [1]*deny't*, modern edition *denude;* [2]*pastor;* [3]*lords;* [4]*brothers*. Much has been written upon it, and after all it is doubtful; there is, indeed, great confusion in the speech.

†PASTRY. The apartment occupied by the pastry-cook.

Yet he got clearly down, and so might have gon to his horse which was tied to a hedg hard by, but he was so amazed that he missd his way, and so *struck into the pastry*, where though the cry went that som Frenchman had don't, he thinking the word was Felton, he boldly confessed twas he that had don the deed, and so he was in their hands.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PATACOON. A Spanish coin, worth 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling. *Kersey.* "*Patacon*, monetæ genus Portugalliæ." *Minshew, Span. Dict.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her [England] with his Indian *patacoons*. *Howell's Lett.*, iv, 47.

PATCH, *s.* A fool; perhaps from the Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patched*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.
A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.
The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 5.

Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *Patch*, though they had other names. *Douce*, i, 258. The name of one of them was Sexton, who yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the epigrammatist. See Warton's Hist. Poet., iii, 89. But one old author seems to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See COWLSON. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *Ibid.*

The ideot, the *patch*, the slave, the booby,
The property, fit only to be beaten.
Mass. New W., v, 1.

Come down, quoth you, nay then you might count me a *patch*. O. Pl., ii, 18.
I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please.
B. and Fl. Wildg. Ch., iv, 2.

The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language, meant therefore originally "ill-natured fool."

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PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, coxcombs, at an early period. This is addressed to a man:

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, iii, 5.

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a vaine custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mole to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black *patch* will serve to make their faces remarkable; for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes and figures.
Artificial Changeling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like prodigious affectation in the faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-headed sect of amorous idolaters, who of late have begun to vye *patches*, and beauty-spots, nay painting, with the most tender and phantasticall ladies. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

[This ridiculous custom is very severely handled in a rare tract by R. Smith, entitled, "A Wonder of Wonders, or a Metamorphosis of Fair Faces voluntarily transformed into foul Visages, or an Invective against black-spotted Faces, by a well-willer to Modest Matrons and Virgins," 4to, n. d., with a curious frontispiece. In the course of it, at p. 31, the author says,—]

†Hell gate is open day and night
For such as in *black-spots* delight;
If pride their faces spotted make,
For pride then hell their souls will take.
If folly be the cause of it,
Let simple fooles than learn more wit;
Black spots and *patches* on the face
To sober women bring disgrace;
Lewd harlots by such spots are known;
Let harlots, then, enjoy their own.
†How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then, madam, nature wears *black patches* too.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†Painting now not much in use, being almost justled out by washes, is not the only thing that is censured and objected against; but if a lady happens to have a wart or pimple on her face, they would not, by their good wills, have her put a *black patch* on it, and if she do's, they point at it as a mark of pride, though we see nature herself has adorned the visage with moles and other marks that resemble them, and in imitation of which we suppose they were first used.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†He knows each knack and myst'ry of the fair,
To crimp and curl, take off, and put on hair;
To cleanse the teeth, wash, *patch*, or paint;
Look pert, or else demure as any saint.
Almonds for Parrots, 1708.

†Nay, he defines
Whither white or black's your soul
By the dimension of the mole
That's on your face, not your *black patch*,
Which if you leave not, the devil will fetch.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†From henceforth, I blot all former faces out of my heart; I am tir'd with these daily beauties of the town, whom we see painted and *patch'd* in the afternoon in the play-house, in the evening at the park, and at night in the drawing-room.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†First draw an arrant fop, from top to toe,
Whose very looks at first dash shew him so:
Give him a mean proud garb, a dapper face,
A pert dull grin, a *black patch* cross his face.
Buckingham's Poems, p. 80.

†**PATCH-GREASE.** "Is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of shoomakers shreads." *Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry*, 1676.

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I, was the granting of *patents of monopoly*. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See Hume. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

Ther's nought doth me so neerly touch
As to see *great men* wrong the state so much;
For ther's no place we hear not some of these
Tax'd and reprov'd for their *monopolies*,
Which they will *beg* that they their turns may serve.
Honest Ghost (1658), p. 31.

†**PATENT-GATHERER.**

All procters, *patent-gatherers*, or collectours for gaoles, prisons, or hospitals, wandring abroad.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

PATH, *v.* To go on as in a path.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way doth *path*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, ii.

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.
Duke Humfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHETICAL seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affected; or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of wit!
Ah heavens, it is a most *pathetical* nit *L. L. L.*, iv, 1.
I will think you the most *pathetical* break-promise, and the most hollow lover. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

PATIENCE PERFORCE, *prov.* A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this: "*Patience perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 145. Also Howell, p. 9 b. Or mad *horse*. *How.*, p. 19 a.

With wreath of grasse my royall browes abusde,
Patience perforce, it might not be refusde.
Mirr. for Mag., 730.

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Patience perforce; helplesse what may it boot
To frett for anger, or for griefe to mone.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 3.

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled *Patience Perforce*, which begins thus:

Content thyselfe with *patience perforce*.
Works, 1575, p. 286.

Fuller has it, "*upon* force," which is a modernism. No. 3860.

Here's *patience per-force*,
He must needs trot afoot that tires his horse.
Woman K. w. Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 314.

To PATIENT, *v.* To compose, or tranquillise.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.
Titus Andr., i, 2.

Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 147.

PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY. A cavern in Ireland, the object for many years of pilgrimages, and various superstitions. It was situated in the southern part of the county of Donegall, and sir James Melvill describes it as looking "like an old coal-pit, which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs*, p. 9, edit. 1683. It is mentioned in the Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 53.

Also in the Honest Whore, Part 2:

Faith, that's soon answered; for *St. Patrick*, you know, keeps his *purgatory*; he makes the fire, and his countrymen could do nothing, if they cannot sweep the chimnies. O. Pl., iii, 375.

He satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory*. *Erasm. Praise of Folie*, sign. A.

†PATRICOS, PATRICOVES, or PATER-COVES. A cant term for strolling priests who marry under a hedge. The couple standing on each side of a dead beast, were bid to live together till death them does part; and so shaking hands the wedding was ended. See Beaumont and Fletcher's Beggar's Bush.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, or PAVIAN. A grave Spanish dance. The editor of bishop Earle's Micrographia (Mr. Bliss), has given the figure of the *pavian* (as it is there called), from one of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library; but I fear the terms are too technical to give much information at the present day:

The Longe Pavian. ij singles, a duble forward; ij singles syde, a duble forward; repince backe once, ij singles syde, a duble forward, one single backe twyse, ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, reprince backe once: ij singles syde, a duble forward, reprince backe twyse. *Micr.*, p. 295.

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin*, with a better grace, I know not how often.
'Tis Pity She's a Wh., O. Pl., viii, 15.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best
Wear; your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.
B. Jon. Alch., iv, 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *paven*. *Pembr. Arc.*, 322.

Sir John Hawkins derives it from *pavo*, a peacock, and says that, "Every *pavan* had its *galliard*, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former." *Hist. of Mus.*, ii, 134. See him also iv, 409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-measure pavan*, and *passy-measure galliard*, were correlative terms, and meant the two different measures of one dance. If so, the reading of the second folio of Shakespeare may be preferable to that of the first, in the passage above quoted from Twelfth Night; and it should be read—

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure pavin*.

That is, a strange solemn fellow. *Passy-measure galliard* occurs in various places.

A strain or two of *passa-measures galliard*.
Middleton's More Dissemb., c. by Steevens.

Ligon, in his History of Barbadoes, is quoted as using a similar expression. Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of Louis XIV, the French had only Spanish dances, "comme la sarabande, la courante, la *pavane*;" and he says that Louis himself "excellait dans les danses graves, qui convenaient à la majesté de sa figure, et qui ne blessaient pas celle de son rang." *Siècle de Louis XIV*, ch. xxv. Such was the *pavan*. It is mentioned with the galliard by Ascham:

These galiardes, *pavanes*, and dances, so nycelye fingered, and so sweetlye tuned.
Art of Archery, p. 24.

Sometimes it is simply used for a dance:

My whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *pavin*.
B. and Fl. Mad Lover, ii, 1.

Who does not see the measures of the moon,
Which thirteen times she danceth every year?
And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon
As doth her brother.
Sir J. Davies on Danc. Stan. 14.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St. Paul's church in London was a constant place of resort for business and amusement. Advertisements were fixed up there, bargains made, servants hired, politics discussed, &c., &c.

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I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd.
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this: "Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to *St. Paul's* for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." *Ray*, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than anywhere else. They walk and chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, &c. The usual resort may be explained by this passage:

It is agreed upon, that what day soever *St. Paul's* church hath, in the middle isle of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a pennyless companion, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it.
Pennyless Parl. of Threadb. Poets, cited by Whalley.

†I marvell how the masterlesse men, that sette up their bills in *Paul's* for services, and such as paste up their papers on every post for arithmetique and writing schooles, scape eternitie amongst them.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

And this of bishop Corbett:

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the *walk*
Where all our Brittish sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trod under foot by vice, which he abhorr'd,
It wounded me. *Elegy on Dr. Ravis, Bp. of London.*

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of lord Hastings was to be read in that place:

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*.
Rich. III, iii, 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittaine. It is more than this [continues he], the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. *Earle's Microcosmographie.*
Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See POULES.

["As old as *Paul's* steeple." *Howell*, 1659. "*Paul's* cannot always stand," *ibid.*, alluding, says Howell, "to the lubricity of all sublunary things."]

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF. Probably a hat-maker, or a perukemaker, by his *blocks* being mentioned:

They measure not one's wisdome by his silence, for so may one of *John* of *Paules church-yeards blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and gracefull termes.
Discov. of New World, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls:

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late yeeres in *Paul's churchyard*, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefixed to 2d Part.*

†*I.* Where lies this learning, sir?
S. In *Paul's churchyard*, forsooth.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., ii.

A PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the dramatis personæ to Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, may be perfectly understood from this passage of bishop Earle:

The visitants [in Paul's walk] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal *inhabitants* and *possessors*, are stale knights and *captains out of service*, men of long rapiers and breeches. *Microcos. Char.*, 46.

†PAUL'S WORK.

But I must dispatch, for I see he's making *Paul's work* on't already, and here's as many leaves almost as there are windows and doors in Salisbury Church.
Stoo him Bayes, 1673.

†PAULTERLY. Paltrily.

Ph. Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee any thing, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me.
Terence in English, 1614.

PAUNCE, *s.* The pansy, or heart's-ease. See Todd. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

†The pretty *paunce*,
And the chevisaunce,
Shall watch with the faire flower-deluce.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†*To* PAUNCH. To fill the belly.

A. If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *paunch* himselfe.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PAVONE, *s.* A peacock; *pavone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavone*
Beares in his boasted fan. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 47.

PAVY, *s.* The hard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *pavies*.
Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii, 226.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. *Ibid.*, 231.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, *s.* Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced.

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And he as py'd and gariah as the *pawn*.
Drayt. Moonc., p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But tis such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the *pawn* of his hand.
Howell's Lett., I, § 3, let. 39, 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*. Here the *Pawne* seems to be a place: [See next article.]

In truth, kind cousse, my comming's from the *Pawne*,
But I protest I lost my labour there;
A gentleman promist to give me lawne
And did not meet me.
Tis merry when Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

†PAWN. A part of the Burse or Royal Exchange, which, on Elizabeth's visiting it, Stow describes as "richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city." *Survey*, p. 151.

Heer wonn up-holsters, haberdashers, horners;
There pothecaries, grocers, taylours, tourners;
Heer shoe-makers; there joyners, coopers, coriers;
Heer brewers, bakers, cutlers, felters, furriers;
This street is full of drapers, that of diars;
This shop with tapers, that with womens tyars;
For costly toys, silk stockings, cambrick, lawn,
Heer's choice-full plenty in the curious *Pawn:*
And all's but an Exchange, where (briefly) no man
Keeps ought, as private; trade makes all things common. *Dubartas.*
You must to the *Pawn* to buy lawne.
Westward Hoe, 1607.

Among whom these that have lived with greater authoritie than others a long time, even to satietie of yeares, use oftentimes to crie out along the Burses, Lombards, and *Pawnes*, that the commonwealth and all were lost, if at the games and trials of masteries following, he that each one taketh part with, performeth not his race formost, and gaineth the goale first. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†PAWN. A pledge.

Take them sweete friend, and set them all to sale,
My earings, pendents, and my chaines of pearles.
My rubies, saphires, and my diamonds all,
They are for ladies, and for wives of earles,
Not fit for strumpets, and for light heel'd girles.
My dainty linnen, cambrickes, and my lawnes,
Sell them away, and put them off for *pawnes*.
Crawley's Amanda, 1635.

Lack. Why gentlemen! I hope you will not use me so, I am your brother, why gentlemen!
Cap. There, drawer, take him for a *pawne*, tell him when he has no money he must be serv'd so, tis one of his chiefe articles.
Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "Instrumentum, quod inter missarum solemnia populo osculandum præbetur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly: "*La paz, in church-stuff*, is the *pax* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, *pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*, the peace of the Lord be always with you." Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *pax*." The fullest account of the *pax* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe:

Porte-paix, the *pax* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss; this was called osculatorium, or the *pax*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *pax*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II and his turbulent archbishop Thomas Becket, "Rex osculum pacis dare archiepiscopo negavit." *Mat. Par.*, 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the pax* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.*, 1171. *Stavely*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *pix*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyxis*, in Du Cange. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *pax* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *packs:* but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *pix* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a *pax*, and hang'd must be.
Hen. V, iii, 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death
For *pax* of little price. *Ibid.*

Mr. Steevens has shown, by two quotations, that *paxes* and *pixes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pixes*, *paxes*, and such like. *Stowe's Chron.*, p, 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of *paxes*, crucifixes, &c.
Burton, Dem. to Reader, p. 28.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.
Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., vol. ii.

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *pix*, and a *pax*, all of excellent crystal, gold, and amber.
Our Lady of Loretto, p. 505.

Kissing the *pax* is mentioned by Chaucer in the Parson's Tale:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the *pax*, or be encensed, or gon to offring before his neighbour. Vol. iii, p. 182, Tyrwh.

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The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,

Tomár la paz de la iglésia, to kiss the *pax*, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered *the kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people: Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria." *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii, p. 9. It was only that they should kiss the *pax;* which was, in that sense, "pacis osculum." The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *pix* and the *pax* were soon confounded. The *pix*, or *pyx*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See PIX.

A genuine *pax* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which, by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is represented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare;* but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also Staveley's Hist. of Churches, p. 191.

†PAX. A corrupted mode of spelling *pox*, common in old plays.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word, which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e., bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

†PAY. *To pay for all*, to make a general clearance of one's debts.

By some device or other which may fall,
Occasion she will finde *to pay for all.*
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

It is three to three now, said the king,
The next three *pays for all.*
Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine.

To pay home, to punish severely.

To conclude, be sure you crosse her, *pay her home* with the like, and that will greive and pinch her at the heart. *Terence in English*, 1614.

Luc. Well, farewell fellow, thou art now *paid home*
For all thy councelling in knavery.
Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

To pay old scores, to acquit a debt.

Kecp. I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith *to pay old scores*, and will deal hereafter with ready mony. *Sedley's Bellamiro*, 1687.

PAYNIM, or PAINIM. A pagan.

For in that place the *paynims* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast.
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 80.

Ah dearest dame, quoth then the *paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under PASSY-MEASURE:

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure *paynim*.
Twelfth N., v, 1.

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also PAVAN.

PEA, *s.* The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea*-cock and *pea*-hen; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea*-fowl, and *pea*-chick. The English translator of Porta's Natural Magic, uses the simple word *pea;* but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock. B. ii, ch. 14.

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *pasa*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, *s.* Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage which is quoted by Mr. Steevens to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a cowarde, and a *peacocke* foole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.
Gascoigne, Weedes, p. 281, ed. 1575.

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It does not, therefore, suit the passage of Hamlet, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock;* or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

> For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
> This realm dismantled was
> Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
> A very, very, *pajocke*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "ass" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no *dandy*. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, *s.* A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

> If thou be thrall to none of these,
> Away, good *peakgoose*, away, John Cheese.
> *Asch. Scholem.*, p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose:*

> 'Tis a fine *peak-goose!*
> *N.* But one that fools to the emperor.
> *Prophetess*, iv, 3.
>
> What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
> That durst give me the lie thus?
> *Little Fr. Lawy.*, ii, 3.

Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave, in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose;* and Sherwoode, in the English part. The authority of Ascham, however, is decisive.

PEAKISH. *a.* Simple, rude.

> Did house him in a *peakish* graunge, within a forest great. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple graunge." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act sneakingly, which is well illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

> †Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
> As white as snow on *peakish* hull,
> Or swanne that swims in Trent.
> *Drayton's Shepherd's Garland*, 1593.

†PEAR. Proverb.

> For, in this war, without a bragg,
> He's the *best peare in all our bagg*.
> *Homer à la Mode*, 1665.

†PEAR-OF-CONFESSION. An instrument of torture mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

†PEAREANT. Apparently for piercing.

> Thou canst not fly me!
> There is no cavern in the earth's vast entrailes
> But I can through as *peareant* as the light.
> *Sampson's Vow Breaker*, 1636.

PEARL, *s.* Anything very valuable, the choice or best part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

> I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*.
> *Macb.*, v, 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

> Black men are *pearls* in beauteous ladies' eyes.
> *Two Gent. Ver.*, v, 2.
>
> He is the very *pearl*
> Of courtesy. *Shirley's Gent. of Venice.*
>
> An earl,
> And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.
> *Endymion's Song and Tragedy.*

See MARGARITE.

†PEARLED. Formed like pearls.

> For how can Aga weepe?
> Or ruine a brinish shew'r of *pearled* teares?
> *Selimus, Emperor of the Turks*, 1594.

†PEARMAIN. A species of apple.

> The *pearemaine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne,
> Which carefull frut'rers now have denizend our owne.
> *Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 18.

Venus is in a trine with Sol, therefore it will be very dangerous to eat roasted apples, because old Thomas Parr the Salopian wonder (who lived till he was an hundred and two and fifty years old) eat a roasted apple, and died presently after it; and yet I think without scruple of conscience, a man may venture to eat roasted apples, especially if they be Kentish pippins, or *pear-mains*. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

†PEART. Brisk, or lively.

> *Accointer.* To make jollie, *peart*, quaint, comely, gallant, gay. *Cotgrave.*

PEASCOD, *s.* The shell of pease growing or gathered; the *cod* being what we now call the *pod*.

> I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her.
> *As you l. it*, ii, 4.
>
> In *pescod* time, when hound and horne,
> Gives ear till buck be kill'd. *England's Helicon.*

Hence a "sheal'd *peascod*," (*Lear*, i, 4) means an empty husk. The robing of Richard the Second's image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have been adorned "with *peascods* open, the *peas* out." *Camden's Remains*, ed. 1674, p. 453.

> †Were women as little as they are good;
> A *pescod* would make them a gown and a hood.
> *Witts Recreations*, 1654.

PEASE, *v.* To weigh. See PEIZE.

PEASE, *s.* Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating *peas* to be the regular plural of *a pea;* and *pease* when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of

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pease," or "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however, much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,
To put in preace among the learned troupe.
Spens. Shep. Cal., Oct., 69.

A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add—

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marveylous order, and are in fourme somewhat lyke a *pease*. *R. Eden's Hist. of Travayle*. fol. 10, b.

†Wherein I am not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another).
Lylie's Euphues and his Engl.

PEASON, *s.* Formerly the collective or general name for pease. Gerard makes the general title to his whole account of that vegetable and its various species "Of *Peason*." B. ii, ch. 510, ed. Johns. The chapter begins—

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in many respects. P. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

In so hot a season,
When ev'ry clerk eats artichokes and *peason*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134.

But an older writer speaks of single peas by that name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none availe,
Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.
Ld. Surrey, Frailty, &c., of Beautie.

A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;
And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;
A collar of brawn is new-year's-tide feast;
But sack is for ever and ever in season.
H. Crompton.

See Restituta, i, 274.

†Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn;
Delightful month, when cherries and green *peason*,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are in season.
Poor Robin, 1705.

†Now, cheesecakes, custards, flawns, and fools;
With syllabubs, and drink that cools;
Cherries, gooseberries, and green *peasen*,
Are meats and drinks that are in season.
Poor Robin, 1777.

PEAT, *s.* A delicate person; usually applied to a young female, but often ironically, as meaning a spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*, is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured as the origin of it.

A pretty *peat!* 'tis best
Put finger in the eye,—an she knew why.
Tam. of Shrew, i, 1.

Of a little thing,
You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.
Mass. Maid of Hon., ii, 2.

Also City Madam, ii, 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 279.

To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.
Old Play of King Lear.

'PEAZE, *v.* Contraction for appease.

Their death and myne must '*peaze* the angrie gods.
Ferrex, &c., O. Pl., i, 136.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus '*peare* is also used for appear:

It shall as level to your judgment '*pear*,
As day does to your eye. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

See PEER.

†PECCANT. Sinning; offensive.

And I confess there are some things in it may seem bitter, and sharp to some, and though they be so, the body many times requires such medicines, to dispel and check the *peccant* humours.
Wilson's James I, 1653.

†PECK. A peck of trouble is a phrase of considerable antiquity.

Our friend, little John More, is in a *peck of troubles* likewise, in that court, about a juggling deed of gift, as is pretended. It hath been heard two days already, and this day sennight is peremptorily set down when he shall know his doom. *Letter dated* 1618.

Did bring upon the Græcians, double
Foure or five hundred *pecks of trouble*.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

PECKLED, *part. a.* for speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheep. *Burt. Anat. of Mel.*, p. 94.

It is used also by Izaac Walton. See Todd.

PED, *s.* A basket.

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish. *Orig. Gloss. to Spens. Shep. Kal. Novemb.*, v, 16.

It occurs also in Tusser. See Todd. Johnson derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is more probably from carrying a *ped*. Minshew from *aller au pied*, still worse.

†PEDESCRIPT. A ludicrous term introduced into Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1652. "I have it all in *pedescript*," referring to the marks of kickings he had received.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by vagabonds, thieves, &c.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedler's French*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109.

'Twere fitter
Such honest lads as myself had it, that instead
Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money,
Stand and deliver. *B. and Fl. Faithful Fr.*, i, 2.

Grose inserts it as still in use, Classical Dict.

PEEL'D. Stripped or bald, whether by shaving or disease. Hence applied to monks and other ecclesiastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.

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Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick; "ex morbo aliquo, præsertim è lue venereâ."

PEEL-CROW, or PILCROW, *s.* The mark for a paragraph in printing. See PILCROW.

PEELE, *s.* A board with a long handle, with which bakers set things in the oven, and take them out. *Minsh.* Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with lamin." *Univ. Char. Paelle*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pyeboard*, the scholar, in the comedy of the Puritan, is meant to represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not to allude to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Steevens first discovered the true allusion. See Malone's Suppl., vol. ii, p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his Merrie Conceited Jests, p. 9, reprint, is attributed to *Pyeboard* in the comedy, Act iii, Sc. 5, with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he plied the *peel*.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

PEER, *v.* A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon busky hill. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.
So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out, peer-out*. [That is, appear out, meaning his horns.]
Merr. W. W., iv, 2.

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See Johnson. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.
Merch. of Ven., i, 1.

Mr. Steevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering;* but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PEETER, *s.* An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in the following mock invocation, is equally in apposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

See PETER-SEE-ME.

PEEVISH, *a.* used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see Todd.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge. *Henry V*, iii, 7.
There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistris.
Lyly's Endimion, i, 1.

Before that *peevish* lady
Had to do with you, women, wine, and money,
Flow'd in abundance with you.
Mass. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man!
'Tis Pity She's, &c., O. Pl., viii, 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish, irritable.*

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or PEGGY RAMSEY. The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in Twelfth Night, ii, 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Steevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the *Pegasus* in Cheapside.
Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama, vol. iii, p. 217.

A pottle of elixir at the *Pegasus*,
Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.
Randolph, Jeal. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa:*

Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,
Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegasus*.
Taming of Shr., iv, 4.

Mr. Steevens inadvertently says *Padua*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, *v.* To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French.

Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down to-morrow.
Richard III, v, 3.
I speak too long, but 'tis to *peise* the time.
Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion. *Sir Ph. Sidn. Def. of Poesie*, p. 508.
How all her speeches *peised* be. *Pemb. Arcad.*, 74.

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Written also, and spoken *paise*:

No wastefull wight, no greedy groom is praisd;
Stand largesse just in equal ballance *paisd*.
Grimoald, in *Warton's Hist. Poetry*, iii, p. 68.

Also to poise:

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world that of itself is *peised* well. *K. John*, ii, 2.
Nor was her schooles *peis'd* down with golden waights. *Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc.*, x, p. 169.

PEIZE, or PEISE, *s.* A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaide, and glad
That such a *poize* he from his necke had shaken.
Harringt. Ariost., xliv, 24.

Used also for a blow, implying therefore a heavy blow:

Yet when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 20.

To PELT, *v.* To be in a tumultuous rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl., i, 554.
The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.
Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit. Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry or contemptible:

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.
Mirr. Mag., p. 166.

†PELT. 1. A great rage.

That the letter, which put you into such a *pelt*, came from another. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.
Damp. No pranks at all, my child,
Only an argument arose by chance,
And I unluckily maintained my part
With something too much heat,
Which put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me, at thee,
And everybody else I think.
Unnatural Brother, 1697.

2. A blow.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast,
To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

3. A skin; or garment made of a skin.

A skin, a fell, a hide, a *pelt*, cutis.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 124.
A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to weare.
Nomenclator, 1585.
These kinde of sheepe have all the world ore growne,
And seldome doe weare fleeces of their owne;
For they from sundry men their *pelts* can pull,
Whereby they keepe themselves as warme as wooll.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PELTER. Apparently, a fool.

The veriest *pelter* pilde maie seme
To have experience thus.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.
Yea let such *pelters* prate, saint Needam be their speed,
We need no text to answer them but this, the Lord hath neede. *Gascoigne's Workes*, 1587.

PENDICE, *s.* Pent-house, or covering; *pentice*, Italian. Pentice was also used, which makes it probable that *pent-house* is only a corruption of this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 33.

Again in xviii, 74, where *penticle* also occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNEECH. A game formerly in use, which is sufficiently described in the Compleat Gamester.

PELTING, *a.* A very common epithet, with our old writers, to signify paltry, or contemptible. Dr. Johnson supposed it a corruption of petty, but Mr. Todd has discovered that *palting* was the original word, in the same sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land——
Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm. *Rich. II*, ii, 1.
From low farms,
Poor, *pelting* villages, sheepcotes, and mills.
Lear, ii, 3.
Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
B. and Fl. Bloody Br., iii, 2.
Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the masters of Bridewell. *Ascham, Scholem.*, p. 191.
Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it? *Lyly's Alex.*, O. Pl., ii, p. 140.
†My mind in *pelting* prose shall never be exprest,
But sung in verse heroical, for so I think it best.
North's Plutarch, p. 69.

†PENASHE. A plume. Fr. *pennache*.

The bird of paradise is found dead with her bill fixed in the ground, in an island joyning to the Maluccos, not far from Macaca; whence it comes thither, unknown, though great diligence hath been imployed in the search, but without success. One of them dead came to my hands. I have seen many. The tayl is worn by children for a *penashe*, the feathers fine and subtile as a very thin cloud.
A Short Relation of the River Nile, 1673.

†PENETRAILES. The Latin *penetralia*.

Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
Palmendos, 1589.

†PEN-FEATHER.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*, penna. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 17.

†PENITENCY. Penitence.

So, according to law and justice, hee was there condemned and judged (for the murthering of his two children) to be hang'd; which judgement was executed on him at the common gallowes at Croydon, on Munday the second day of June, 1621, where hee dyed with great *penitency* and remorce of conscience.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PENISTON. A sort of coarse woollen cloth used for linings.

In the three and fourtieth year of that queen's reign, the Parliament did interpret that Act to extend over all and singular of woollen broad clothes, half clothes, kersies, cottons, dozens, *penistons*, frizes, ruggs, and all other woollen clothes. *The Golden Fleece*, 1657.
To transforme thy plush to *pennystone*, and scarlet
Into a velvet jacket which hath seene
Aleppo twice, is knowne to the great Turke.
The Cilye Match, 1639, p. 5.

†PENITRATURE. Penetration.

But whereas you say you had taken mee for Endimion by my *penitrature* and countenance, but that I wanted teares to decipher my sorrow.
Greene's Orpharion, 1599.

PENNER, *s.* A case to hold pens. So Kersey and others. The following

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lines are spoken in the character of a schoolmaster:

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace this tenor;
At whose great feet I offer up my *penner*.
B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 5.

Is frendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in *pennor* still shall stand.
T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wales, p. 101, repr.

Still current in the Scottish dialect.

†Graphiaria, Sueton. . . . A *pennar*, or pencase.
Nomenclator.

†Desire her in my name to lend us a *penner*, and inckhorne, with white, faire, and good paper, as also a little waxe, and if shee offer thee a penne, tell her I have one for myselfe, and for her two.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†PENNETS.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PENNILESS BENCH. A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it. [*Penniless Bench* was a seat for loungers, under a wooden canopy, at the east end of old Carfax church; which seems to have been notorious as "the idle corner" of Oxford.]

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*. *Mass. City Mad.*, iv, 1.

That everie stoole he sate on was *penilesse bench*, that his robes were rags. *Euphues and his Engl.*, D 8.

See Warton's Companion to the Guide, page 15.

†*Pierce* PENNILESS, appears to have been a proverbial term for one without money.

Wednesday, being the thirteenth of August, and the day of Clare the virgin (the signe being in Virgo) the moone foure dayes old, the wind at west, I came to take rest, at the wished, long expected, ancient famous city of Edenborough, which I entred like *Pierce Pennilesse*, altogether monyles, but I thanke God, not friendlesse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

PENNY-FATHER, *s.* A penurious person. *Wilkins, Univ. Char.*

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.
Haringt. Ep., ii, 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare
Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.
Drayton's Ideas, x, p. 1262.

We shall be bold, no doubt; and that, old *penny-father*, you'll confess by to-morrow morning.
O. Pl., vi, 418.

†PENNY-PURSE. A purse of leather, for copper money.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *peny-purse* when he was dissected.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PENSIL, *s.* A pendant, or ornamental flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leasure to be affraide.
Pembr. Arc., p. 254.

PENTACLE, *s.* Perhaps the same as *penticle*. It was, however, something in use among pretended conjurers. [A *pentacle* was a magical figure formed by intersecting triangles.]

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's sculls,
Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters: I ha' seen all these.
Ben. Jons. Devil an Ass, i, 2.

†Then in thy clear and icy *pentacle*,
Now execute a magic miracle.
Chapm. Hymn to Cynthia.

PENTICLE, *s.* A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, &c. *Fairf. Tasso*, xviii, 74.

See PENDICE.

†PEPPERED. A common phrase for being affected with *lues venerea*.

And then you snarle against our simple French,
As if you had beene *pepperd* with your wench.
Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 1615.

PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE, *prov. phr.* To be angry, to take offence. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

Of a testy fuming temper, like an ass with crackers tied to his tail, and so ready *to take pepper in the nose* for yea and nay, that a dog would not have lived with them. *Ozell's Rabelais*, vol. xvi, p. 123.

Myles hearing him name the baker, *tooke* straight *pepper in the nose*. *Tarlton's News out of Purg.*, p. 10.

Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient —he *takes pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient. *Chapm. May-Day*, iii, p. 72.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper in the nose*)
The proud Megarians came to us, as to their mortal foes. *North's Plut.*, p. 173.

Take you *pepper in your nose*, you mar our sport.
Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr., iv, 190.

PEPPERERS, *s.* Grocers; from dealing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers-lane are now in Bucklesberrie. *Stowe, Lond.*, 1599, p. 62.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which companie being of old called *Peperars*, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1345.
Ibid., p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.
B. and Fl. Knight of B. P., ii, 1.

†PEPST. Apparently a term for intoxicated.

Thou drunken faindst thyself of late;
Thou three daies after slepst:
How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede,
When thou art throughly *pepst?*
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577

PERADVENTURE. Used as a substantive, in the phrase *without all peradventure*, meaning, without all doubt.

Doubtless, and *without all peradventure*, more miracles. *R. Brome, Qu. and Concub.*, iv, 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and

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seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. Johnson quotes South for it.

†PERBREAK. To vomit. See PARBREAK.

For to make a man cast and *perbreake*.—Take two parts of the juice of fenel, and one part of hony, and seeth it till it be thick, and drink therof morning and evening, and it will cause a man for to cast or *perbreake*. *Pathway to Health*, bl. l.

But if any poyson doth lurke within (as oftentimes it chanceth) the sicke persons are miserably tormented with *perbraking* and continuall vomiting, together with want of appetite, and loathing of meate. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

PERCASE, *adv.* Perchance.

They threw, *percase*,
The dead body to be devour'd and torn
Of the wild beasts. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 216.

Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.
Mirr. for Mag., 413.

Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

PERCHER, *s.* A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See Kersey.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurce bears up the stayre.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl., i, 310.

PERDU, from the French *enfant perdu*. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

To watch, poor *perdu*,
With this thin helm! *Lear*, iv, 7.

Revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdues*. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 157.

Come call in our *perdues*,
We will away. *Goblins*, O. Pl., x, 151.

See also Ibid., p. 229.

I'm set here, like a *perdue*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. L., act ii.

†Let the corporall
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe,
Either doth serve I think. As for *perdues*,
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
Shews how they lie i'th' field.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

PERDURABLE, *a.* Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knit to thy deserving, with cables of *pérdurable* toughness. *Othello*, i, 3.

There is nothing constant or *pérdurable* in this world. *North's Plut.*, 278, v.

Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the vig'rous sweat,
Doth lend the lively springs their *pérdurable* heat.
Drayt. Polyolb., iii, p. 709.

PERDURABLY, *adv.* Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

PERDY, or PARDY. A corrupt oath; from *pardieu*.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Com. of Errors, iv, 4.

Yea, in thy maw, *perdy*. *Henr. V*, ii, 1.

The earle of Warwick regent was two yeares *perdie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 491.

PEREGALL, *a.* Equal; a remnant of the language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *perégall* to the best.
Sp. Sh. Kal., August, l. 8.

Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,
From foreign parts, to us returned are,
All goodly fair, in years all *peregall*.
Fascic. Florum, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

All, beyond all, no *péregal*; you are wondered at, (aside) for an ass! *Marst. Anton. and Mell.*, iii, 1.

PERFECT, *a.*, in the sense of certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

I am *perfect*
That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for
Their liberties are now in arms. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

†PERFECTIONS. "Gifts of nature." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†PERFIT. Perfect.

The rest, which the text ensuing shall lay abroad, wee will to our abilitie performe and *perfit* more exactly, not fearing at all the back-biters and depravers of this so long a worke, as they hold it.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Be happie in your choice, give to his merit
What once you promis'd to my *perfit* love.
The Lost Lady, 1638.

And in the adverbial form, *perfitly*.

Who keeping this virgin most safe for her father, now that she was by all the meanes that physicke could affoord, *perfitly* cured.
Holland's Am. Marcel., 1609.

PERFORCE, *adv.* Of necessity; occurring often in the phrase *force perforce*, which means of absolute necessity. See also PATIENCE PERFORCE.

To PERFORCE, *v.* Singularly made into a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.
Mirr. Mag., p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hastings, which was written by Dolman, a barbarous writer, wholly destitute of taste.

To PERGE; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on. I have met with it only in the following passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is used in,

Perge, master Holofernes, *perge*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

For "proceed, master," &c.

PERIAGUA, *s.* A boat, or canoe; whether from the French *pirogue*, or both from some Indian origin, I cannot at present ascertain. The word occurs in so common a book as Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and therefore may probably be found also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe or *periagua*, such as the natives of these climates make.
Vol. i, p. 161 and passim.

PERIAPT, *s.* A bandage, tied on for

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magical purposes; from περιάπτω, Greek. Also in old French, *periapte*. See Cotgrave. From which our word most probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 4.

Out of these they conforme their charmes, enchauntments, *periapts*.
Harsnett's Declaration of Popish Imp., S 4 b.

To PERIOD, *v.* To put a stop to.

Which failing him,
Periods his comfort. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.
To *period* our vain grievings. *Country Girl*, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or cease:

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period*. *Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.*

To PERISH, *v. a.* To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Let not my sins
Perish your noble youth.
B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., iv, 1.

To such perfections, as no flattery
Of art can *perish* now. *Ford's Fancies*, i, 3.

See the examples in Todd. The verb is surely obsolete; the participle *perished* is still in use.

PERIWINCKE, for periwig.

His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.
Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

PERKE, *s.* Pert; perhaps from *perking* up the head.

They woont in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocke. *Spens. Shep. Kal., Febr.*, 7.

See Todd's Johnson. Mr. Todd thinks it is still in use among the vulgar; but I much doubt it. The original Glossary to the Shepherd's Kalender does not notice this word.

PERN, *v.* To take profits. A very obscure word, probably formed from a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*. Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind; therefore *pernancy* of profits, means taking of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits was he who so took them. *Law Dict.* It is most affectedly introduced by Sylvester;

And such are those, whose wily, waxen minde,
Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;
Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion,
Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,
Pern their profession, their religion mince.
Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

†PERNICONE. "*Pernicóni*, old partridges or stagers." *Florio.*

A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bils.
P. But what if it were a young *pernicone?* you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A sort of stuff; by its name it should be something like *everlasting*. See Wit's Interp., p. 115.

Perpetuana is for pedants and atturnies clarkes.
Owle's Alm. Progn. for Mercers, p. 33.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*, Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-strong, the name of a horse. Also the stuff, *perpetuana*."

†1648. Sept. 2. It. paid the upholsterer for a counterpayne to the yellow *perpetuana* bed . 3*l.* 10*s.*
Sir E. Dering's Account Book.

†PERSCRUTE. To search thoroughly.

In Englande howe many alyons hath and doth dwell of all maner of nacyons, let every man judge the cause why and wherefore, yf they have reason to *perscrute* the matter. *Borde's Introduction of Knowledge*, n. d.

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* Apparently used for a kind of optical deception, showing different objects through or in the glass, from what appeared without it; like the anamorphosis. Speaking of a brother and sister, very like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,
A natural *perspective*, that is and is not.
Twelfth N., v, 1.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor. *Humane Industry*, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Used apparently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Hen. V*, v, 2.

PERSPICIL, *s.* A telescope, or glass for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n;
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
That in a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly,
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate.
Albumas., O. Pl., vii, 139.

Let her be
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology—
Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.
Crash, Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also Glanvil.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 1.

PERSUADE, *s.* Persuasion.

The king's entreats,
Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,
Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
Since Lelia's loss, can move him.
B. & Fl. Faithf. Friends, i, 1.

Were her husband from her,
She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.
Soliman & Perseda, act iv, Orig. of Dr., ii, p. 260.

PERSWAY, *v.* To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor, &c. &c., can any way *persway*, or assuage.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

†*To* PERTURBATE. To confuse; to cause confusion.

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And those which first by flight got ope the gate,
Promiscuous might of foes doth *perturbate*.
Virgil, by Vicars.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and bad me reach thy breches. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 12.

The prologue had told us that she

Sat *pesyng* and patching of Hodg her man's briche.

PESTLE, *s.* The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg-bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 228.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.
Hall, Sat., iv, 4.

That is, something ridiculously small.

You shall as commonly see legges of men hang up, as here with us you shall find *pestels* of porke, or legges of veale. *Healy's Disc. of a New World*, p. 161.

Here is a *pestle* of a portigue, sir,
'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.
B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 1.

The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin (a *portigue*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors, whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker recommends gold chains to them for sausages; implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff; probably from the same similitude:

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestells* were the better weapons.
Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 76.

†PETENT. Competent?

Yet these twaine may (I mean drinesse and moisture, or cold and hot) bee *petent* to the same subject, by comparing them with others in other subjects: as man is both hot and cold. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†PETER-GUNNER.

It was a shame that poore harmelesse birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save themselves under a bush, when every lowsie beggar had the same libertie, but that every paltrie *Peter-gunner* must shoote fire and brimstone at them.
The Cold Yeare, 1614.

PETER-MAN, *s.* A familiar term for a fisherman on the Thames; from the occupation of St. Peter.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parch-ment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 227.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of fishermen—belonging to the Thames, call'd Hebbermen, *Petermen*, and Trawlermen.
Howel's Londinop., p. 14.

I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMINE (for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes only **PEETER**). A sort of wine; the name apparently much corrupted, but from what original, I have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,
And Malligo glasses fox thee.
Middl. Span. Gipsey, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 158.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of charnico.
Peter-se-mea, or headstrong charnico,
Sherry and Rob-o-davy here could flow.
J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.

By Canary thus I charge thee,
By Britain-metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sacks, as Malligo, Charnio, Sherry, Canary, Leatica, Paleruo, Frontiniac, *peter-see-mee*, &c. *Philocothonista* (1635), p. 48.

It is plain, however, that several of those wines are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Vandunk's Foure Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie," thus mentions this:

I am mightie *melancholy*,
And a quart of sacke will cure me;
I am *cholericke* as any,
Quart of claret will secure me.
I am *phlegmaticke* as may be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am *sanguine* for a ladie,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.
Laws of Drinking, p. 80.

†Liatica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or head strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PETIGREE. A pedigree.

Genealogia, Cic. A genealogie, generation, *petigree*, linage, stocke, or race. *Nomenclator.*

Then shall be search'd, if possible it be,
Before Cams birth, to finde his *petigree*;
Then is some famous coat of armes contriv'd,
From many worthy families deriv'd.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PETITORY, *a.* Petitionary. French and Latin.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 123.

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or any covering for the breast. See Blount's Glossogr. under *Pectoral*. "A *petrel*, pectorale." *Coles' Dict.*

That if the *petrell* like the crupper be.
Haringt. Epigr., i, 24.

Amidst their *pettral* stands another pike.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 400.

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PETRONEL, *s.* A carbine, a light gun carried by a horseman. "Sclopus equestris." Coles. *Petronell*, or *petrinal*, French.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,
That of the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 1.

But he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield, the blow received.
Hudibr., I, ii, l. 788.

†There be never an ale-house in England, not any so base a May-pole on a country greene, but sets forth some poets *petternels* or demilances to the paper warres in Paules church-yard.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†PETUN. A name for tobacco.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed that the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, *petun*, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

PEW-FELLOW, *s.* A person who sat in the same pew at church.

Being one day at church, she made mone to her *pew-fellow*. *Westward for Smelts*, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:

And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's moan.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

He would make him *pue-fellow* with a lord's steward at least. *Northward Hoe.*

When I was a treuantly scholler in the noble university of Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a conscience as other of my *pew-fellows*. [Reference omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's note on Rich. III, l. c. Sir J. Hawkins asserted the word to be still in use.

†"Serve God!" said Opinion, "the devill he will as soone! hee hath not seene the insides of a church these seven yeares, unlesse with devotion to pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be *sued* withall; villanie is his contemplation." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

PEWTER, considered as costly furniture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping. *Taming of Shrew*, act ii.

In the Northumberland House-hold Book it appears that *pewter* was hired by the year, even in noble families.

PHEERE, or PHEARE. See FERE.

To PHEEZE, FEAZE, or FEIZE. To chastise, or beat. Dr. Johnson gives two interpretations of this word; the one from sir Thomas Smith, *de Sermone Anglico*, which explains it *in fila diducere*, to separate a twist into single threads; the other to comb or curry. Whatever may have been the original meaning, the allusive sense, in which it occurs, is evidently to chastise or humble. In the first instance it is said, in a threatening manner, by Sly the tinker, to his wife:

I'll *pheese* you, i' faith. *Taming of Shr., Induc.*

In another, Ajax says of Achilles,

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Mr. Gifford who is a West-country man, acknowledges it as a word of that country. He says, "It does not mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive;* but to *beat*, to *chastize*, to *humble*, &c. in which sense *it may be heard every day*." That is, in the west of England. *Note on the above passage.*

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to *drive away:*

We are touzed, and from Italy *feased*.
Transl. of Virgil.

Here it means to *humble:*

O peerles you, or els no one alive
Your pride serves you to *feaze* them all alone.
Partheniade apud Puttenh., p. 180.

See Steevens's note on Tam. Shr.

PHEWTERER. See FEUTERER.

†PHILAUTIE. Self-love. Gr.

They forbeare not to make profession of shewing light to others, being so puffed up with *philautie*, and selfe-conceit. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

PHILIP, or contracted into PHIP. A familiar appellation for a sparrow; from a supposed resemblance in their note to that sound.

To whit, to whoo, the owle does cry,
Phip, phip, the sparrowes as they fly.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a person named *Philip:*

G. Good leave, good *Philip*.
P. Philip! *sparrow?* *K. John*, i, 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at length, and the contraction, in one sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, sir *Phip*, lest off your necke be wroong.
Astrophel, S. 83.

Had he but the perseverance
Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at, *Philip*,
And cannot write nor read, poor fool.
The Widow, O. Pl., xii, 277.

Philip Sparrow was a great favorite with the early poets. Skelton has an elegy upon one, which he calls "A litle boke of *Philip Sparrow;*" and G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the contraction of the name to *Phip;* but,

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what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem:

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my *Phippe*,
How *she* can chirpe with chery lip.
Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

A goodly share!
'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,
With three small bugle laces.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor the water-poet:

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,
Philip and cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds. *Praise of Hempseed.*

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip* and *Sid*ney. It appears first in "A Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See Todd's edit., vol. viii, p. 76.

Philisides is dead, &c. Line 8.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's Pastorals; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious cares to please,
Learn'd he of *Philisides*,
Kala loves him, &c. *Signed E. Heyward.*

Before the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please
The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of Sidney, to whom that book is dedicated. See Beloe's Anecd. of Liter., vol. vi, p 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*." *Arcad.*, B. iii, p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained, vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him:

He knows the grace of that new elegance,
Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from France.
Sat., VI, 1.

†PHILOSOPHER'S EGG.

An approved medicine for the plague, called the *philosophers egg*: It is a most excellent preservative against all poysons, or dangerous diseases that draw towards the heart.—Take a new laid egg, and break a hole so broad as you may take out the white clean from the yolk, then take 1 ounce of saffron, and mingle it with the yolk, &c.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, PHILOSOPHY GAME. A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentlewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruxer's *philosophy game*.
Anat. of Melanch., p. 273.

Bruxer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451, and has shown the arrangement of the men in Plate 30. See Sports, &c., p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his Shakesp., &c., vol. ii, p. 271.

†*Age.* Of all games (wherein is no bodily exercise) it is most to be commended, for it is a wise play (and therefore was named the *philosophers' game*); for in it there is no deceyte or guyle, the witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened, and therefore maye bee used moderately.
Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†PHRENTEZY. Phrensy. *Whiting*, 1638.

PHYSNOMY, *s.* A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, sir, he has an English name, but his *phisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *All's Well*, iv, 5.
Who both in favour, and in princely looke,
As well as in the mind's true qualitie,
Doth represent his father's *physnomie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 756.

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His judgement consists not in pulse but *physnomy*.
On a Painter, Clitus's Cater-Char., p. 10.
I will examine all your *phisnomies*.
Shirley, Sisters, i, 1.

The art of physiognomy:

I say 't for if my *phisnomy* deceive me not,
You two are born to be... coxcombs.
Ibid., Doubtf. Heir, ii, 1.

PIACHE, *s.*, for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt:

A *piache* } forum.
Piazza }

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, *s.* A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples:

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did? *Bp. King, Serm.*, p. 52.
To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*
†This was accounted a *piaculous* action of the kings by many, though some have not stuck to say.
Wilson's James I, 1653.

†PIBLING.

And now nine dayes the people feasted had, and altars all
Applied with offrings due, and sunne had made the sea to fall,
And sound of *pibling* winde eftsoones to deepe their ship doth call. *Virgil, by Phaer*, 1600.

PICAROON, *s.* A rogue, thief, or pirate; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*. *Howell, Lett.*, ii, 39.
Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon.*

These examples are from Todd's Johnson, but the word is there derived from the Italian; whereas it is Spanish, as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original:

The arts of cocoquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, filching, foisting, niming, jilting) we defy. *Spanish Gipsy*, ii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 134.

In Shirley's Opportunity, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him:

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page; my chief *picaro*. Act ii.
†I am become the talk
Of every *picaro* and ladron.
Shirley, The Brothers, 1652.

PICCADEL, or PICKADILL. *Pickedillekens*, Dutch; *piccadille*, French. See Cotgrave. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

This (halter) is a coarse wearing;
'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar;
But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.
B. and Fl. Pilgrim, ii, 2.
Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes
To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.
With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in *puncto*.
Mass. Fatal Dowry, iv, 1.
In every thing she [woman] must be monsterous,
Her *piccadil* above her crown upbears.
Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.

It seems there was an order made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines:

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,
For he that wears no *pickadel*, by law may wear a ruff.
Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.
†Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,
Or for to buy a standing *pickadell*?
Pasquil's Night-cap, 1612.
†Or one that at the gallowes made her will,
Late choaked with the hangmans *pickadill*.
In which respect, a sow, a cat, a mare,
More modest then these foolish females are.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous *ordinary* near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *piccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Bailey makes Higgins build the street; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an ordinary; and that the street, gradually extending,

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still preserved the name. The compiler of Dodley's Dictionary of London and Westminster, partly confirms this opinion.

†Farewel, my dearest *Piccadilly*,
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh! what a tennis-court was there!
Alass! too good for sinners.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 89.

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv, 1.

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Ibid., Mons. Tho., i, 2.

Spoken of a traveller. See FORKS.

To PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers *a thanke* if anie thing be currant. *Euphues*, A 4 b.
Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick a thank*.
No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank.
Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., 55.
By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*.
Wither. Brit. Rem., p. 89.

PICK-THANK, *s.* A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favorite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers.
1 *Henry IV*, iii, 2.
With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

See Johnson.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his Parnassus, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *parasite*. So, in lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of Mariam, the Fair Queen of Jewry, we have

Base, *pick-thank* devil. *Steev. Note.*

†First they devided their bands, and insinuated themselves into the familys of the poor good natured tenants; then they carry'd *pickthank* stories from one to another. *Buckingham's Works*, ed. 1705, ii, 118.

PICK-TOOTH, *s.* This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his description of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion:

If you find him not heere, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth in his hat*, a cape cloke, and a long stocking. *Charact.* 4, ed. 14th.

Of an idle gallant, bishop Earle says, that

His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse.
Micr. Char., 19.
What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still. *B. Jons. Every M. out of H.*, iv, 1.

See TOOTH-PICK.

†And then retire to my castle at Helsen, and there write a new poem, that I have taken paines in, almost these ten yeares. It is in prayse of *picketoothes*.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.
†No not a bodkin, pincase, all they send
Or carry all, what ever they can happe on,
Ev'n to the pretty *pick-tooth*, whose each end
Oft purg'd the relicks of continual capon.
Rump Songs.
†A curious parke.
Do. Pal'd round about with *pick-teeth*.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

†PICK-PACK. The older form of pick-a-back, *i. e.*, carried like a pack over the shoulders.

Some two or three meet in a hole
Together, their state to condole,
Yet none of them knowes what they lack,
Unlesse they'd be brought home *pick-pack*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.
Well, Ile ferret every altar in the church for her, and enquire at every house in Toledo but Ile find her. And if I meet her, Ile have her to him, tho it be on *pick-pack*. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

PICKED, *a.* Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers." *Steevens.*

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it.
L. L. Lost, v, 1.
Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize
My *picked* man of countries. *K. John*, i, 1.
The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe. *Haml.*, v, 1.
'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 185.
Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired—a la mode de France. *Greene's Def. of C. Catching.*

So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proineth, and *piketh*." *Cant. Tales*, 9885. All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, &c., are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, picked out.

PICKEDEVANT, *s.* The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,

A man consisting of a *pickedevant* and two mustachoes, to defeat him there needs but three clippes of a pair of cizzars. *Poole's Parn.*, 301, ed., 1657.

See PIKE-DEVANT.

†PICKEDLY. Neatly.

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Doeest thou not see within the gate a companye of women, the whiche seeme to be of good disposition and well ordred, having their apparell not gaie but symple, nor be thei so trymme nor so *pickedly* attired as the other be.
The Table of Cebes, by Poyngs, n. d.

PICKEDNESS, *s.* Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.
Discoveries, p. 116.

From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes Hudibras for it.

†Yet that's but a preludious bliss,
Two souls *pickeering* in a kiss.
Cleveland's Works, 1687.

PICKEERER, *s.* One who robs or *pickeers*.

The club *pickeerer*, the robust church-warden
Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner.
Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, *s.* A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's Pinax, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner luces, parvos *pickerels*;" and Coles has "*Pickerel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickerels* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 128.

Like as the little roach
Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore,
When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.
Mirr. for Mag., 302.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickerel*-weed; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I, ch. viii, init.

†PICKERIE. Pillage.

Both thefte and *pickerie* were quite suppressed.
Holinshed, 1577.

†PICKLE. To pick.

The wren, who seeing (prest with sleeps desire)
Nile's poysony pirate press the slimy shoar,
Sodainly coms, and hopping him before,
Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.
Du Bartas.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnmill, commonly called Turnbull street, Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go,—a short knife and a thong;—to your manor of *Pickt-hatch*;—go.
Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

The lordship
Of Turnbal so,—which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,
And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises
Adjoining—very good—a pretty maintenance.
Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 244.

From the Bordello it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pict-hatch*. *B. Jons. Ev. M. in H.*, i, 2.
The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would thank you
That keep the fire alive there. *Ibid., Alchem.*, ii, 1.
Why the whores of *Pickt-hatch*, Turnbull, or the unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a *hatch* with *pikes* upon it was a common mark of a bad house:

Set some *pickes* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess to keep a bawdy house. *Cupid's Whirligig.*

Hence the name. The pikes were probably intended as a defence against riotous invasion. See Pericles, iv, 3. Suppl. to Sh., ii, 107. See TURNBULL.

†PIDLING. Paltry.

This is a sign of a *pidling* beggerly condition.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

PIE, or PYE, *s.* The familiar English name for the popish ordinal; that is, the book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnising the offices of the church. See Gutch, Collect. Cur., ii, 169. The difficulty and intricacy of it is alluded to in the Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more difficulty to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.
Conc. the Services of the Church.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *pinax*, the Greek word for an index; or, by some, to be so called because it was *pied*, or of various colours, red, white, and black. The former seems more probable.

[*In spite of the pie*, obstinately.]

†Pertinax in rem aliquam, that is fully bent to doe a thing, that will doe it, yea marie will hee, maugre or *in spight of the pie*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 390.

PIECE, *s.*, for cask, or vessel of wine. The expression is borrowed from the French, in which language it is still used in that sense.

Home, Lance, and strike a fresh *piece of wine*.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., v, 8.

†PIECE. A drinking-cup.

Diota. Horat.... Any drinking *peece* having two eares: a two eared drinking cup. *Nomenclator.*

†PIECE. A sort of small gun.

They seldome have any robbery committed amongst them, but there is a murther with it, for their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man

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with a *peece* or a pistol, and so make sure worke with the passenger, and then search his pockets.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PIES. *A pies*, an exclamation, the derivation of which is not clear.

Aur. A pies upon you: well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent. *Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street*, 1663.
Chav. Why what *a-pies* iz she made of, musten she be tucht? sure a man may buss her, az a body may zay, and no harm dun. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

†PIG. The name of this animal enters much into phraseology.

Quod datur accipe: when the *pig* is offered, hold ope the poake. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 579.
Terra volat: *pigs* flie in the ayre with their tayles forward. *Ibid.*, p. 583.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attractions of Bartholomew Fair, in early times, were pigs, which were there roasted and sold in pieces to those who would buy and eat. Much of this may be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy of Bartholomew Fair, where the puritanical wife, Win-the-fight, longs for pig, in the very first act. On which Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus learnedly discourses:

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a *Bartholomew pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no better than one of the high places. Act i, sc. 6.

Abundance of matter, on the same subject, may there be found. Gayton thus mentions these attractions of the fair:

If Bartholomew faire should last a whole year, nor *pigs* nor puppet-playes would ever be surfeited of.
Festivous Notes, p. 145.

No season through all the yeere accounts he more subject to abhomination than *Bartholomew faire*: their drums, hobbihorses, rattles, babies, Jewtrumps, nay *pigs* and all, are wholly Judaical.
Whimzies, or a New Cast of Characters, 1631.
A Zealous Brother, p. 200.

Pig was not out of fashion when Ned Ward wrote his London Spy, in queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties:

She left you at St. Peter's fair, where you long'd for *pig*. *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 451.

See BARTHOLOMEW PIG.

†PIGEON-HOLES. A game resembling bagatelle.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid,
And *pidgeon holes* for to beget a trade.
Frost-Fair Ballads, 1684.

O the rare pleasure which the fields
This month of May to mortals yields;
The birds do send forth several strains,
Lambs skip and leap upon the plains:
The wanton kids about do run,
Not thinking winter e're will come.
The boys are by themselves in sholes,
At nine-pins or at *pigeon-holes*.
Whilest those men who are fit for war,
Are busie throwing of the bar.
But then upon a holiday
How men and maids at stool-ball play,
Some having got a cats-guts scraper,
O how they dance, frisk it, and caper.
Poor Robin, 1699.

PIGHT, *part.* Pitched. Generally considered as put for *pitched*, either as the participle, or the preterite tense of to pitch; but there was certainly an old verb, *to pight*. Thus:

And having in their sight
The threatned city of the foe, his tent did Asser *pight*.
Warner, Alb. Engl., p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff.

Pight, the participle, was common:

Your vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.
Tro. and Cress., v, 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it. *Lear*, ii, 1.
The threatned citie of the foe his tents did Asser *pight*.
Alb. Engl., p. 26.

PIGSNIE, *s.* A diminutive of pig; a burlesque term of endearment, as in this English hexameter:

Miso, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of Dametas. *Sidney's Arc.*, p. 277.

Butler has used it for a small eye, *quasi* a pig's eye. See Johnson.

†As soon as she close to him came,
She spake, and call'd him by his name,
Stroking him on the head, *Pigsny*,
Quoth she, tell me, who made it cry.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†PIGWIDGIN. Small, or fairy-like.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.
Cleaveland Revived, 1660.

PIKE-DEVANT, *s.* The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pikedevant* on his chin.
Fynes Morison, Part ii, p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a poynado.
Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynado, and my pike to a *pike-devant*; only this is my comfort, that our provant will be better here in the court, than in the camp. *Heywood's Royal King, &c.*, act iv, ad fin.
†And verily, for feature and shape of bodie, this it was: meane of stature, the haire of his head lying smooth and soft, as if he had kembed it, wearing his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe *peake-devant*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
†Fair hair, as the poets say, is the prison of Cupid; that is the cause, I suppose, the ladies make rings,

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and brooches, and lovelocks to send to their lovers, and why men curl and powder their hair, and prune their *pickatevants*. *Ward's Diary.*

†If once he be besotted on a wenche, he must lye awake a nights, renounce his book, sigh and lament, now and then weep for his hard hap, and mark above all things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches are in fashion; how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his *pickitivant*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west.

Burton, An. of Mel., ii, 337.

But if dinner be upon the board, desire the parson to say a short grace, and fall to it quickly; for entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as *pickedevant* beards, or trunck-breeches. *Poor Robin*, 1709.

PILCH, or PILCHER, *s.* A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See Skinner. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a play-waggon in the high-way.

Satiromastix.

A carman in a lether *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-taile.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 13.

Coles has, "A *pilche for a saddle*, instratum;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, *s.* A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See Blount, Kersey, Coles. Minshew supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus;* but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.

Tusser, p. 2.

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find,
That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Ibid.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?
Gl. I told him so, sir:
A scare-crow had been better. *Nice Valour*, iv, 1.

***To* PILL,** for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to *pill*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 279.

The commons he hath *pill'd*
With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts.

Rich. II, ii, 1.

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out
In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me.

Rich. III, i,

Often joined with poll, as *to pill and poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can *pill, and poll*, and catch before they crave.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 467.

We cut off occursions, we prole, *pole, and pill*.

Ibid., 84.

Kildare did use to *pill and poll* his friendes, tenants, and reteyners. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irel.*, F 7, col. 2 a.

Bicause they *pill and poll*, because they wrest.

Gascoigne, h 3 b.

See POLL. Hence,

PILLERY, *s.* Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Daniel's Works, I 5 b.

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of Henry VIII, it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing *two great silver pillars*." *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4. This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshed, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver *pillars*, and of his cross-bearers and *pillar-bearers*. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 353. Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And eche of theym holdyng a *pillar*
In their handes, steade of a mace.

Skelton's Works.

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his Apology, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, *columnas*, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant." § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontefract, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, *part.* Bare, as if picked or stripped.

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Their (the ostriches) neckes are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs—are *pilled* and bare.
Coryat, vol. i, p. 39, repr.

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage, with a p—x to you; show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour*. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for *an hour* was all that the speaker intended. The words *an hour* are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." Ed. 1617.

†PILLOWBEER. A pillow-case.

Sordido. —— take heed your horns do not make holes in the *pillowbeers*.
Middleton, Women beware Women.

†PIMGENET. A pimple on the face.

I clear the lass with wainscot face, and from *pimginets* free
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head with toaping ratafee. *Newest Academy of Compliments.*
Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes?
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.
Ladies or dowdies, wives or lasses,
With scarlet or *pimgennet* faces,
Tho' caus'd by drinking much cold tea,
Punch, nectar, wine, or ratifea.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pimlyco*, or runne Red-cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon." 4to, 1609. [See the last example.]

All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden,
In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as *Pimlico*, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 63.

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us? We are making a boon voyage to that happy land of spice cakes. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 104.
To squire his sisters, and demolish custards
At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout March-beer, or Windsor ale,
Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom stale),
Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale
Did mar it.
Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii, 263.

A part just beyond Buckingham gate, St. James's park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

†Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for old *Ben Pimlico's* nut-browne.
Newes from Hogsdon, 1598.

†*To* PIMPER.

But when the drinke doth worke within her head,
She rowles and reekes, and *pimpers* with the eyes.
Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message, 1600.

PIN, *s.* The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See WHITE.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's but-shaft. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the *pin*.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.
The *pin* he shoots at,
That was the man delivered ye.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 1.
Hold out, knight,
I'll cleave the black *pin* i' the midst of the white.
No Wit like a Woman's.
For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave.
Marlowe's Tamburl., cited by Malone.

See CLOUT.

†PIN. A wooden peg.

Pynne of tymbre, *cheville*. *Palsg.*
Upon a mery *pynne*, *de hayt*. *Ibid.*
Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cup
To spoil our drinking whole ones up.
Holborn Drollery, 1673, p. 76.
He will
Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
And he is cheated; all still comes to passe.
He's but one *pin* above a natural; but——
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.
Quoth he, I care for neither friend or kinsman,
Nor doe I value honesty *two pinnes* man.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[A knot in timber.]

†The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes. *Nomenclator.*

†PIN-FEATHER. A name still given in Northamptonshire to the incipient feathers of birds.

Had we suffered those birds of prey to have been fledge (for they were but *pin-feathered*), it might have been said in our proverb, that we brought up birds to pick out our own eyes. But they were all soon got by lowbelling; these silly woodcocks were ensnared in a gin laid by the royal party.
The Sage Senator, p. 209.

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

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But for the wart, pearle, *pin or web*, which are evils grown in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herb betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will weare the spots away.
Cheap and Good Husbandry, Book i, ch. 37.

Flibbertigibbet, — he gives the *web and the pin*, squints the eye, &c. *Lear*, iii, 4.

Wishing clocks more swift;
Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes
Blind with the *pin and web*, but theirs.
Wint. Tale, i, 2.

His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they cleare and graye,
He never yet had *pinne or webbe*, his sight for to decay. *Gascoigne's Princely Pl. of Kenelw.*

Capell says, the *pin* is *pterygium*, or *unguis*; and the *web*, *pannus*. See Johnson, *Pin*, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, *s.* A sort of vessel. When Moses brought water out of the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton, ran to catch it, and

In pails, kits, dishes, basons, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Moses, B. iii, p. 1604.

I have not seen the word elsewhere, nor in any Dictionary.

†*To* PINCH. Used of hounds pressing upon and seizing their game.

A hownd a freckled hind
In full course hunted; on the foreskirts yet
He *pinched* and pull'd her down. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

†PINDER. The officer whose business it was to look after stray animals and put them in the pound, and to prevent trespassers.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
Now turn again, now turn again, said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.
Robin Hood and the Pinder of Wakefield.

PINE, or PYNE, *s.* Grief, or suffering; from to pine, and that from *pinan*, Saxon. It is to be found in Pope. See Todd.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 35.

Also for fatal pain:

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine*.
Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 57.

So also Spenser:

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be done to *pine*,
Since I him lately lost, uneath is to define.
F. Q., VI, v, 28.

In boundes of bale, in pangs of deadly *pyne*.
Gascoigne, Flowers, a 3 b.

†*To* PINE, *v. act.* To wear away with suffering.

A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye,
That death did finish this his dolefull daye.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

PINER, or PIONER, *s.* A pioneer; an attendant on an army, whose office is to dig, level, remove obstructions, form trenches, and do all works executed with unwarlike tools, as spades, &c. From French.

My *piners* eke were prest with showl and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mightie hill.
Mirr. Mag., p. 182.

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh th' assault he led,
He *piners* set to trench, and undermine amaine,
Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toile was vaine.
Ibid., p. 491.

Ben Jonson has *pioner*, in the folio edition:

Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,
My labourers, *pioners*, and incendiaries.
Catiline, iii, 3.

Captain Grose on Othello, iii, 3, gives instances to show that the situation of a *pioneer* was a degradation; and in both instances it is written *pioner*. A soldier of course considers himself superior to a mere labourer; consequently it must be a degradation to him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, *s.* Probably a labouring horse, kept by a farmer in his homestead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles, "Agellulus domui rusticæ adjacens, ager conseptus." *Picle* is the same, in provincial language.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers. *Euphues*, sign. M 1 b.

PINK, *s.* A vessel with a narrow stern; *pinque*, French. Hence all vessels so formed are called *pink-sterned*. *Chambers*. In the French Manuel Lexique it is thus defined: "Nom d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'appelle aussi flutte. Il est *plat de varange* (flat-bottomed), et il a le derriere ronde." It is not, in fact, an obsolete term at sea.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers:—
Clap on more sails; pursue. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Observe, however, that the three oldest editions read *puncke*, and *pink* is only conjectural. As we know no other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it is merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often compared to a ship; as here:

This *pinck*, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.
B. and Fl. Woman's Pr., ii, 6.

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink eyne*.
Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

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This expression, in the quaint language and fantastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyes* leering after his enmiez approach. *Letter from Kenilworth.*

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *lucinius* and *ocella;* later ed. also *pætus:* and in the Latin part of his Dictionary he has, "*Ocellæ, —arum.* Maids with little eyes; *pink-ey'd* girls." To *wink* and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange for this sense. In Fleming's Nomenclator we have, "Ocella, lucinius, *qui exiles habet oculos, μικρόμματος.* Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes: *pink-eyed.*" Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has, "*pink-ey'd,* narrow eyed." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed,* and had very small eies, they termed ocellæ. *P. Holland's Pliny,* B. 11.

†*To* PINK. To wink.

Though his iye on us therat pleasantlie *pinke,*
Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†PINNER. An article of dress, drawn round the neck.

With a suit of good *pinners* pray let her be drest,
And when she's in bed, let all go to rest.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

My hair's about my ears, as I'm a sinner
He has not left me worth a hood or *pinner.*
Radcliffe's Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 5.

The cinder wench, and oyster drab,
With Nell the cook and hawking Bab,
Must have their *pinners* brought from France.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†PINSNET. Apparently the same as the following.

To these their nether-stockes, they have corked shoocs, *pinsnets,* and fine pantoffles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.
Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses.

†PINSON. A thin-soled shoe.

Calceamen and calcearium is a shoo, *pinson,* socke.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211.

†PIPERLY.

Our poets and writers about London, whom thou hast called *piperly* make-playes and make-bates.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†PIPER'S CHEEKS. Swollen or puffed-out cheeks.

That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, *pipers cheekes,* bucculentus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†PIPIENT. Making a noise like a chicken.

There you shall heare hypocrites, a *pipient* broode, cackling their owne ripenesse, when they are scarce out of their shelles.
Adams' Spirituall Navigator, 1615.

†PIPPIN. A general term for an apple.

Lord, who would take him for a *pippin* squire,
That's so bedaub'd with lace and rich attire?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A gold-smith telling o'er his cash,
A *pipping-monger* selling trash.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is either singular or plural.

That *piramis* so high,
Rear'd (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky.
Drayt. Polyolb., 1161.

Place me some God upon a *piramis*
Higher than hills of earth. *B. & Fl. Philaster,* iv, 4.

Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,
Upon some mountain top, like a *pirámides.*
Drayton, Polyolb., p. 1013.

Now flourishing with fanes, and proud *pirámides.*
Ibid., p. 992.

Make it rich
With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,
Like the *piramides.* *B. & Fl. Philast.,* v, 3.

Spenser and others write it *pyramides.*

†PIRE. A pier.

The next day they spent in viewing the castle of Dover, the *pire,* the cliffes, the road, and towne.
Lylie's Euphues.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, *s.* A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr,* in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See Jamieson.

In surgelesse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had saild, a *perrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Ibid., p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *pyrrie* and rage of windes still encreased. *Holinshed, Scotland,* sign. X 4.

They were driven back by storme of winde and *pyrries* of the sea, towardes the coast of Attica.
North's Plut., 355.

I have not seen it in the old dictionaries, yet Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from sir T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA (a term in church architecture). A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel, near the high altar, for containing water, in which the priests made their ablutions, &c., at high mass. "Locus in quo manus sacerdotes lavant, et ubi ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur." *Du Cange in voce.* See Archæologia, vol. x, page 353, and the quotations there given. Also Gent. Mag., vol. 67, p. 649. When the use of them ceased, the name was soon forgotten. From *piscina,* a fish-pond, Latin.

†PISHERY-PASHERY. Nonsense?

Peace, Firke! Peace, my fine Firke! stand by with your *pishery pashery!* Away!
The Shoo-makers Holy-day, 1621.

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PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularity, from its running with a small stream. Stowe says it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430. It seems also to have had the more respectable name of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit upon Cornhill*. *Londinop.*, p. 77.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchange—and so downe to the little conduit, called the *pissing-conduit*, by the stockes market. *Stowe's London*, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city,
And here sitting upon London-stone,
I charge and command, that, of the cities cost,
The *pissing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine,
The first year of our reign. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general name for a small conduit. Thus a servant who had been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *pissing-conduit* shortly.
B. & Fl. Women Pleas'd, i, 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's Wits.

†**PISSING-POST.** Public urinals appear to have existed under this name, and to have been the usual places for sticking up bills and placards.

But if this warning will not serve the turne,
I sweare by sweet satyricke Nash his urne,
On every *pissing post* their names I'l place,
Whilst they past shame, shall shame to shew their face. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Now the spring is coming on, when each *pissing-post* will be almost pasted over with quacks bills, who for your mony will cure you of all diseases, especially the pox. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

PISSING-WHILE [save reverence], a short time, such as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *pissing-while*, but all the chamber smelt him.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.

I shall entreat your mistress, madam Expectation, if she be among these ladies, to have patience but a *pissing-while*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i, 7.

Where he shall never be at rest one *pissing-while* a day. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 50.

To stay a *pissing-while*. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

See also Nash's Lenten Stuff. Our ancestors were not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using the term.

†**PISTEL, or PISTLE.** An epistle.

Hay, any Worke for Cooper, or a Briefe *Pistle* to the Reverend Bishops, counselling them if they will needes bee Barrelled up, for feare of smelling in the Nostrills of His Majesty, and the State, that they would use the Advice of Reverend Martin, for providing of their Cooper, because T. C. is an unskilful Tub-trimmer, &c.
Title of a book, of the time of James I.

†*To* **PISTOL.** To shoot with a pistol.

Captain Remish, who was the main instrument for discovery of the myne, *pistol'd* himself in a desperate mood of discontent in his cabin, in the Convertine.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PISTOLETS, *s.* Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin, not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*,
That more than canon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne, Eleg.* 12.

A double pistolet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.
B. & Fl. Span. Cur., i, 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistolet* sometimes meant also a small pistol. See Johnson.

PITCH, *s.* The height to which a falcon soared, before she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have perhaps some shallow judgment.
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

These growing feathers plucked from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*. *Jul. Cæs.*, i, 1.

Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own,—
And in my fearful stoop can make the stand.
B. & Fl. Noble Gent., iv, 1.

Where now my spirit got roomth it selfe to show,
To the fair'st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 526.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general; but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning, pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably, throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*,—trust none.
Hen. V, ii, 3.

No creditor did curse me day by day,
I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*.
Mirr. for Mag., 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,
That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
So good for him. *Tusser*, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But every man did *pitch and pay*.
Yorkshire Song, Evans, I, p. 23, ed. 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a

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market, and paying immediately for their standing. One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A penny be *paid* by the owner of every bale of cloth for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might be the original sense.

†PITCHER-MEN. Great drinkers.

No cobler in our town almost,
But at that time he'll have roast;
Altho' they eggs and apples are,
But as for drink he will not spare;
For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true *pitcher-men*.
Poor Robin, 1738.

†PITFOLD. A pitfall.

Decipulum, . . . Un trebuchet. A *pitfold*, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes: a trap: a gin. *Nomenclator*.

PITTANCE, *s.* The allowance of meat distributed in a monastery. See Pictantia, Du Cange. In Tindal's History of Evesham, it is also said to have been a measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal, sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because its value was a *picte*, which was a small coin of Poictiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, *a.* Making a low and shrillish noise.

And when his *pittering* streames are low and thin.
R. Greene, Eng. Parn., 67, repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD. The name of some place at Windsor.

Marry, sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See WARD. Mr. Steevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

†PIVISH. Peevish; foolish. *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes*, 1577.

†PIX. Pitch. "*Pix* scraped from ships." *Nomenclator*.

PIX, or PYX; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also *tabernacle*. This, as well as the *pax*, was deemed an object of pious veneration; and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pigs*, is only a corruption of *please the pix*.

We kiss the *pix*, we creepe the crosse, our beades we overrunne. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in Junius's Nomenclator, has "the *pix*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*: but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis defertur, ex ebore," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Romish persuasion:

Tabernacle, or *pix*, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, &c. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, &c. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 524.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *pax*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See PAX.

†PLACART. A printed broadside; a proclamation.

The archduke for the time hath a very princely command, all coyns bear his stamp, all *placarts* or edicts are published in his name.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLACE, *s.* The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity. *Thornton's Sporting Tour.*

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say
See me, or see me not. *Massing. Guard.*, i, 1.

So Shakespeare:

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb., ii, 4.

In PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she fayre alone, when none was faire in *place*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 38.
Oh hold that heavie hand,
Dear sir, what ever that thou be *in place*.
Ibid., iii, 87.

PLACEBO, TO SING PLACEBO. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. *Du Cange*. Pope Sixtus's

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Breviary says, "Ad vesperas, *absolutè* incipitur ab Antiphonâ, *placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher *who sings placebo;*" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect.
Of which comedie—when some *to sing placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine,—yet he would have it allowed.
Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jack Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige.*" Jack Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, duke of Exeter [the duke of Suffolk].

PLACKET, *s.* A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat.

Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,

Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of *plackets*, king of codpieces.
L. L. L., iii, 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*. *B. and Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 2.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket*.
Gayton, Fest. N., p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burn the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets*. *Herrick*, p. 374.

Mr. Steevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat (on Lear, iii, 4). Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a placket, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket?*
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 3.

†*To* PLAD. To wade?

Coming to a small brook, I perceived a handsome lass on the other side, which made me stay to see how she would get over; who, according to the custom of the rustick Irish, tucked up her coats to her waste, leaving all from her middle downward naked, and so came *pladding* through. *English Rogue.*

'PLAIN, *v.*, for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,
He death would call it, and of nature *plain*.
Sir J. Davies, on the Soul, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*. *Lear*, iii, 1.

So also *'plaining* for complaining, and, as a substantive, *'plaint*. See Johnson.

†For such an humour every woman seizeth,
She loves not him that *plaineth*, but that pleaseth.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, i, 1.

†*In* PLAIN. An adverbial phrase. To speak plainly.

Cl. Conceale him not! *in plain*, I am thy father,
Thy father, Amaryllis, that commands thee.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

All the ladies—do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport,
They are your *playne-song*, to singe descant upon.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 182.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Ascham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englande to teach children their *plaine-song* and pricke-song, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 28.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The thinge is too true, for of them that come dailye to the university, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not. *Ibid.*, p. 31.

The prick-song was the music, pricked or noted down, *i. e.*, written music. See PRICK-SONG.

PLANCHED. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

Yet with his hoofes doth beat and rent
The *planched* floore. *Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.*

Also to *plaunch:*

Is to *plaunche* on a piece as brode as thy cap.
O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

PLANCHER, *s.* A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

Upon the ground doth lie
A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly, Maid's Metamorph.*

Among
Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.
Drayt. Polyolb., iii, p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and chesnut, are the best builders: some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, &c.
Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as when trees are suddenly blighted,

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or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck:*

Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, that will *strike*
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet smites*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 50.

†PLANET-BOOK.

Go fetch me down my *planet-book*
Straight from my private room;
For in the same I mean to look,
What is decreed my doom.
The *planet-book* to her they brought,
And laid it on her knee;
She found that all would come to nought,
For poison'd she should be.
The Unfortunate Concubine.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus Claius, in Randolph's Amyntas, says of the distracted Amyntas:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the barke of every tree his name's ingraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that vertue vanished.
Amyntas, act iii, sc. 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, *s.* A foot, from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man: some of their *plants* are ill-rooted already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. Coles has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, &c. pedis." So Jonson:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *Masq. of Oberon.*

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, *s.* Probably for anything that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, &c. *Tro. and Cr.*, iii, 2.

Plants were supposed to improve as the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh *plants* fruteful.
R. Scott's Disc. of Witchcr.

PLANTAIN, *s.* A well-known plant; *plantago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed to have great virtue in curing wounds. It is, therefore, put for a healing plaster:

These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, i, 2.

To PLASH. To interweave branches of trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 130.

Johnson quotes Evelyn for it. Also for what we now call to *splash*, that is, to dash water about with noise. Hence,

PLASH, *s.* A shallow pool, or collection of water.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.
Tam. of Shr., i, 4.

†PLAT. The sole of the foot. *Plat-footed*, splay-footed; or polt-footed.

The *platte* of the foote, planta.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 284.
Plat-footed, polti. *Ibid.*, p. 301.

PLATE, *s.* A piece of silver money.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Ant. and Cl.*, v, 2.
Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.
Marl. Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 335.
'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great importance,
Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries molest me.
B. and Fl. Rule a W., ii, 2.

PLATFORM, *s.* The ground plan, or delineation of anything. Johnson has this sense, but it is not now in use. Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand? *A.* None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head.
Lyly's Alex. and Camp., v, 4.

To procure himselfe a pardon, went and discovered the whole *plat-forme* of the conspiracie.
Disc. of New World, p. 115.

†Being set downe shee casts her face into a *plat-forme*, which dureth the meale, and is taken away with the voider. Her draught reacheth to good manners, not to thirst, and it is a part of their mysterie not to professe hunger: but Nature takes her in private and stretcheth her upon meat.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

PLATT, *s.* A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth—but to draw *plattes* of Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.
North's Plut., 220 B.

†No clumsie fist may dare
To meddle with thy pencil and thy *plat*. *Du Bartas.*

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the following passage, seems to mean to deceive. To stroke the beard was a piece of amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd with his beard*, in knitting this knot,
I promist friendship, but—I meant it not.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

PLAY-FEER, *s.* A play-mate, play-fellow. See FERE.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.
Drayton, Moone., p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pastime, and riotous misorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates and unthriftie *play-feers*.
Holinsh., vol. ii, A a a 7, col. 1.

All the young sonnes of the nobilitie flocking thither for the companie of him, as their *playfeere*.
Stow's Annals, N 1 b.

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PLAYSE, or PLAISE. The fish; often used as a simile for one who had a wry mouth: that fish, like other flat fishes, having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the world like a *playse*. *Hon. Wh.*, 2d Part, O. Pl., iii, 395.
Save only the *playse* and the butt, that made wry mouths at him, and for their mocking have wry mouths ever since. *Greene's Lenten Stuff.*

Hence it is easy to see why Decker speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that stake, my *plaice-mouth* yelpers. *Satiromastix.*

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise-mouth*, and look upon you. *B. Jons. Silent Wom.*, iii, 2.

A similar expression is quoted from a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and gardes. *Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Books*, ii, p. 113.

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes, hoyes, and *playtes*. *Holinsh. Hist. of Scott.*, c, col. 2, a.

To PLEACH, *v.* To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus overheard. *Much Ado*, i, 4.
And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
The master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 12.

PLEASAUNCE, or PLEASANCE, *s.* Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasaunce*. *Spens. Sh. Kal., May*, v. 6.
O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasaunce*, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts. *Othello*, ii, 3.
Faire seemely *pleasaunce* each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 30.
Sweete solitarie groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasance* laugh, to see the satyres play.
R. Greene's Orlando Fur., 1594, sign. D b.

'PLEAT, for compleat, or complete.

Two sisters so we have, both to devotion *'pleat*,
And worthily made saints.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1149.

Such abbreviations may generally be guessed, they are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero.
Greene's Groatsw., page ult.

PLIGHT, *s.* A fold in a gown or robe.

Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 26.

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment; I have no doubt that it has there the common meaning of *condition*: "He let not my condition want either coat or cloke."

He let not lack
My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

To PLIGHT, *v.*, united with word faith, or troth. To pledge, or give as assurance, the word, faith, or truth of the speaker. See TROTH, and TROTH-PLIGHT.

PLIGHT, *part.*, for plighted, in the sense of platted.

With gaudy girlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 7.

So Fletcher:

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
Fl. Purple Isl.

PLIGHTED, *part*, Folded, twisted. Milton has borrowed this term from the older language.

Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Comus*, 299.

He used it also in prose:

She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours. *Hist. of Engl.*, B. 2.

It is clear, as Warton observes (in his Milton), that *pleach*, *pleat*, and *plight*, are all of the same family.

PLOT, *s.*, for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is used.

And death did cry, from London flie,
In Cambridge then, I found agen,
A resting *plot*. *Tusser*, ed. 1672, p. 146.
A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.
This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit
To do his grace such serviceable uses.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., iii, 1.

†PLOTCH. A blotch.

The chasticement that a certain magistrate in Flanders used, was reputed most just, who caused an idle vagrant person to be publikely beaten, who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait *plotches* of a leaper.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PLOVER, *s.* One of the various cant terms for a loose woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here. Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this, between you two, to become a bird o' the game.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 5.

†PLUCK. A turn, or set-to.

Why, wylt thou fyght a *plucke?*
The Playe of Robyn Hode, n. d.

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See PULL DOWN.

†PLUM-BROTH. An article in cookery which appears to have been formerly in great repute, and to have been a

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favorite Christmas dish. The receipt here given for making it shows that it was rather a complicated mixture.

Where the meate is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating; good bits hee holds breedes good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against, in *plum-broth*.
Overbury's Characters, 1615.

Inspir'd with *plum-broth* and minc'd pies,
This letter comes in humble wise.
Brome's Songs, 1668, p. 189.

Or chuse, and in thy unquoth mood joyn with some separate congregation, and pray against *plum-broth* at Christmas, in expectation of a gift on their new-years-day. *Howard, Man of Newmarket*, 1678.

To make *plumb-broth*.—Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck, and put it into a good quantity of water, that is, three or four gallons, boil it four hours; then have two pound of currans clean wash'd and pick'd, and three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd, put in the currans and raisins, let them boil one hour; then take two pound of stew'd prunes, and force them through a cullender, leaving the stones and skins; then have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it, and one ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of nutmegs grated, a quarter of an ounce of beaten cloves and mace; put all these into the broth; let it boil a quarter of an hour, keep it always stirring, for fear it burn; then put in one quart of claret, and half a pint of sack, and then sweeten it to your taste; put in a little salt; then have some white-bread, cut as big as dice, in the dish or bason; lay a little piece of the meat or a marrow bone in the middle of the dish, put in the broth, garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth; scrape some sugar on the brim of the dish, and so serve it to the table. *The Queen's Royal Cookery*, 1713.

To PLUME, *v.* Term in falconry, to pluck off the feathers from a bird. "It is when a hawke caseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body." *Latham.*

And when the snare
Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get
More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "ignorance itself is not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*." This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, or collection of separate things; a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be corrupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is applied to trees only, and is evidently German; whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys, Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small body of troops, and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues.
Double Marriage, iii, 2.

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest heers a *plumpe* of fine gallants.
G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sign. E 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*; and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I believe they are quite independent of each other.

†But at Enfeld fyndyng a dosen in a *plump*, whan ther was no rayne, I bethought my self that they war appointed as watchmen, for the apprehendyng of such as are missyng. *Letter, dated* 1586.
†Great reason they had on their side to fight, (though it were with much danger), whiles the barbarous enemies preassed on all in *plumpes* and heapes.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†*To* PLUMP. To swell, or puff out. *Plumper*, anything used to stuff out another thing.

Art not thou *plumpt* with laughter, my Lorrique.
Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

And that the cheeks may both agree,
Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†PLUNGE. A difficulty; a strait.

Canon Ely thought to have put Testwode to a great *plunge*. *Fox's Martyrs.*
Questionles this Gustavus (whose anagram is Augustus) was a great captain, and a gallant man, and had he surviv'd that last victory, he would have put the emperour to such a *plunge*, that som think he would hardly have bin able to have made head against him to any purpose again.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLURISY, *s.* A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus, pluris*, more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too much. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood, and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon help. *Mascal on Cattle*, p. 187.

In a word,
Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.
Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 1.

(Mars) that heal'st with blood
The earth when it is sicke, and cur'st the world
O' th' *pleuresie* of people. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 1.

Why was the blood
Increas'd to such a *pleurisy* of lust.
Atheist's Trag., sig. G.

†*To* PLY. To bend.

Behold the apple bough how it doth *ply*
And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound,
Scarce able to sustaine them from the ground.
Remedy of Love, 1600.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, *phr.* A whimsical phrase for a stick or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238; "because," says he, "we use a staff

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in cuerpo, but not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he explains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather destitute, and cannot procure a cloak, go and cut a stick, as an apology for the deficiency. See CUERPO. Hence the following passage is easily understood, which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you swim in your satins?
2 Part of Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 423.

Whose *cloaks* (at *Plimouth* spun) was crabtree wood.
Davenant, fol., p. 229.

He being proudly mounted,
Clad in *cloak* of *Plymouth*.
Denham, Ballad on Sir J. Mennis, Works, p. 75.

Reserving still the embleme of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plimouth cloake*, otherwise call'd a battoone.
Lenton's Characterismi, Char. 30.

And I must tell you, if you but advance
Your *Plymouth cloak*, you shall be soon instructed.
Mass. New Way to p. O. D., i, 1.

It appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk cloak*. See Gifford on the above passage.

POCAS PALABRAS. See PALABRAS.

†*To* POCHE. Equivalent to the modern American term to gouge.

They pild and paird his beard, of paled hew,
Spet in his face, and out his tongue they drew,
Which usde to speake of God great blasphemies,
And with their fingers *poched* out his eyes.
Du Bartas.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy *pockets*.
Fas. As good, right *Spanish perfume*, the lady Estifania's,
They cost twelve pound a pair.
B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.

GLOVES were also perfumed (see that article), and other parts of dress. The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet baggs, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things.
Howes's Contin. of Stowe's Annals.

Even boots did not escape unscented:

I — can wear *perfum'd boots*, and beggar my tailor.
Daborne's Poor Man's Comfort.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, iv, 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master *Pod* died.
Ibid., Bart. Fair, v, 1.

See you yond motion? not the old fa-ding,
Nor *Captain Pod*, &c. *Ibid., Epigr.*, 97.

†*To* PODGE.

My dames will say I am a *podging* asse.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

What says my *poet-sucker?*
He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iv, 2.

See RABBIT-SUCKER.

POINADO. See POYNADO.

POINT, *s.* A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See BUSK.

F. Their *points* being broken,—
P. Down fell their hose. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Hence the pun in Twelfth Night:

Cl. But I am resolved on two *points*. *M.* That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See TRUSS.

†A button-maker, lace-maker, *point-maker*, fibularius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 210.

†POINT-LACE. A sort of lace.

To take out spots, stains, iron-moulds, pitch, rosin, or wax: to restore scorched linnen, faded silks, or linnen: to wash *point-lace*, tiffanies, sarsnets, a-la-modes, lute-strings, &c. *Accomp. Female Instructor.*

To POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Temp., i, 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd *to point*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 2.

Are you all fit?
To point, sir. *B. & Fl. Chances.*

POINT-DEVISE, or DEVICE, *phr.* Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé* which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needlework, and mentions *point* lace as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions. *L. L. Lost*, v, 1.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

Henry wan a strong town called Damfront, and furnishing it at *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, x, 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*.
Drayton, Polyolb., xv, vol. iii, 947.

When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay,
Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-device*. *Fasc. Florum*, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson

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makes Kastril in anger call his sister *punk-devise*, *i. e.*, a precise harlot. *Alchem.*, v, 3. But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*.

And if the dapper priest
Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,
As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,
Will, &c. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iii, 4.

†POINTELING. With the point towards him?

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came streyghte upon hym *poyntelynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii, 165.

†POINTELL. A stylus or pencil for writing in a table-book.

A *pointell*, graphia vel stylus: but *stylus* is the point or pricke of the pointell.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 340.

POISURE, *s.* Weight; an unusual word.

Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., i, 1.

POKER, or POKING-STICK. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker*?
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 280.

POKING-STICK, *s.* The same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth, "began the making the steele *poking-stickes*, and untill that time all lawn-dresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* [as a ruff does] to recover its form. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 99.
Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand. *Middleton's Blurt Master Const.*

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his Anatomie of Abuses, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 19, should any one be curious to see it; Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves.

POLACK. A Polander; *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice. *Haml.*, i, 1.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,
A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.
H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.
Ibid., iv, 4.

In the former passage, the early editions all read *Poleaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

I scorn him
Like a shav'd *Polack*. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 267.
Where hast thou serv'd? *Sold.* With the Russian against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.
Heyw. and Br. Lanc. Witches, 4to, D 3.

To POLL, *v.* To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.
And said they would not bear such *polling* and such shaving. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 472.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Often joined with pill, or pillage.

Which *pols* and pils the poore in piteous wize.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 6.
Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since plaine pilfering came into fashion. *Winwood's Mem.*

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll* the head. Absalom *polled* his hair annually,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the king's weight. 2 *Sam.* xiv, 26.
Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only *poll* their heads. *Ezek.* xliv, 20.
And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they

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were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curles the testimonie of my servitude.
Pembr. Arc., p. 187.

†A barbars towell, which they put about the shoulders for the cuttings or *pollings* of the haire to fall upon.
Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLARD, *s.* Anything that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag:

1 *C.* He has no horns, sir, has he?
2 *C.* No, sir, he's a *pollard*. What wouldst thou do With horns? *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 4.

A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*. [Also one of the names of a well-known fish, the bull-head or miller's thumb.]

†Capito, Auson. Cephalus fluvialis. Munier, eo quòd circa moletrinas versetur, vilain, ob victus spurcitiem: testard, a capitis magnitudine. A *polard*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLDAVY, or POLEDAVY, *s.* A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *polldavie* ware from me.
Howell's Letters, I, § ii, 10.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers. *Cleveland*, 1687, p. 82.

†Hempseed doth yeeld or else it doth allow
Lawne, cambricke, holland, canvase, callico,
Normandy, Hambrough, strong *poledavis*, lockram,
And to make up the rime (with reason) buckram.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†POLLER. An extortioner.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a *poller* of the people or an extorcioner. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

POLRON, or POULDERN, or POULDRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to plucke off eche others head peece, and to rent their *polrons* from their shoulders.
North's Plut., 645 E.

His helmet here he flings, his *poulderns* there.
Har. Ariost., xxiii, 106.

His *pouldrons* pinch him, and be cumbrous things.
Drayton, Dav. and Gol., p. 1637.

POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Anywhere to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [*i. e.* Vulcan].
B. Jons. Masque at C., vol. v, p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *polt-foot*.
Lyly's Euphues, Dedic.

Venus was content to take the blacksmith with his *powlt foot*. *Ibid.*, K 3.

Polt-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's English Parnassus.

PO'MANDER, *s.* A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steep'd seven days in change of motherless rose-water. Then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog.
Lingua, iv, 3, O. Pl., v, p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's English Housewife. It is this:

Take two penny worth of labdanum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balme, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth, and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it. P. 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, &c." *Winter's Tale* iv, 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For *pómander*, and sold.
Drayton, Quest. of Cynth., p. 623.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

Her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pómander* to wear.
Polyolb., Song iv, p. 731.

When as the meanest part of her
Smells like the maiden *pómander*. *Herrick*, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme* and *amber*. But a *pomander* was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a *pomannder*, weying 3 oz. and ¼." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A *Pomander* of Prayers," 1578. See Dibdin's Ames, iv, p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a *sweet savour* of prayers.

POME-WATER, *s.* A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a *pome-water*, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Cœlo, the sky. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de *pome-water*, or apple John.
Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 199.

It is figured in Johnson's Gerard, but no particular description of it given.

†POMMADA. Pomatum.

But you will say unto me, Have you any remedy for it? Yes, gentlemen, I have, and for many other

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inconveniences: I have a *pommada* to make fair the skin; it is white as snow, and odoriferous as balm or musk. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†POMPIOUS. For pompous.

Thus in this *pompious* manner, beeing placed in the procession next Lucifer himselfe, they returned to hell. *Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell*, 1598.

PON, *s.*, for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorised, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*,
Which in as little space converted wood to stone.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. xviii, p. 1197.

Thus Warner uses *ponned*, for ponded, or inclosed in ponds:

The citizens, like *ponned* pikes, the lessers feed the great. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 135.

†PONADO.

To make a *ponado*.—The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water, when it boils, put a mace in, and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet, so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar, and rosewater, and so serve it. *A True Gentlewomans Delight.*

PONIARD, *s.* A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, out with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,
Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.
B. and Fl. Custom of Country, ii, 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

I am paid
For being of the fashion. *Ibid.*

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for Puck, a merry fairy. See POUKE.

†PONTACK. A sort of wine.

Wine in abundance,—I drank none but sack,
But all you men did ply it with *pontack*.
Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 18.

†POORE AND RICH. An old game, mentioned by Taylor the water-poet in the following lines:

At novum, mumchance, mischance, (chuse ye which)
At one and thirty, or at *poore and rich*.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also hake. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre jens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me
To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table. *Massing. Renegado*, i, 1.
Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*.
Ibid., Guardian, ii, 1.
'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-John*. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

It was of course very cheap fare:

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcomd are,
Poor-John and apple-pyes are all our fare.
Haringt. Ep., ii, 50.

The steward provided two tables for their dinners: for those that came upon request, powderd beefe, and perhaps venson; for those that came for hyre, *poore John*, and apple-pyes. *Ibid., Life of B. Godwin.*

†POPELET. "A puppet, or young wench." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a sort of pear, first brought from *Poperingues*, in Flanders; hence called Popering. Henry VIII gave this living to Leland, the antiquary, who probably introduced that pear into England, as Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto edition of Romeo and Juliet was a passage, afterwards very properly omitted, containing a foolish and coarse quibble upon the name. It seems to have been a bad pear:

I requested him to pull me
A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Popperin*.
Woman Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt at wit on this pear, in some old dramas; but such as it is not worth while to repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, *s.* A parrot; from the Spanish *papagayo*.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
Or like the mixture nature dothe display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.
Browne, Past., ii, p. 65.

But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not naturally.
Puttenham, p. 256.

Hence *popinjay* green feathers. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 56.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.
Asch. Scholem., p. 86.

In the following passage I should suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some kind of mark set up to be shot at. Stowe mentions a place,

Since letten to the crossebow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the *popingey*.
Stowe's Lond., p. 128.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in which a distinction is made between a *parrot*, and a *popinjay*; but whatever the author quoted might imagine,

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the derivation, and some of the above passages, seem to fix it; unless we suppose the *popinjay* some particular species of parrot.

†And pyping still he spent the day,
So mery as the *popingay*.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†POPPET. An old form of puppet.

Her cardyng, her dycyng, dayly and nyghtlye,
Where fynd ye more falcehod then there? not lyghtly,
Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppetes*,
But teryng God in a thowsand gobbetes.
Play of Wit and Science.

The fifth and sixth were Somerset and his countess. At her arraignment, all the letters that passed betwixt Forman and she, were read in open court, and the waxen and brazen *poppets* were made visible, dancing up and down from hand to hand, which discovered the folly of her actions. *Wilson's James I.*

†POPPLE. The poplar-tree.

So dooth also the yew tree, which brooketh a light and barren soyle: the walnut tree likewise in meane ground being hot, and the elme a sandy earth, the aspe, the *popple*, the alder, the able trees moyst ground, the oake most kindes of ground.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue.

PORC-PISCE, for porpoise, *s.* According to the true etymology of it, qu. hog-fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in her sleep. *M.* How! *Cl.* Do you not know that, sir? never ceases all night. *Tr.* And snores like a *porc-pisce*.
B. Jons. Epic., iv, 4.

Corrupted also to *porc-espic*.

†PORE-BLIND. Purblind, or short-sighted.

Pore-blinde, luscus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 300.

Thy greatnes here the *pore-blind* world may see.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PORTCLUSE. A portcullis.

Cataracta, Liv. Vectes portarum cancellatæ, portarum fores adversus hostilem impetum pendulæ.... La herse ou le gril d'une porte de la ville. A *port-cluse*, or percullice. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

There were also, who setting in hand to breake the yron *port-cluses*, were soone fired away, or killed with mightie stones from the wals.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PORPENTINE, *s.* One of the names for the animal now called a porcupine. Topsell has it *porcuspine*. *Hist. An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.
Haml., i, 5, orig. edition.

Lions—together with leopards, linxes, and *porpentines*, have been kept in that part of the Tower which is called the Lion's Tower. *Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 24.

Claudiane the poete sayth, that nature geve example of shootinge first by the *porpentine*, which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye thinge that fightes with it.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 12, repr.

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this day to expose the error which so long prevailed, that the porcupine can dart his quills. They are easily detached, very sharp, and slightly barbed, and may stick to a person's leg, when he is not aware that he is near enough to touch them.

PORT, *s.* State, attendance.

In Albanie the quondam king, at eldest daughter's court,
Was settled scarce, when she repines, and lessens still his *port*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, p. 65.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should.
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

This is probably the sense intended in the following passage; a pretty attendance:

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of pensioners.

To which the lady answers,

Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.
B. and Fl., i, 2.

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

To PORT, *v.* To carry in a solemn manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,
Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand.
B. Jons. Epithal., vol. vii, p. 3.

Milton has used it:

Sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Par. Lost*, iv, 978.

PORTAGE, *s.* Port, or port-hole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Hen. V*, iii, 1.

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, PORTIGUE, *s.* A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about 4*l.* 10*s.*, according to others only 3*l.* 10*s.* It seems to have been sometimes pronounced as three syllables, *port-a-gue*.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.
Sir John Oldcastle, i, 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,
Doth he now foist me with a *portague*. *Ibid.*

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the reading to *cardecu* is quite unnecessary; the fall from *scores of crowns*, to less than one score, was sufficient ground of complaint. See Suppl. to Sh., vol. ii, 384.

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast. *Lyly's Mydas*, ii, 2.

F. No gold about thee?
D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year.
B. Jons. Alch., act i.

Whear lords and great men have been disposed to play deepe play, and not having mony about them, have cut cardes insteede of cownters, with assewrawnce (on theyr honors) to pay for every peece of carde so lost a *portegue*.
Harington on Playe, vol. i, p. 207, ed. Park.

For *portigue*, see in PESTLE.

PORTAL. See PORTESSE.

PORTANCE, *s.* Carriage, manner, deportment.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*.
Coriol ii, 3.

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But, for in court gay *portaunce* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Eftsoones to court he cast t' advance his first degree.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 5.

And again in St. 21.

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,
In stately *portance* like Jove's braine-borne dame,
To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Elize.
Higins's Engl. Eliza, p. 780.

It is introduced in Othello, from the old editions:

Of my redemption thence,
And *portance* in my travel's history. Act i, sc. 3.

The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history." Other editions,

And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See PORTESSE.

PORT-CANNON, *s.* A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *cannions*. See Cotgrave, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons* of breeches, &c.," and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alphab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "Canon —ornament attaché au bas de la culotte;" but the modern editions add, "cet ornament est hors d'usage." The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by Moliere.

And as the French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.
Hudib., I, iii, 923.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,

His garniture is the sance to his cloaths, and he walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.
Genuine Remains, ii, 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "the *portcullis* coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalship of the Spanish king.—They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins*, ii, 86, 2d edit.

It comes well, for I had not so much as the least *portcullice* of coyn before.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.

†PORTER. A lever.

A leaver or *porter* to lift timber or other things with, palanga. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 133.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of summary punishment for the servants and dependants of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

I am now
Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.
Mass. D. of Milan, iii, 2.

I must be plain:
Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,
And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?
Ib., New Way to Pay, &c., i, 1.

I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.
Heyw. Royal King, &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example:

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge* else, where
You may have due chastisement. *Grateful Servant.*

It is also alluded to here:

And that, until
You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roguery.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., v, 1.

And in the Maid of the Mill, v. 2. The unconfessed, but not doubted, author of Kenilworth, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

†I am sure wee be not farre from Heaven gates, and if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe he would commit you both to the *porter's lodge*.
Greenes Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

PORTESALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *portesale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death. *North's Plut.*, 600, C.

"Auctio—Open sale, or *portsale* of private goods." *Thomasii Dict.*, 1619, in voc.

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold:

Shewing foorthe themselves to the *portsale* of every cheapener, that list demaunde the pryce.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, X 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *venditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge, and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that she may safely passe aboute and through all partes of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her wyshed wares. *Caveat for Com. Curs.*, A 2 b.

†Vendre publicquement, et à l'encant. To make open sale, or *portsale*: to sell by the voyce of the common crier, for who gives more. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

PORTESSE, PORTASSE, PORTISE, PORTHOSE, &c. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061, of that poet. In low Latin it was called

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portiforium, "quod foras facile portari possit." *Du Cange*. *Portuasses* are prohibited in stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. It is actually derived from *porte-hors*, in romance French, which is explained "Bréviare, livre d'église portatif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques." *Roquefort*. *Portehors* is a literal translation of *portiforium*, from *portare-foras*. *Portos*, or *port-hose*, therefore, were not so remote as they might seem from the etymology. *Porte-hors* is also in Lacombe, Suppl. They are called *portals* in 1 Jac. I, cap. 5, where it is provided that no person shall import, print, sell, or buy, any popish primers, &c., breviaries, *portals*, legends, &c.

I'll take my *portace* forth, and wed you here.
Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.

And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worne, but therein little redd.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 19.

I thank God, I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the Old or New Testament. I content myself with my *portesse* and pontifical.
The Bishop of Dunkeld, in *Cook's History of the Reformation in Scotland*, vol. i, p. 159.

She laughs to see their *portises* to fly,
Ready to knocke out one another's braine.
Harr. Ariost., xxvii, 26.

At the sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's *portasse* has falne out of his hands. *Florio, 2d Frutes*, p. 171.

Which have seene no more Latine than that onelie which they reade in their *portesses* and missalis.
Tindal, Prol. to Genesis.

See Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., vol. ii, p. 237.

Called also *portuas*, and said to be corrupted into *port-hose*; but *port-hose* is only *porte-hors*. Skinner has it as *port-hose*, and says, "Vox mirifica et difficultatis plena;" but we now see the reason of it. Spelt sometimes *portace*, and even PORTUSE. See the latter.

PORTINGALL, or -GALE. A Portuguese.

The *Portingall* incounters them unshook,
He makes his lances at their backs come out.
Fansh. Lusiad, II, 150.

Doe wee not see the noble to match with the base, the rich with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with the *Portingale*. *Euph.*, sign. H 4 b.

They are also called *Portugals*:

When first they forc'd th' industrious *Portugals*
From their plantations in the happy islands.
B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

Used also as an adjective, Portuguese:

O great and *Portingall* fidelitie,
Pay'd by a subject to his prince! what more
Perform'd the Persian in that project high,
When nose and face he carbonado'd o're,
Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times, (it *griev'd his heart so sore*)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.
Fansh. Lus., III, 41

I quote the whole stanza for the sake of the sixth line, which had been omitted by the printer, but is supplied by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a copy which I have.

[Used also for the country.]

†Spaine can report, and *Portingale* can tell,
Denmarke and Norway, both can witnesse well.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PORTMANTLE. A portmanteau.

Finding nothing of importance, they took only a box, and two *portmantles*, with all that was in them; and were about to carry them away.
Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†PORT-PANE. A cloth for carrying bread so as not to touch it with the hands.

A *port-pane* to beare bread from the pantrie to the table with, linteum panarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 178.

PORTUSE. The same as PORTESSE, &c., above noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare deade,
For even with this *portuse* I will battre thy heade.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 268.

POSE, *s.* A cold, or defluxion from the head, the medical name of which is *coryza*, under which word Kersey thus defines it: "The *pose*, the falling down of a sharp, salt, and thick humour, out of the head, upon the nostrils, mouth, lungs," &c.

By the *pose* in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v, 3.

Megg yesterday was troubled with a *pose*,
Which this night hardened, sodders up her nose.
Herrick, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.
D. A little rheum or *pose*, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief. *Lyly, Mother Bomb.*, iv, 2.

Grows
The ague, cough, the pyony, the *pose*.
Heywood, Dr., last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it occurs as *pawze*.

POSNET, *s.* A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

A silver *posnet* to butter eggs. *Tatler*, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it does not commonly occur in authors. Perhaps from *poeslon*, French; now made *poëlon*.

†You neede not doubt, but they have closets and studies full of perfumes, boxes, drawers, gally-pots, vialls, *posnets*, pipkins, ladels, spoones, plates, platters, egge-shelles full of divers oyles.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Then put in a clean *posnet*, and when your sirrup

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begins to boil, put in your pomecitron and let it boil softly 3 or 4 hours until you find your sirrup thick enough. *True Gentlewomans Delight*, 1676.

POSSESS, *v.* To make master of in point of knowledge, to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third sense of this verb in Johnson, but used without any preposition.

I have *possess'd* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 1.

Here Johnson's explanation is, "I have made him clearly and strongly understand."

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

She is *possest*
What streams of gold you flow in.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 357.

With a preposition, as "possess us of," or "with," such a thing, it is more common. See O. Pl., xi, 309.

POSSET, *s.* A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion, which was much in favour with our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the guards that attended the king, in Macbeth, seem to have had their possets:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. ii, 2.

In Fletcher's Scornful Lady, Wilford, and the mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Haml.*, i, 5.

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's F., v, 1.

See Johnson.

†All that happy is, betide
Both the bridegroom and the bride,
May their dayes be all of bliss,
Each as full of joy as this;
And when the *cake and posset* come
With summons to Elysium,
The God of Love convey them to their rest.
Epithalamium, Poems, by M. Stevenson, 1665.

POST, *s.* Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Rich. III, iii, 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *poast*,
And seemes with greater glory to appeare.
Dan. Civ. Wars., vii, 62.

And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *poast*.
Ibid., viii, 25.

For she went down to Cornwall strayght *in post*,
And caused all her father's men to rise.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 33.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order: kings, queens, knaves, &c., descending. If there were no threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson, in a masque:

Post and pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.
Christmas, a Masq., vol. vi, p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author, as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them; or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters. *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v, p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game—to *post and pair*.
W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,
When he comes late, he must kiss the *post*.
Woman killed, O. Pl., vii, 296.

See PUR, and PAIR-ROYAL.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tombe, or the *shrive's posts*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double—the *posts* of his gate are a painting too. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a shew at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber.
Widow, O. Pl., xii, 253.

His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation.
Earle's Micr., Char. 5.

Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pied *painted postes*,
And had some traunting merchant to his syre.
Hall, Sat. IV, 2.

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. *To the Painters, Owle's Alm.*, p. 52.

†POSTHUME. Born or published after the death of the father or author, posthumous. In the first of these examples it is used as a substantive.

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O pittie us, for our deer parent's sake,
Who honour'd thee, both in his life and death,
And to thy guard his *posthumes* did bequeath.
Du Bartas.

Lutzenfield, where he
Gain'd after death a *posthume* victory.
Carew's Poems, 1651.

We hope you will not imagine here is a line but what was the author's own: for, though this be a *posthume* edition, here is no false codicill, begotten after the father was buried. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

Posthume, l. a child born after the fathers death.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†POST-KNIGHT. In the first example, is only another phrase for a KNIGHT OF THE POST, which see. In the second it appears to mean one who carried the post.

The *post knight* that will sweare away his soule,
Though for the same the law his eares doe powle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And therefore, as Joves friendship thou dost tender,
To safe arrivall see thou dost him render.
Whilst May'es sonne his message thus did tell,
A fury, like a *post-knight*, came from hell;
And from th' infernall king of blacke Avernus,
These words he utter'd (which doe much concern us).
Ibid.

†*To* POSTPOSE. To esteem less than another, to despise.

Which appeares most towards them who lay down their lives, and *postpose* all worldly things for the preservation of their consciences.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†*To* POSTURE. To picture, to represent.

Those peeces we esteem most rare,
Which in night shadows *postur'd* are.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†POT.

A *pot* made in the mouth with one finger, as children use to doe. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 264.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direction to the Pilgrim, act v, sc. 4; which I can only conjecture to mean the sound of birds, imitated by a pot of water, and a quill. The first direction is "Musick and birds." They then talk about the singing of the birds, and the margin says again, "Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for BOTARGO, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to see that excellent root, which now forms a regular part of the daily nutriment of almost every individual, and is the chief or entire support of multitudes in Ireland, spoken of continually, as having some powerful effect upon the human frame, in exciting the desires and passions. Yet this is the case in all the writings contemporary with Shakespeare. Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune of Greensleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation.
Merry W. W., v, 5.

See the abundant, or rather superabundant, notes of the commentators, on this, and similar passages. The subject is not worth pursuing; but if any person wishes for more illustration, they may consult, B. & Fl. Elder Bro:, iv, 4; Ben Jons. Cynthia's Revels, ii, 2; Massinger, New Way to Pay, &c., ii, 2; O. Pl., iii, 323, iv, 427, &c. The medical writers of the times countenanced this fancy. See also Harington's Epigrams, B. iii, 33.

To POTCH, or POCHE. To thrust at with a pointed instrument; derived by Johnson from the French: but perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*. Kersey marks it as a North-country word.

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had, for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Coriol.*, i, 10.

They use to *poche* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon-speare. *Carew's Cornw.*, p. 31.

†POTCH'D EGGS. What we now call poached eggs.

POTED, *part.* I have seen only in the following instance, and do not exactly know its meaning.

He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, iv, 50.

See PURITAN.

POTENT, *s.*, for potentate.

Cry havock, kings! back to the stained field!
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!
K. John, ii, 2.

It seems to be Scotch, by the example which Mr. Steevens gives in the note; but it is not in Jamieson.

†POTGUN. A pop-gun.

Sclopus vocari potest et tubulus è sambucino ligno, quo pueri elisa glaude stuppea strepitum cient. ἀφετήριον. A *potgun* made of an elderne sticke, or hollow quill, whereout boyes shoote chawen paper.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Also, a name for a short wide cannon, formed like a pot.

Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culverins, slings,
Potgoons, sakirs, cannons, double and demie.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

That his stern ignorance and pride
Might be the better fortify'd,
Beneath his nose, in mighty state,
A brace of mortal engines sate,
Such dreadful *pot-guns* of correction,
That threaten'd nothing but destruction.
Hudibras Redivi., part 12, 1707.

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†POTHANGLE. More usually called a pot-hanger.

Climacter, instrumentum in gradus scansile, de quo ahena et lebetes suspendimus. κλιμακτὴρ. Cremiliere. The *pot hangers*. *Nomenclator*.

Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of *pothangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.

Inventory of Goods, 30 *Hen. VIII.*

Item, one *pothangles*, price ij.*s*.

MSS. Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†POT-LEACH. A drunkard.

With hollow eyes, and with the palsie shaking,
And gouty legs with too much liquor taking.
This valiant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-se-freese.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†POT-PUNISHMENT. Forcing one another to drink.

But these base fellowes I leave in their ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment* of each other once a day, till &c.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†POT-QUARRELS. Drunken squabbles.

Arc. Faith, landlord. *Mol.* I'd have sworn thou hadst bin of a better nature, than to remember *pot-quarrels*. By my troth I should have kick'd my father in that humour.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

POTSHARE, *s*. The same as potshard, a fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* been. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, i, 37.

†POT-SHOT. Drinking to excess. This term occurs in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

Thus many a gallant that dares stab and swagger,
And 'gainst a justice lift his fist or dagger:
And being mad perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.

†POT-SURE. Confident; literally, having drunk enough to make him bold.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms. *Legend of Capt. Jones*, 1659.

To POTT, *v*., the same as to *cap*, verses; that is, to produce one Latin verse, on demand, which shall begin with the same letter that ends a verse before repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did cap or *potte* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.

Stowe's Survey (1599), p. 53.

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, *s*. The measure of two quarts. I presume the pottles for strawberries originally held that quantity. Alas, how changed!

Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,
To Desdemona hath to-night carouz'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Othello*, ii, 3.

She [a bawd] hath only this one shew of temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne *pottles* of wine in her house, hee shall have but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way, let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd prunes. *Overbury's Char.*, K 1 b.

It is sometimes used for drinking-vessel, without reference to the measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off that quantity at once.

I shall be glad
To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts*.
O. Pl., *City Match*, iii, 3.

Our funerals had been
Bewail'd in *pottle-draughts*. *Ibid.*

See vol. ix, p. 338.

†*To* POUCH. To close up in a pouch or case.

Come bring your saint *pouch'd* in his leathern shrine.

Quarles's Emblems.

†POUCHRINGS.

Broomes for old shooes! *pouchrings*, bootes and buskings. *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 153.

POUKE, *s*. A fiend. The same as *Puck*, or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be a merry and mischievous fairy. So, without doubt, it ought to be read, as Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*, which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens had so cited before.

Ne let the *pouke*, nor other evill sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with they'r charmes,
Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal., § 1, 341, &c.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,
The *poukes* and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scourge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "ne none hell *powke*," by "*i. e.*, no *pug* of hell, nullus cacodæmon." See also under *Pug*, etym. gen. where he says "*Pugs* etiam dæmones vocant," &c. See PUCK.

POULDER, *s*., or POWLDER. Powder; *pouldre*, old French.

And of the *poulder* plot they will talk yet.

B. Jons. Epigr., 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,
Long time before it commeth to the traine,
But yet, when fire hath caught in the *poulder*,
No art is able the flames to restraine.

Mirr. Mag., 332.

And who may dare speake, against one that is great,
Lawe with a *powlder* indeed.

Song of a Constable, Cens. Liter., viii, 405.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the same.

And were not hevenly grace that did him blesse,
He had beene *pouldred* all, as thin as floure.

Spens. F. Q., I, p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped sevenfold,
He bore a crowned little ermilin,
That deck'd the azure field with her fayre *poulder'd* skin. *Ibid.*, III, ii, § 25.

POULDRON. See POLRON, &c.

POULES, or POWLES, for St. Paul's. The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as *Poules*," (pro-

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nounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*.

It is intended, having cure of souls,
That upon summons I should preach at *Paules*.
Honest Ghost, p. 209.

So also,

Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*,
Hast thou compounded for thy coales.
Wit Restor'd, *Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis*.

See PAUL'S.

†POULT. A chicken.

Sel 'Tis beleev'd coz,
And by the wisest few too, that i' th' camp
You do not feed on pleasant *poults*.
Chapman's Revenge of Honour, 1654.

POULTER, *s.* A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbet-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.
I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,
Like a hare at a *poulter's*. *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 1.
He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultrie, up to the great conduite, have yee divers fayre houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*. *Stowe*, p. 210.

POUNCE, *v.* To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also Minshew.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarde fashion. *Elyot, Gov.*, fol. 91.

See Todd. Holinshed speaks of gilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

†POUNCE. A punch; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with, tudicula.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 147.
A *pounce*, or printing yron to marke withall, tudicula.
Ibid., p. 131.

†POUNCE. Some medicinal preparation.

Of the flesh thereof there is made *pounces* for sicke men to refresh and restore them: but yet it generateth grosse bloud, and makes one to sleepe much.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

POUNCET-BOX, *s.* A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take anything *in snuff*," which was equivalent to "taking huff at it," in familiar modern language. See SNUFF.

POUNCINGS, or POUNCES. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinking*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,
Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, 1.
What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady,
To restore my blood again? *Ibid., Kn. of Malta*, ii, 1.
One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.
Homily against Excess of Apparel, cited by Todd.

†POUND-PEAR. The pear called in French the *bon-chrétien*.

Poire de bon chrestien, poire de livre, Budæo. A *pound-peare*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†POUND-STONE.

Then doth the ponderous *poundstone* purse
Bring doune their feete againe.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

POWDER FOR THE HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener *powder her hair*—&c., but she shall remember me. *Love's Sacrif.*, ii, 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, &c. *Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our *modern* gallants were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they ashe and *powder* their pericraniums all the year long. *Letters*, iv, 5.

To POWDER, *v.* To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, &c. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

†POW-DAKED.

Can we not force from widowed poetry
Now thou art dead (great Donne) one elegie,
To crowne thy hearse? Why yet did we not trust,
Though with unkneaded *pow-dak'd* prose, thy dust,
* * * *
Dry as the sand that measures it, might lay
Upon the ashes, on the funerall day?
Carew's Poems, 1642.

†POWDIKE. A dike in the fens.

Cutting downe of *powdicke*.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1630.

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Cutting or breaking downe of *powdike*, or other bankes in marsh-land, maliciously, is felony. *Ibid.*

POWLER, *s.* for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not; is he a deaft barber?
G. O yea; why he is mistress Lamia's *powler*.
Promos and Cassandra, v, 4. 6 Plays, i, p. 53.

†POWLINGS. Cuttings.

Then lop for thy fewel the *powlinges* well growen,
That hindreth the corne or the grasse to be mowen.
Tusser's Husbandrie, 1557.

†POWTING-CLOTH. A sort of neck-kerchief.

A crosse-cloath, as they tearme it, a *powting-cloth*, plagula. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 275.

POX, *s.* The smallpox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the smallpox, as they did also the pustules of it. See O's.

O that your face were not so full of O's.
K. A *pox* on that jest. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canzonet on his "lady's sicknesse of the *poxe*;" and Dr. Donne writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Peggy had the *poxe*—I humbly thank God it has not much disfigured her." Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v, 1, 2, and 3; New Inn, ii, 1.

Celia, in the Humourous Lieutenant of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

Pox on these bawling drums! I'm sure you'll kiss me.
Act i, sc. 2.

So Anabel, in the French Lawyer, act v, sc. 1; and Mary, in Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 3. Leonora, in Massinger's Very Woman, act iv, sc. 3. But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *smallpox*, before the recent modes of counteraction were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or POINADO, *s.* A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.

Strikes his *poinado* at a button's breadth.
Return from Parnassus, i, 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction to Fuimus Troës, Act v, Sc. 3. "draws his *poynado*." O. Pl. vii, 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab
Motto like a *poynaydo*. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poinado*, though he were condemned to death for the action.
R. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., in *Harl. Misc.*, vol. iii, 397, ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their bonettes, and their *poynettes*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, p. 6, L.

PRACTICE, *s.* Art, deceit, treachery. See Todd, in *Practice*, No. 8.

This act persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is *practice* only. *King Lear*, ii, 4.
Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good,
Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave. *Othello*, v, 2.
Since I am inform'd,
That he was apprehended by her *practice*,
And, when he comes to trial for his life,
She'll stand up his accuser. *Mass. Parl. of Love*, v, 1.
I pray God there be no *practice* in this change.
Look about you, 1600.

In our commoner sense of *practice*, that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practick* was most used.

PRACTICK, or PRACTIQUE, *s.* Practice, opposed to theory.

No such matter;
He has the theory only, not the *practick*.
Mass. Emp. of East, ii, 1.
Oh, friend, that I to mine owne notice
Had joined but your experience; I have the
Theoricke, but you the *practicke*. *Engl. Travell.*, i, 1.
Who being well grounded in the theoricke, assumes the *practique* as an effect of the cause.
Lenton's Leas. Char., 1.

PRACTICK, *a.* Practical.

So that the art and *practick* part of life,
Must be the mistress to this theorique.
Sh. Hen. V, i, 1.

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used hath the *practicke* paine
Of this false footman, clokt with simplenesse;
Whom if ye please for to discover plaine,
Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse
The falsest man alive. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xii, 34.
Suppresseth mutin force, and *practicke* fraude.
Hughes's K. Arthur, 1587, Introd.

PRACTISANTS, *s.* Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of practice. See PRACTICE.

Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants*.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded

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to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a Morality so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

A kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. *Pr. Praise in departing.*
Temp., iii, 3.

Now *praise at* thy *parting*. *Tom Tyler, &c.*, 1598.
And so she doth; but *praise* thy luck *at parting*.
Two Women of Abingdon, 1599.

†PRANE. A prawn.

Prane a fysshe, *saige cocque*. *Palsgr.*

PRANK, *v.* To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken*, Dutch.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor, lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.
Twelf. N., ii, 4.

Some *prancke* their ruffes, and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 14.

So Milton:

Obtruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.
Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See Todd.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicksome, full of tricks; from *prank, s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 210.

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, *a.*, probably for *provant*. Anything supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might descry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.
Heywood's Hierarchie, lib. viii, p. 554.

See PROVANT.

†PRAVITY. Wickedness. Lat. *pravitas*.

Such is the *pravity* and weakness of mans nature, as without industry, art, and discipline, he remaines but the onely degree of reason from a beast.
The Golden Fleece, 1657.

Why doth man blame the manners, and the times,
Imputing to their *pravities* his crimes?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems little reconcileable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so *kneel down* before you: but indeed to *pray* for the queen.
Sh. Epil. to Hen. IV.

This shows like *kneeling after the play*.
Middleton's Mad W., O. Pl., v, 398.

Which he performes with as much zeale as an actor after the end of a play, when hee prayes for *his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councell, and all that love the king*.
Clitus's Whimzies (1631), p. 57.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of Henry IV. See other references in O. Pl., i, p. 291, at the end of the New Custome. See also KNEELING.

†*To* PREAD. To pillage.

Drawing after them at their tailes great traines of the meniall and household servitors, like unto crewes and troupes of *preading* brigands.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PREASE, *s.* Press, or crowd.

Great-belly'd women
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the *prease*
And make them reel before them. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 1.

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, Capell excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *prease*.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 199.

In case she be constrained to abide
In *prease* of company.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 190.

And hasting to get out of that same *prease*,
She beckned him that after her he ride,
Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to peace.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 38.

And through the *prease* (agreed so) they brake.
Fairf. Tasso, xix, 6.

To PREASE, *v.* To press.

No humble suitors *prease* to speak for right.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

And praiers did *prease* before thy mercy-seat.
Looking Glass for London, F 4.

For any man to *prease* beyond the place.
Bussy D'Ambois, F 3.

Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so then.
Mirr. for Mag., 373.

PRECEDENT, *s.*, for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.
Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 405.

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
K. John, v, 2.

†PRECEL. To excel.

Thou shalt be Janus, hard 'tis to *precel*
Thy father; if thou equal'st him, 'tis well.
Owen's Epigrams.

PRECISIAN, *s.* A puritan, or precise person.

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He was of Italy, and that country breeds not *Precisians* that way, but hot libertines.
B. & Fl. Cust. of C., iv, 1.
Verity, you brach.
The devil turn'd *precisian!* *Mass. New W.*, i, 1.

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,
Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,
He bought a bible of the new translation,
And in his life he shew'd great reformation,
He walked mannerly, and talked meekly,
He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.
He vow'd to shun all companies unruly,
And in his speech he used no oath but truly;
And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,
His meat for that day on the ev'n was drest.
Harington's Epig., i, 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,
Will pluck down all the church.
Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian* is in sir T. Overbury's Characters, sign. K 3, edit. 1630. There seems to be no assignable meaning for *precisian*, in the following passage of Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with great probability; and the more so, as Shakespeare has elsewhere given to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me. *Sonnet* 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson, in his Dictionary, and defined, "one who limits or restrains;" a sense which might easily be admitted, were there any proof that the word was ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also used.

PRECONTRA'CT, *s.* A previous contract.

He is your husband on a *precontráct*,
To bring you thus together is no sin.
Meas. for M., iv, 1.
Abhorring sore this act,
Because I thereby brake a better *precontráct*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb. See Johnson.

PREDI'CT, *s.* Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft' *predict* that I in heaven finde.
Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See OFTEN, *adj.*

†*To* PREDOMINE. To predominate.

So th' element in wine *predomining*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.
Du Bartas.

PREEVE, or PRIEVE, *v.* To prove; a Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *preeving*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1365.
Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,
Matched with equal yeares, do surely *prieve*
That yond same is your daughter. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 18.

It was used also in the Scottish dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or *Preve*, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

PRIEFE, *s.*, of the same origin. Proof, trial.

But readie are of anie to make *priefe*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.
Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *priefe*,
Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest.
F. Q., II, i, 48.

†PREFINED. Predestined; fixed beforehand.

And whereas death is to all men *prefined*.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.
That they should not before the time by Him [God] *prefined*, devour the reliques of the Greeke empire.
Ibid.

PREGNANCY, *s.* Ingenuity, wit; from the metaphorical senses of PREGNANT, which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.
Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient and catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar.
Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.
Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.
B. & Fl. Honest M. F., ii, 2.

PREGNANT, *a.* Ready, or apt to produce. The metaphorical senses of this word, by which it was applied to the productiveness of mind, genius, argument, &c., are now in general obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed three of them, but the last, as it seems to me, erroneously; giving it the signification of free or kind (*Pregnant*, 6), where I think it means apprehensive, ready to conceive, or produce right intelligence. See here No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,
As art or practice hath enriched any
That we remember. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 1.
Tis very cleare the place is very *pregnant*.
Ram Ailey, O. Pl., v, 426.

Hence the contrary, UNPREGNANT, q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelligence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [*i. e.*, the devil] does much. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 2.
How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are. *Hamt.*, ii, 2.

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3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers:

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Twel. N.*, iii, 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense, as somewhat affected, for the foolish sir Andrew immediately takes it up, as a superfine term, fit to be remembered: "*Odours, pregnant,* and *vouchsafed!* I'll get them all three ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself:

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Malice and lucre in them
Have lay'd this woe here, O 'tis *pregnant, pregnant!* *Cymbel.*, iv, 2.

The word was, however, used with great laxity, and sometimes abused, as fashionable terms are; but generally may be referred to the ruling sense of being full, or productive of something. Thus in Hamlet:

And crook the *pregnant* hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Where I should not so much interpret it quick, ready, as Johnson and others do; but artful, designing, full of deceit.

†PRELUDIOUS. Serving as a prelude.

Yet, that's but a *preludious* blisse;
Two souls pickearing in a kisse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†*To* PRENOTE. To prognosticate.

To a woman it *prenotes* dolour and pain of the wombe. *Saunders' Physiognomie*, 1653.

PRENTICE, *s.* The word requires no explanation; but we should notice the famous legendary worthies, *the four prentices of London*, formerly very popular heroes, in that place. On their acts, there is an old play, by Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto in 1615. They were, according to that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles*, and *Eustace*, the four sons of an earl of Boloign, who was reduced to poverty by supporting William I in his invasion of England. These sons he had bound to trades; but they preferred the profession of war, and went volunteers to the Holy Land, where they performed prodigies of valour. Reprinted O. Pl., vi, 457.

He counts—*the four prentices of London* above all the nine worthies.
Earle's Microc., § 68, *and Bliss's Note upon it.*

We should remark also the legal phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*, for a barrister in that profession. This was anciently their regular title; see Blount, and Cowell, who quote Selden as authority. They add, that the learned Plowden so styled himself; and that Finch, in his Nomotechnia, wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*. So Harington:

For Plowden, who was father of the laws,
Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings,
Doth name himself a *prentice* in his writings.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

†PREPARANCE. Preparation.

All this busy *preparaunce* to warre.
More's Utopia. 1551.

PREPARE, *s.* Preparation; from the verb.

Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
3 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.

†*To* PREPENSE. To contrive beforehand.

Accurata malicia, malice *prepensed.*
Accuratum habere, to *prepense*, or forcast a thyng curiously. *Eliotes Dictionarie.*

†*To* PREPORT. To forebode.

Pyraustæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy *preports* annoy. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 575.

To PREPOSTERATE, *v.* To render preposterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw thinge done by you, which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, S 7 b.

†PREPOSTEROUSLY. Chapman uses this word (Hom. Il., v, 584) in a very pedantic manner, in the sense of hind part foremost, or literally, as we say, bottom upwards, on one's head.

He groaned, tumbled to the earth, and stayed
A mighty while *preposterously.*

†PRESAGIE. A presage.

Thinke thou this is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath to thee,
If that thou cleave not to his woord, and eke repentant be. *Stubbes' Two Examples*, 1581.

PRESCRIPT, *a.* Prescribed, or written down before.

By whose *prescript* order all was to be done.
Knolles's Turks, 890 K.

Which is the *prescript* praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.

Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, *s.*, in a similar sense. Order, direction in writing.

And then I *prescripts* gave her
That she should lock herself from his resort.
Haml., ii, 2.

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This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*. This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESEANCE, *s.*, from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *presseance*.
Carew's Cornwall, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Henry VIII*, iii, 1.
Is a duke's chamber hung with nobles, like a *presence!* *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent.*, iii, 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

Her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light.
Rom. & Jul., v, 3.

See Johnson.

†PRESENT. Immediate; quick; ready.

To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer, but after a long and perplex'd pause, said.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 70.
This is the best and *presentest* remedy for helping the rheum, that ever I knew or heard of.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse,
But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.*, v, 1.
Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting.
North's Plut., 1016 E.

See also the instances in Johnson.

PREST, *part.*, from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 1.
When this good man (as goodnesse still is *prest*
At all assayes to helpe a wight distrest).
Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 63.
The whyles his salvage page, that wont be *prest*,
Was wandered in the wood another way.
F. Q., VI, vii, 19.

Warton, in his Observations on Spenser, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii, pp. 41—44.

Devyse what pastyme that ye thynke beste,
And make ye sure to fynde me *preste*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 66.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

†One morning Thetis from the sea to heaven hir selfe doth *prest*. *Homer, by Arthur Hall*, p. 14 (1581).

PREST, *s.* A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon.

†PREST MEN. Hired men, in opposition to bond men. See Mr. Hooper's note to Chapman, Odyss., iv.

PRESTER JOHN, that is, Presbyter John; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. [Full information on this subject will be found in M. D'Avezac's Introduction to Plan de Carpin.] Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pentexoire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befelle that this emperour cam with a Cristene knyght with him into a chirche in Egypt: and it was Saterday in Wyttsen woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the servyse fulle tentyfly: and he askede the Cristene knyht, what men of degre thei scholden ben that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answerde and seyde, that thei schulde ben prestes. And than the emperour seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng ne emperour, but *preest*; and that he wolde have the name of the first preest that went out of the chirche: and his name was John. And so evere more sithens he is clept *Prestre John*. P. 363.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *prester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, &c., the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperor, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,
Through France in triumph, or to couple up
The Sophy and great *Prester-John* together,
I would attempt it. *Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 2.
And then I'll revel it with *Prester John*;
Or banquet with great Cham of Tartary.
Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 129.

Ariosto has a curious tale of Senapo, king of Æthiopia, whom he makes the same as *Prester John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi
Gli diciam *Presto*, o *Pretejanni* noi.
Or. Fur., xxxiii, 106.

Which Harington thus translates:

This prince Senapo there is cald of many,
We call him *Prester John*, or Preter Jany. xxxiii, 97.

PRETENCE, *s.*, for intention; as PRETEND, infra, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.

Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Macb.*, ii, 3.

To PRETEND. To intend. This sense

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is so common in Shakespeare, that Mr. Steevens has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising and *pretended* flight.
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification:

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch,
(One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' the court), it is no contract, none.
Cymb., ii, 3.

Now the contract of Imogen with Posthumus, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to Cloten's suit. Shakespeare has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors:

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too,
And what you now *pretend* most fair and virtuous.
B. and Fl. Cust. of Count., i, 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be *pretended*.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 393.

Wherfore I *pretend* to returne and come round, thorow other regyons of Europe.
Dr. Borde, Introd., sign. H 3.

PRETENSED, *part.* Intended, designed.

The fact, you say, was done,
Not of *pretensed* malice, but by chance.
Sir J. Oldc., ii, 3, Mal. Suppl., ii, 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. Mr. Steevens quotes also, "*pretensed* malice of the queen;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus prætensum:* and Todd has also exemplified it in similar senses.

†For in all offences they counte the intente and *pretensed* purpose as evell as the acte or dede itselfe.
More's Utopia, 1551.

To **PREVENT**, *v.* To go before; literally from *prævenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

I know not how,
But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life.
Jul. Cæs., v, 1.

Then could I *prevent* the rising sun to wait on you.
Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148: "My eyes *prevent* the night watches;" and in the prayers, "*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings." See Johnson.

†*To* **PREVIEW.** To see beforehand.

Him fast asleep in Cythers woods
I'le hide, or on fierce Ida's holy hill;
That none *preview*, and so prevent our skill.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the *twelve-penny* stool gentlemen.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 31.

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room:*

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the *twelvepenny room*.
Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 12.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box:

Good sir, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a *private room*.
Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 14.

If he have but *twelve pence* in his purse, he will give it for the *best room* in a play-house.
Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Prynne thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house:

How many are there, who, according to their several qualities, spend 2*d.* 3*d.* 4*d.* 6*d.* 12*d.* 18*d.* 2*s.* and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boate-hire, *tobacco*, wine, beer, and such like vaine expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.
Histriom., p. 322.

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny:*

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport *by the penny*.
Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 27.

See GROUNDLING.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box:

I meane not into *the lord's roome*, which is now but the stage's suburbs.
Gul's Hornb.

The private box took up at the new play,
For me and my retinue.
Mass. City Madam.

There were also *sixpenny* places. Jonson speaks of

The fæces or grounds of your people, that sit in the oblique caves and wedges of your house, your sinful *sixpenny* mechanics.
Ind. to Magn. Lady.

In 1612, when Bartholomew Fair was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawful for any man to judge his six-pen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown,—to the value of his place.
Induct.

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It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See Malone's Proleg., Suppl. to Shakesp., vol. i, p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a *two-penny gallery* in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the *two-penny gallery* at the *Fortune*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in Mr. Malone's Supplemental Observations to Shakespeare, Suppl., vol. i, pp. 8—27. Also in Steevens's notes to Henry VIII, act v, sc. 3.

To PRICK, *v.* To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.
Sp. F. Q., I, i, 1.
What need we any spur, but our own cause,
To *prick* us to redress.
Jul. Cæs., ii, 1.
As my ever esteemed duty *pricks* me on.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was spurring o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark; from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to *prickinge*, and nere shootinge.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 106.

PRICK, *s.* A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of Euclid, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

1 2 3
Arithmetike, geometry, and musicke do proceed,
1 2 3
From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds, &c.
Alb. Engl., B. xiii, p. 323.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, &c.

And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*.
3 Hen. VI, i, 4.
Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Lear, ii, 3.

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, &c. *prickes* inough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well-fedde.
Wyll of the Devyll, bl. l.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricke*, was never seene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, &c.

They misse the marke, that shoot their arrowes wide;
They hit the *pricke*, that make their flight to glance
So neere the white, that shaft may light on chance.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†PRICK AND PRAISE. An old phrase.

That be chiefe that have *the pricke and praise* in any thing, primæ. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 177.
To which end, we must be sure to be arm'd always with *prick and praise* of the deceased; and carry the inventory of our goods, and the gross sum of our dowry perpetually in our mouths.
Brome's Northern Lass.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See Hawkins, ii, 243.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minim, one, two, and three in your bosom.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.
I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacrymæ.
Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any other, was often termed *prick-song:*

Tereu, she crys,
And still her woes at midnight rise.
Brave *prick-song!*
Alex. & Camp., O. Pl., ii, 137.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See PLAIN-SONG.

PRICKLE, *s.* A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

Rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
B. Jons. Masque of Pan., vi, p. 170.

†PRICK-SHAFT. An arrow.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,
Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalabour,
The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble spear,
With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the proof could bear.
Polyolb., Song iv, p. 733.

PRIEFE. See PREIF.

†PRIEST.

The parish-*priest* forgot that he was ever a clark; this is meant of proud starters up."
Howell, 1659.

To PRIEVE, *v.*, for prove. See PREEVE.

†PRIM. A neat girl.

Aboute all London there was no propre *prym*,
But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym.
Barclay's Fyfte Eylog, n. d.

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PRIMA-VISTA, or PRIMI-VIST. A game on the cards; probably the same as PRIMERO. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; for they never signify what they sound. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 12.

When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them.
Rival Friends, 1632 (cited by Steev.)

Minshew says, "*Primero*, and *prima-vista*, *two* games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: "That is, first, and first seene, because he that can shew such an order of cardes first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, *a.* Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.
Ant. and Cleo., i, 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Haml.*, iii, 3.

PRIME, *s.* Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

Yf he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,
By the masse, he is in heven or even-song tyme.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.
Par. Lost, v, 170.

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,
When witches wont do penance for their crime.
Sp. F. Q., I, ii, 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying, "till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,
In the spring time. *L. L. Lost*, v, 3.
Flowers of *prime*. O. Pl., ii, 162.
Making two summers, winters, autumns, *primes*.
Fansh. Lusiad, v, 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling prime*:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling *prime*.
Donne, Sat., ii, 86.

Prime is also a name for PRIMERO, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly. O. Pl., vii, 189.

This also is French.

†*To* PRIME. To become renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wain,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again;
And with her circling horns doth re-embrace
Her brother's wealth, and orbs her silver face.
Quarles's Emblems.

PRIME, *a.* Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as goats, as hot as monkeys.
Othello, iii, 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goates or monkeys in their prides.
Sampson's Vow-breaker, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gendreth snow: what temperature
In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.
Why summer burnes.
N. Grimould, in *Wart. Poet.*, iii, 64.

†PRIME-TIME. The same. Representing the French *printemps*.

He who has seen the busie bees when *prime-time* first forth leaps. *A. Hall's Homer*, p. 26, 1581.

PRIMER, *a.* First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to rear,
The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.
Drayt. Pol., xi, p. 865.

PRIMERO, PRIME, or PRIMAVISTA. A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the Archæologia, vol. viii, p. 132. From Duchat's Notes on Rabelais, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversis* (see Acad. des Jeux, p. 228), which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects primero seems most to resemble the game called *l'ambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, &c. (Ibid., p. 248), and there are the rules for *vying*, that is, saying "*va* de deux ou trois jettons davantage." P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of sir J. Harington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to heav'n,
If in his hand he had but got *a sev'n*.

But sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at

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primero with the duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII*, v, 1. Sir John Harington speaks of his "over-watching himself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*, M b.

In the marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all *sixes*, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, Harl. Cat. MSS., 3787, § 27, beginning

The state of France as now it stands
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hould,
And best assured may be too bould, &c.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

S. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.
* * * *
A. What? be these French cardes?
S. Yea, sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?
A. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?
S. One shilling stake, and three rest.
A. Agreede, goe to, discarde.
S. I vye it, will you hould it?
A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.
S. Faire and softly, I praie you. Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe carde.
A. And I have none but coate cardes.
S. Will you put it to me?
A. You bid me to losse.
S. Will you swigg? [probably, yield, or throw up.]
A. Tis the least part of my thought.
S. Let my rest goe then, if you please.
A. I hould it, what is your rest?
S. Three crownes and one third, showe, what are you?
A. I am foure and fiftie: and you?
S. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.

J. Florio's Second Frutes, 1591, p. 69.

In Minshew's Spanish Dialogues, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

L. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.
R. Let us go, what is the summe that we play for?
M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.
L. Then shuffle the cards well.
O. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card; I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse.
R. I did lift an ace.
L. I a foure.
M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.
O. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.
M. Passe.
R. Passe.
L. Passe.
O. I set so much.
M. I will none.
R. I'll none.
L. I must of force see it, deale the cards.
M. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.
R. See here my rest, let every one be in.
M. I am come to passe again.
R. And I too.
L. I do the selfe-same.
O. I set my rest.
M. I'll see it.
R. I also.
L. I cannot give it over.
M. I was a small *prime*.
L. I am *flush*.
M. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the Acad. des Jeux, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom O. deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the *rest* is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in Howell's Nomenclator, subjoined to his Lexicon Tetraglotton, sect. 28. The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At coses, or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.

G. Turb. on Hawk. in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 266.

The Compleat Gamester (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See QUINOLA.

†PRIMEVE. Primeval.

'Tis fit all things should be reduc'd unto
Their *primeve* institution, and first head.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PRIMROSE WAY, or PATH. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire.

Macbeth, ii, 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance treads.

Haml., i, 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *primerose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring:

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest.

Collin Clout, v. 560.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy land. *Shep. Kal., Feb.*, 166.

PRIMY, *a.* Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Haml.*, i, 3.

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PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of coster-mongers, and countrey goosclings; while his nipps, ints, bungs, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, ofttimes prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad. *Clitus's Whimsies*, p. 12.

Pimps, nips, and ints, *prinados*, &c. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 231.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *præcox*. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy. — —
— — — You are a *princox*, go. *Rom. & Jul.*, i, 5.

Yes, *prinkockes*, that I have; for fortie yeares agoe,
I could smatter in a Duns—
Better I am sure then an hundred of you. *New Cust.*, O. Pl., i, 264.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princocks*, how gentility first sprung up. *Greene's Quip for an Upst. Cr.*, B 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princock*, Ephebus, puer præcox."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you heere,
You *princock* boy? *Dan. Hym. Triumph.*, p. 313.

To teach many proud, *princocke* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull downe the high sailes of their lofty spirits. *Coryat, Crud.*, ii, p. 255, reprint.

***To* PRINK.** To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of prank; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, &c.

Do you not see howe these newe fangled pratling elfes,
Prinke up so pertly late in every place? *New Cust.*, O. Pl., i, 255.

It certainly was joined occasionally with prank. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and prank, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and pranking themselves. Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's Parœmiologia, p. 30.

***In* PRINT.** With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak *in print*, for in print I found it. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 1.
I will do it, sir, *in print*. *L. L. Lost*, iii, 1.
I am sure my husband is a man *in print* for all things else, save only in this. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffes set *in print*, to picke his teeth, and play with a puppet. *Earle's Microc.*, new ed., p. 269.

PRISTINATE, *a.* Former; the same as pristine.

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, B 3, col. 2, b.

PRIVADO, *s.* A private friend, a favorite. Spanish. See Steevens's Spanish Dictionary.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My lord Thresorer, My lord Thresorer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degre of a *privado*. *Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 559.

See also the other examples in Todd.

PRIVATE, *s.* Privacy.

Go off, I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 4.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these words import. *K. John*, iv, 3.

†PRIVATE. In privacy.

In brief, I over heard a trusty servant
Of his ith' camp come and declare your highnesse
Was *private* with Caropia. *Chapman's Revenge for Honour*, 1654.

PRIVE, *v.*, for deprive.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele anything at all. *Barker's Fearf. Fanc.*, P 1 b.

PRIZALL, *s.*, for prize.

The greatest trophy that my travailes gain,
Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth. *Daniel's Works*, R r 7 b.

PROBALL, *a.* Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the last editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Othello*, ii, 3.

It has not been found elsewhere.

†PROCINCT, *s.* Girding, preparation for war. Todd could find no other example than that quoted by Johnson from Milton.

In all *procinct* of war. *Chapm. Il.*, xii, 89.

†PROCLIVE. Prone to.

For a woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils. *Latimer's Sermons.*

To conclude this point, it may somewhat too truly be said, though not by way of discouragement, yet of caveat, what by the *proclivitie* and pronenesse of our frailtie is warrantable. *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

†PROCREATE, *adj.* Begotten.

With condition, that if any issue male were *procreate* of that mariage. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leprous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators,

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provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and vagabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish, and say
You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.
Hon. Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 449.

See Archæologia, vol. xviii, p. 9.

†PRODIG. Prodigal, lavish.

Then in a goodly garden's alleis smooth,
Where *prodig* nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties. *Du Bartas.*

†PRODIGIAL, *adj.* Relating to prodigies, or portents.

Where, for many dayes together (as if God had beene offended) were seene many fearefull and strange sights, the events whereof such as were skilfull in *prodigial* learning foretold and prophecied would be wofull and lamentable. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.
K. John, iii, 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves
By his *prodigious* issue. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, i, 1.
Behold yon comet shews his head again!
Twice has he thus at cross turns thrown on us
Prodigious looks. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 249.
O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthnight, and as a blazing star at thine unlook'd for funeral.
Markh. Engl. Arc., 1607.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Portentously; from the preceding.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burdens may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost.
K. John, iii, 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may it do you;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hanmer said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation (*i. e.*, I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romane, we find, "*Prouface* —souhait qui veut dire, bien vous fasse; *proficiat*." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor the water-poet treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,
And neither understanding other's prate,
The Frenchman says *mange, proface, monsieur.*
The Sculler, Epigr. 43.

Taylor uses it also in his own person, in the introduction to his Praise of Hempseed: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomackes serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.

Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb., Proœmium.*

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *profess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30.

Sweet sir, sit—most sweet sir, sit—*proface!* what you want in meat, we'll have in drink.
2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

Reader, read this thus; for preface, *proface*,
Much good may it do you. *Heyw. Epigr.*, B b 3 b.
The dinner's half done before I say grace,
And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.
Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainely among them, and bad them *proface*. *Stowe's Annals*, N n n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

†*To* PROG. To seek, or pry about? But see PROGUE.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We progress, and we *prog* from pole to pole.
Quarles's Emblems.

What less than fool is man to *prog* and plot,
And lavish out the cream of all his care. *Ibid.*

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthensome to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home,
In a summer *progress*. *Guardian*, i, 1.

It appears that Henry the VII was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*.
Album., O. Pl., vii, 157.

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;
In *progress* will I now go through the world.
Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 150.

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection

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of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars, and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, &c., was often started in the time of a *progress*:

I am so haunted with this broad-brimm'd hat
Of the last *progress-block*. *B. & Fl. Wit at s. W.*, iv, 1.

See BLOCK.

To PROGUE, *v.* To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *proguing* knave.
B. & Fl. Span. Cur., iii, 3.

In the first folio edition it is *proaging*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *progging*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

†PROJECTURE.

With high collombs of white marble, and ornaments of architecture of a composed maner of great *projecture*. *Albion's Triumph*, 1631.

To PROIN, *v.* To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it easier view'd. *Chapman, Hom. Iliad*, p. 139.
He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," plumas comit, concinnat. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of prune; but it is older.

†Whan the crowe or raven gapeth against the sunne, in summer, heate foloweth. If they busy themselfes in *proynyng* or washyng, and that in wynter, loke for raine. *Digges, Prognost.*, 1556.
†Plante, Lorde, in them the tree of godlie life,
Hedge them aboute with thie stronge fence of faith,
And, if it thee please, use eke thy *proinynge* knife.
Aileyn Papers.

PROINER, *s.* Pruner; from the above.

His father was
An honest *proiner* of our country vines,
Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth.

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought him up to learning. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 459.

†*To* PROKE. To stir; to poke.

Now, this obstinate and setled purpose of his became of greater force, by reason of the queene ever at his elbow to pricke and *proke* him forward.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
And all to this end, that whiles with sundrie counterfeit shewes of flatterie his securitie *proked* him forward to a milder course. *Ibid.*

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broad sword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote puffes toward the pointed plume,
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Hall's Satires, iv, 4.

PROLIXIOUS, *a.* Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.
More *prolixious* was
Than present peril any whit commended.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1570.
Well known unto them by his *prolixious* sea wanderings. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, 1599.

See Steevens on the first example.

†PROLLING-PIN.

No, golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold of thyne,
A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their *prolling-pine*. *Poem, temp. Eliz., Brit. Bibl.*, i, 26.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a prologue in a black dress is very ancient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak,
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.
Beaum. & Fl. Prol. to the Coronation.
Do you not know that I am the *prologue?* Do you not see this long black velvet cloak upon my back? Have I not all the signs of a *prologue* about me?
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 454.

He was usually ushered in by the sound of trumpets. See TRUMPET.

†PROMONT. A promontory.

Ile to yon *promont's* top, and there survey
What shipwrackt passengers the Belgique sea
Casts from her fomy entrailes by mischance.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1304.

See PROMOTER.

Lest some hungrie *promoting* fellowes should beg it as a concealment. *Har. Apol. for Ajax*, M 8.

See BEG.

A PROMOTER, *s.* An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. Holioke's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*, which, having part of the forfeit, bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.
Tusser, p. 101, ed. 1672.
There lacketh one thing in this realme, that it hath need of, for God's sake make some PROMOTERS. There lacke *promoters* such as were in king Henry the 7's daies, your graundfather. There lacke men to

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promote the king's officers when they do amisse, and to *promote* all offenders. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 119.
An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 354.
There goes but a pair of sheers between a *promoter* and a knave. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

That is, they are much alike, cut out of the same materials. See PAIR OF SHEERS.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronise.

Though some fantastick fool *promove* their ragged rhymes,
And do transcribe them o'er an hundred several times.
Drayt. Polyolb., p. 1053.

It was used by Suckling. See Johnson.

†Till something worth a mine, which I am now *Promoving*, had beene perfect to salute you.
Ball, 1639.

PRONE, *a.* Prompt, ready; without the preposition *to*, which is now always subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young gibbets, I never saw one so *prone*. *Cymb.*, v, 4.
In her youth
There is a *prone* and speechless dialect.
Meas. for Meas., i, 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect. The commentators have puzzled here, though they explained it in the other place, and have brought these examples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men *prone* and vigorous. *Fall, &c. of Rebellion*, 1537.
Thessalian fierie steeds,
For use of war so *prone* and fit.
Gorges's Lucan, book 6.

PRONOTORY. A contraction of protho notary; a chief notary.

And I knew you a *pronotory's* boy,
That wrote indentures at the towne-house doore.
Daniel, Qu. Arc., p. 356.

PRONOUN. The redundant repetition of the pronoun of the first person is common in most languages. Je ne ferai rien de cela *moi*, the French say; with us it is rather disused, but occurs in our old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.
I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Rich. III*, iii.
I am none of these common pedants, *I*,
That cannot speak without *propterea quod*.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 342.

See Steevens, and others, on 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

PROPER, *a.* One's own; that which belongs to a particular person. This is the third sense of the word in Johnson, but it is surely rather disused.

The bastard's brains with these my *proper* hands
Shall I dash out. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.
Thrown out his angle for my *proper* life. *Hamil.*, v, 2.
Here have I cause in men just blame to find
That in their *proper* praise too partial be.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 1.
How shall our subjects then insult on us,
When our examples, that are light to them,
Shall be eclipsed with our *proper* deeds.
Tancr. & Gis., O. Pl., ii, 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do with all the *proper* women in Arcadia? They shall be common too *Shirley's Arcadia.*
Rose is a fayre, but not a *proper* woman.
Can any creature *proper* be that's common?
Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence UNPROPER, q. v.

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly resolvable into this; his 10th, tall, handsome, &c., certainly belongs to the following passage; but without the idea of bulk, for it is Viola who speaks of herself:

How easy is it for the *proper* false,

(That is, the comely well-looking false persons)

In women's waxen hearts to set their forms.
Twel. N., ii, 2.

†*To* PROPERATE. To hasten.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
A while to keep off death, which *properates*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any articles necessary to be produced in the scene. In this sense it is still used there, and the person who provides such articles, and whose duty it is to have them ready, is called the *property-man*.

Go get us *properties* and trickings for our fairies.
Mer. W. W., iv, 4.
I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.
My lord, we must
Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*.
Old Play of Tam. Shr., act i, p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, wishes to have a pump on the stage, "for a *property*." Induct.

†PROPERTY. Sometimes, a disguise, a cloak for concealment, as in Shirley's Wedding, ii, 3.

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*, Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to *propone*, whereby he might be reconciled.
Holinsh., vol. ii, N 7 b.
To say "placet" unto that, which in the name of the holy fathers might be *proponed* to them.
Beck. of Rom. Ch., F 2.

Holinshed uses it often. Dryden has used *proponent*, for one that proposes. See T. J.

To PROPULSE, *v.* To drive from us, to repulse; *propello*, Latin.

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For seeing our enimies doe now violently assaulte us, if we should not with like courage *propulse* their violence. *Underdown's Heliodor.*, sign. C 1 b.

†PROSPECT. A view.

Where on a high tribunall seate which yeelded
A large *prospect*, were plac'd too chayres of golde.
Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective, or glass, to view distant objects. Accented on the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,
And every hand is made a *prospective*.
Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein note and tell what thou seest, for well mayest thou there observe their shadows. *Daniel*, p. 415.

PROTENSE, *s.* Extension, drawing out. The reading of the first edition in the following passage, and probably right. See Todd.

Recount from hence
My glorious soveraine's goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, *s.* Long continuance, delay; from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.
Spens. Sonnet, 86.

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was first adopted by Spenser; but Ferrex and Porrex was published long before his Sonnets.

PROVAND, or more commonly PROVANT. Provender, provision, ammunition; *provende*, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The word, in fact, was very common. See the other instances in Steevens's note on the first passage. It was not quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,
With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.
Counterscuff. Dryd. Misc., vol. iii, p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with any other thing, implied that such an article was supplied for mere provision; as we say, ammunition bread, &c., meaning a common sort. Thus Bobadil says, in contempt of the sword which master Matthew had bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.
B. Jons. Every Man in H., iii, 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Rome, was Nicodemus born
To bear these braveries from a poor *provant!*
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, Pl. 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion
Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.
Ibid., Elder Bro., v, 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breeches, o' th' new fashion.
Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1662, 4to, sign. G.

I have no doubt, therefore, that we ought to read the following passage, thus pointed:

We're fairly promis'd,
But soldiers cannot feed on promises;
All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;
And our munition fails us.
Webster's Appius, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 364.

The ingenious editor of the latter collection puts the stop at *provant*, meaning to express that promises were all their *provant*, which might do; but it had been said before, "our victual fails us:" and *provant apparel*, for military allowance of clothing, is more in the style of the time, and improves the whole passage.

To PROVANT, as a verb, to supply with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with plentiful purveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 149.

[Hall, Homer, p. 30 (1581), gives the word nearer to its French original.]

†Do throughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire name for a goldfinch. It is certainly true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has observed (Archæol., iii, p. 33), that this odd name is given in Warwickshire to the bird usually called a goldfinch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but certainly there, as I know from local testimony. It is possible, therefore, that the following passage should be read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.
Hotsp. Tis the next way to turn *tailor*, or *red-breast* teacher. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of goldfinches or red-breasts." The editions have "or *be* red-breast teacher;" which leaves it difficult to extract any sense from the passage.

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†*To* PROVE. To experience.

But I did enter, and enjoy,
What happy lovers *prove*. *Carew's Poems*, 1642.

'Tis a love
Gods are incapable to *prove*;
For where there is a joy nneven,
There never, never can be heav'n.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

To PROVE MASTERIES. To make trial of skill, to try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles's H. of Turkes*, 516 I.
He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such straungers as he brought over wyth him) begynneth to *prove masteryes*. *Holinsh.*, ii, I 7, col. ½ b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do confer that *providence*, with my power
Of absolute command, to have abundance
To your best care. *Mass. New Way*, iii, 2.

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the *providence* of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

†PROUNCED-CUPS, are mentioned by Heywood in his Philocothonista, 1635, p. 46. Perhaps a misprint for *pounced*.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 4.

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendent of executions; properly *provost-marshall*. Minshew has, "A provost martiall—G. Prevost des mareschaux.—L. Præfectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in Measure for Measure, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the *provost?*
Prov. Here, if it like your honour.
Ang. See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.
Meas. for M., act ii, 1.

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your gyves." Act iv, sc. 2. The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the *provost* is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Cæsar, that thy servant,
Thy *provost*, to see execution done
Upon these Christians in Cæsarea,
Should now want work. *Virgin Martyr*, v, 1.
I have been *provost-marshall* twenty years,
And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals,
But so near Paris yet I never met
One of that brotherhood.
B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawy., v, last scene.

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus Amorphus, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names Asotus, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill:

We do give leave and licence to our *provost* Acolastus, Polypragmon, Asotus, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 3.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, *a.* Most valiant; a superlative from *prow*, which is the French *preu*, *pros*, or *preux*, valiant. Hence the word *prowess*, &c., in French *prouesse*.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

See also F. Q., II, viii, 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prowest* knight,
That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.
Har. Ariost., xlvi, 7.

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word. See Menage, in *prou*, and *prouesse*.

PROWSE. A contraction of prowess.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want nor knights, nor *prowse*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, p. 18.
His ancient yeares made craftie Hannibal
Admire the *prowes* and vallour of his foe.
Brandon's Octavia, 1598, A 7.

PRUGGE, *s.* Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up all the gaines. *Clitus's Cater-Char.*, p. 33.

PRUNE, *v.* Term in falconry. The hawk is said to prune, when she picks her feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Cymb., v, 4.

Hence, metaphorically, to a man:

Which makes him *prune* himself and blister up
The crest of youth against your dignity.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

See PROIN, which is the older form.

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PRUNES, STEWED. A favorite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes*—and having but two in the dish, &c.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 1.

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

This is the pension of the stews—'tis stew money, *stew'd prune* cash, sir. *If this be not a Good Play, &c.*

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from 1 Hen. IV.

PUCELLE, *s.* A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.
Pal. of Pleas., ii, sign. I i 7.

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her:

Shall I advise, *Pucelle?* steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some small day.
Underwoods, Ep. 68, Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess, he says,

Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan. *Epigrams.*

So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin:

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish!
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels.
1 *Henry VI*, i, 4.

†And *pucell* Chryseis fitly there he shipped honest well. *A. Hall's Homer*, 1581.

See PUZZEL.

PUCK, PUG, and **POUKE,** are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, and who is thus accosted by a fairy:

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd *Robin Good-fellow.*

To which Puck answers,

Thou speak'st aright,
I am that merry wanderer of the night.
Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

He is also celebrated by Drayton:

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigger kinde there is of them, called with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Goodfellows*, that would, in superstitious times, grinde corne for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do any maner of drudgery work.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 48.

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate demon, which he characterises like a *Will o' the Wisp*. *Ibid.*, p. 49.

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called the Devil is an Ass, is evidently the same personage. His amusements are described as the same:

These were wont to be
Your main atchievements, *Pug*; you have some plot now
Upon a tonuing of ale, to stale the yest,
Or keep the churn so, that the butter come not
'Spite o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

See POUKE.

In the Sad Shepherd, of the same author, he appears under the title of *Puck-hairy*. Act iii. Under his name of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well characterised in Jonson's Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 401, &c. Butler unites the names of *Pug* and *Robin*:

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do,
This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion.
Hudib., Part III, Can. ii, v. 1415.

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general name of fiends:

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew. *Ibid.*, 1435.

Heywood refers us to a learned account of these *Pugs*:

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of divels in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellowes some, some call them fairies.
Hierarchie, Lib. ix, p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in Warner's Albion's England, book xiv, ch. 91, p. 307. He appears as an active personage in Grim the Collier of Croydon, O. Pl., xi, and in the still older drama of Wily Beguiled, Or. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 329. See also Percy's Reliques, vol. iii, p. 202, and the notes on Milton's Allegro.

The Scottish *Brownie* was a very similar personage:

He was supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. *Jamieson.*

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. ii, p. 347, &c.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*. The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's Real Character, Alph. Index. "Fungus pulverulentus." *Coles.* Metaphorically, a term of reproach, equivalent

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to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

But that this *puckfist*,
This universal rutter. *B. & Fl. Cust. of Country*, i, 2.
Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii, 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist*:

What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puckfoist*?
Middleton's More Diss. than W., iv, 3.
†These *puckfoyst* cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated,
Are things that by their taylors are created;
For they before were simple shapelesse wormes,
Untill their makers lick'd them into formes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†Hath he the title of an earthly grace?
Or hath he honor, lordship, worship? or
Hath he in court some great commanding place?
Or hath he wealth to be regarded for?
If with these honors, vertue he embrace,
Then love him; else his *puckfoist* pompe abhorre.
Ibid.
†So that a man had farre better speake to the master and owner of the ship himselfe, then to any of these *pucke-foists*. *Ibid.*

†PUDDING-BAG.

In the same was two pieces of sail-cloth, one half an ell, at the least of unequal breadth, but in some part very broad, the other about half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag*. These found wrapped in the bottom of the stomach, the book above them.
Letter dated 1626.

†PUDDING-CART.

The *pudding-cart* of the shambles shall not go afore the hour of nine in the night, or after the hour of five in the morning, under pain of six shillings eight pence. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

†PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat baked in a dish of batter.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three-score eggs have beene but an easie colation, and three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle, eighteene yards of blacke puddings (London measure) have suddenly beene imprisoned in his sowse-tub.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
A scholar that drinks small beer; a lawyer's clark, or an inns-of-court gentleman, that hath been fed with false Latin and *pudding pye*, contemns him as if he had not learning enough to confute a Noverint Universi. *Poor Robin*, 1705.

†PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "She will thwitten a mill-post to a *pudding-prick*," *Howell*, 1659; *i. e.*, she will waste a good substance to a bad one.

†PUDDING-TIME. *To come in pudding time*, to come opportunely, not too late. Literally, in time for dinner, which formerly began with pudding.

I came in season, as they say *in pudding time*, tempore veni. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 8.
Per tempus advenis, you come *in pudding time*, you come as well as may be. *Terence in English*, 1614.
When we (like tenants) beggerly and poore,
Decreed to leave the key beneath the doore,
But that our land-lord did that shift prevent,
Who came *in pudding time*, and tooke his rent.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular preparation of tobacco. See in CANE and TOBACCO.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus described in London and its Environs, in 6 vols., published by Dodsley in 1761:

There was anciently a descent into the Thames in this place, where horses used to be watered; who, raising the mud with their feet, made the place like a puddle; from this circumstance, and from a person named Puddle living there [the latter is probably fictitious], this dock, according to Maitland, obtained its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as a laystall for the soil of the streets, and much frequented by barges and lighters, for taking the same away; also landing corn, and other goods. *Survey*, B. iii, edit. 1722.

Surprize her, carry her down to the water side, pop her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oars. *A Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 406.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock title, sometimes given in contempt, to a female who was thought to give herself airs.

PUE-FELLOW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term of good fellowship, or intimacy; as monkey, which means the same.

Good *pug*, give me some capon. *Ant. & Mellida*, ii, 1.
In a western barge, with good wind and lusty *puggs*, one may go ten miles in two days.
Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

See PUCK.

PUGGING. There seems sufficient reason to believe that it means thieving, in the song of Autolycus:

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge
* * * * *
Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the Roaring Girl:

And know more laws
Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devils black guard, than is fit
Should be discovered to a noble wit. O. Pl., vi, 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *proguing* have anything to do with this word.

PUING. A term expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,
Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.
Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced PUNY, which see.

PUKE. A gray, or dark colour. "Color pullus." *Coles*. In Baret's Alvearie, it is defined as a colour between russet and black, and rendered also *pullus*. Salmon's receipt to make it indicates the same.

Falstaff is called, among other ridiculous epithets, *puke-stocking*.

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1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. Dark-coloured stockings were then thought reproachful; so blacklegs, in later times. Mr. Todd mentions *puce-colour;* but that is French, and means, therefore, *flea-colour*.

In Drant's translation of Horace, Satire 8,

Nigra succinctam vadere palla;

Is rendered,

Ytuckde in *pukish* frock.

See Steevens's Note.

To PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

Pray you pause a little,
If I hold your card, I shall *pull down the side*,
I am not good at the game.
Mass. Great D. of Flor., iv, 1.

And if now,
At this downright game, I may but hold your cards,
I'll not *pull down the side*. *Ib., Unnat. Comb.*, ii, 1.

Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula.* I will refuse it,
She will *pluck down a side*, she does not use it.
B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., ii, 1.

Such one [that never learned to shoote] commonlye *plucketh down a side*, and crafty archers which be against him, will be glad of him.
Asch. Toxoph., p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

A false theefe
That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 63.

I have knowen those that have been five and fifty [years at law], and all about *pullen* and pigs.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pantler's chippings.
Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 26.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, 2.

†Away, away, you fool, such a fine gentlewoman look upon our son! why I warrant she ne'er milk'd a cow in all her life, and knows no more how to fat our *pullen* than the man in the moon.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Cotgrave.* Coles has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, *s.* A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. Steevens says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the *pulp* of fruit, as *apple-paste*, &c.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.
Nabbes's Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 8.

†PULSIVE. Impulsive.

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PULVILIO. A sort of perfume, which was especially fashionable towards the end of the seventeenth century.

I will not trouble you with all the impertinent dialogue that passes between 'em; but after they have parrotted over the brandenburg, chedreux, escla't, orangers, picards, *pulvillo*, rous, surtout, and a deal more of ribble-rabble pedlers French, and after monsieur Gnaw-bone has compleatly equip'd his master en chevalier, the spark sallies forth of his chamber like a peacock.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.

Almost blinding you with their fulsom powder, or tormenting you with the nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvilios*.
Country Gentlemans Vade Mecum, 1699.

Pulvillo, Vigo snuff, and Spanish bed; and lastly a stinking breath, an ugly face, and a damn'd complection, compleat him to the world.
The Beaus Catechism, 1708.

Serv. Laid out for the last month, at several times, for powder and *pulvileo*, three pounds.
Vice Reclaim'd, 1703.

To PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. *Puman*, conterere, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a bisket. *Troil. and Cress.*, ii, 1.

The gall of these lizards *punned* and dissolved in water.
Holland's Pliny, xxix, 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.
Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. Johnson has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss Seward, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

†Take more of the roote of polipodit, and the root of betony, and the crops and roots of daisies, of each two unces, and *punne* them as you do greene-sawce.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

†Heer of one grain of maiz a reed doth spring,
That thrice a year five hundred grains doth bring;
Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most holesom bread.
Du Bartas.

†PUNCHINELLO. A puppet.

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Itallian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*
Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliado'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchionelloes*, popes, and devils

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Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PUNESE, for punaise. See MORPION.

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

It was used by Butler, Dryden, and still later. See Johnson.

A book called Gazophylacium Anglicanum, 8vo, 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *pung*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See POINT-DEVISE.

PUNTO, or PUNTA. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, &c.
M. W. Winds., ii, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., iv, 7.

Punto-riverso was a back-handed stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *riversa*.
Saviolo on the Duello, K 2, 4to.

Florio translates it thus:

With a *right* or *reverse* blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him.
Second Frutes, p. 119.

They are here united:

Ah the immortal passado, the *punto-riverso*.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

See RIVERSO.

†PUNTO. One of the old forms given to the beard.

Ala. It shall. I have yet
No ague, I can looke upon your buffe,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

PUNY, *s.* A small creature; *puisné*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puisne*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old—which pretty innocent *punies* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them. *Coryat*, i, 37.

A very worme of wit, a *puney* of Oxford, shall make you more hatefull than Battalus the hungrye fidler.
Ulysses upon Ajax, B 8.

Shall each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inne,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne,
To read his little, or his nere a whit.
Marston, in Lectores, &c.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *punies* of the first year:

Others to make sporte withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies of the first yeare*. *Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll.*, p. 1.

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See BABIES IN THE EYES.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purrial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See PAIR-ROYAL, and POST AND PAIR.

In Ben Jonson's Masque of Christmas, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterised:

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.
B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 8.

Afterwards we have this stanza:

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gingling sally;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in *Pur*-alley. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*.
Ibid., p. 6.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair:

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, *pur*, *post*, *pair*, &c. *Lyly's Midas*, v, 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of Parolles by the Clown:

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddied withall. *All's Well, &c.*, v, 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how Parolles could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog:

They say in my country, when they call their hogges

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to the swine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle, cum *pur*, come *pur*. *Serm.*, fol. 49, b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

†PURCHASE. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
The Devil's Law-Case, 1623.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal anything, and call it *purchase*.
Hen. V, iii, 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Urs'la's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 4.

A bag,
Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings,
Which I made my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer.
Match at M., O. Pl., vii, 355.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 16.

To PURE, *v.* To purify.

If you be unclean, mistris, you may *pure* yourself; you have my master's ware at your commaundement.
Family of Love (1608), D 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

To PURFLE, *v.* To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pourfiler*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 13.

Purfled upon, with many a folded plight.
Ibid., II, iii, 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Comus*, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of *purfled* work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un *leus* [lieu]
Ke [Que] *jur* [jour] et nuit *art* [brule] *cume* [comme] feus,
K'um [Qu'on] apele le *Purgatore*
Sainz Patrice, et est *teus* [telle] encore
Ke s'il i *vunt* [vont] aucunes genz,
Ke ne soient bien repentanz,
Tantost est raviz è perduz
Qu'um [Qu'on] ne *set* [sait] k'il est devenuz.
S'il est *cunfez* [confessé] et repentanz,
Si va et passe mainz *turmenz* [tourmens],
Et s'espurge de ses pechiez,
Kant plus en a, plus li est *griez* [tourmenté].
Ki de cel *liu* [lieu] revenux est,
Nule rieus *jamès* [jamais] ne *li* [lui] *plest* [plait]
En cest siècle, ne jamès *jur* [jour],
Ne rira, mès *adès* [toujours] en *plur* [pleure];
Et gemissent les maus qui *sunt* [sont]
Et les pechiez ke les genz *funt* [font].
Supplem. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurger.

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY.

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisians*. See PRECISIAN.

Marry, sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to horn-pipes. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice:

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *All's Well*, i, 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See Malone's Supp., i, 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.
L. Yes, sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.
W. How! what a name's there!
L. O, they have all such names, sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?
W. I did, indeed.
L. He would ha' thought himself a stark reprobate if it had.
Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times: ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.—By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.
Barth. Fair, i, 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severely felt throughout the nation. In sir Thomas Overbury's Characters,

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the 28th (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritane*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James I's time:

In our reformed church too, a new man
Is in few yeares crept up, in strange disguise,
And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,
A fellow that can beare himselfe precise.
No church supremacie endure he can,
Nor orders in the byshop's diocyse:
He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nose-gay, set face, and a poted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,
Bicause he knowes not what your bosomes smother,
His phrase is, Verily; by yea and nay,
In faith, in truth, good neigbor, or good brother;
And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,
One of th' elect must common with another;
And when the poore his charity intreat,
You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector; nor in white,
Bicause the elders of the church commaund it;
He will not crosse in baptisme; none shall fight
Under that banner, if he may withstand it;
Nor out of antient fathers Latine cite,
The cause may be he doth not understand it.
His followers preach all faith, and by their workes
You would not judge them catholickes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is vext
To heare the quiristers shrill antheames sing;
He blames degrees in th' accademy next,
And 'gainst the liberall arts can scripture bring.
And when his tongue hath runne beside the text,
You can perceive him his loud clamours ring
'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pittious phrase
Raile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, Cant. iv, 50, &c.

To PURL, *v.* To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling* stream," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound. Yet lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling* sound." See Todd. Here, however, it must describe motion:

From his lips did fly
Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Sh. Rape of Lucr.

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 3.

PURL, *s.* A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton's Mortimeriados.

See Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell, xx, p. 187.

[A sort of fringe, or border.]

†For working in curious Italian *purles*, or French borders, it is not worth the while.
Tom of all Trades, 1631.

PURLEY, for purlieu. A certain district.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.
Rand. Muse's L. G., O. Pl., ix, p. 244.

†With harriots of all such as due, quatenus whores,
And ruin'd bawds, with all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purly*, this is something,
With mine own game reserv'd.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

PURPLES, *s.* One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our old maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Haml., iv, 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See Lyte, and Gerard, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonym for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularity, the Gesta Grayorum. See Nichols's Progresses of Eliz., vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug., 21 Hen. VIII (1506)—by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To PURSE. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alleys.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., i, 1.

This is a singular use of the word. To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse;" but honestly, as well as otherwise.

†Zonam perdidit: he hath left his *purse* in his other hose.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 584.

PURTENANCE, *s.* Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See Exodus, xii, 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the *head* and *purtenance*.
Lyly, Midas, i, 2.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is,

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what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by Lyly, to mean the ornaments of the head. See Johnson. Appurtenance, and appertenance, are both met with in authors.

To PURVEY. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvay*
Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

†PUSH. A pustule; a boil.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose. *Bacon's Essays.*
Little tumours are called of them litle eminences or appearings, or breakings out called *pushes*, which are commonly seene in the skinne and the uttermost parts of the bodie.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†PUSH-A-PIKE. An old name of a game.

Since only those, at kick and cuff,
Are beat, that cry they have enough;
But when at *push a pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†PUT. To put aside. *Verney Papers*, p. 222.

†PUT. The name of a game at cards, now obsolete.

Well, all this can't be helpt. But the devil's in the cards, that's plain. Uds bud, I've play'd at *put* a thousand times, and a thousand to that, but I never had such cursed luck before.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.
I've learnt of my betters, to steal from my wife.
Mayhap with my neighbour I'll dust it away,
Mayhap play at *putt*, or some other such play.
Song, in the Aviary.

†PUT CASE. An idiomatic phrase, equivalent to, let us suppose.

It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple, and that was this: *put case* there be three bretheren, John a Nokes, John a Nash, and John a Stile.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.
Put case I have a mistris in store for you; to whom I may commend you upon my own credit, and undertake for your entertainment and means by my own purse. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on Mids. N. Dream, ii, 2, have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I *put a girdle* about Europe.
B. & Fl. Q. of Corinth, ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on admiral Drake's *making the earth a girdle.* B. i, Ep. 206.

†PUTTING-IN. A port.

It is a voyage, but short and easie to finish, if you meete with an honest and skilfull pilot that knowes the right *puttings-in*, the watering places, and the havens. *Dekker's Dead Tearme*, 1608.

PUT ON, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

Well observed.
Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse
A little of this argument. *Duke of Milan*, iv, 1.
And thou, when I stand bare, to say *put on;*
Or, father, you forget yourself.
New W. to pay O. D., iii, 2.
Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,
What do you mean to do? *Put on.*
G. With your lordship's favour. *L.* I'll have it so.
T. Your will, my lord, excuses
The rudeness of our manners. *City Mad.*, v, 2.

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

†*To* PUT ON. To instigate.

These two as the king conceived, *put him on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.
Apothegms of King James, 1669.

PUT-PIN, *s.* The childish game, more usually called *push-pin.*

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.
Marston, Sat., B. iii, Sat. 8.

†*To* PUT IT UP. To submit to it; to bear with it.

Aor. Sir, be patient.
Srg. You lye in your throat, and I will not.
Aor. To what purpose is this impertinent madnesse? Pray be milder.
Org. Your mother was a whore, and I will not *put it up.* *Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse*, 1643.
Potl. Good Mr. Slicer speake to him to take it,
Sweet Mr. Shape, joyne with him.
Slic. Nay, be once
O'rerul'd by a woman.
Sha. Come, come, you shall take it.
Potl. Nay faith you shall; here *put it up*, good sir.
Hear. Upon intreaty I'm content for once;
But make no custome of't; you doe presume
Upon my easie foolishnesse.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†PUTEN. This term, which puzzled Gifford, occurs in Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, p. 139: "They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in for the making of the *patoun.*" Tobacco is the theme, and *patoun* was merely a species of tobacco. The Newe Metamorphosis, a MS. poem, written between the years 1600 and 1614, has several allusions to it, of which the following is decisive:

Puten, transformed late into a plante,
Which no chirurgion willingly will wante;
Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved,
And nowe of every gallant greatly loved.

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A PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I, which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each *putter out on five for one*, will bring us
Good warrant of. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

That is, "*every traveller* will warrant."

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me *five for one*, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with. *Jons. Ev. Man out of Hum.*, ii, 3.

Sometimes it was only three for one. In his epigram, entitled, On the famous Voyage, Jonson speaks of a man,

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,
His *three for one*. *Epigr.*, 134.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the *putters out*, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos anonymos, Venetiis reduces.
Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis
Redderet, ad Venetos instituistis iter.
Unde lucro simul ac vestro rediistis, amici
Gaudebant damno vos rediisse suo.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journeys upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "A Kicksie-winsie," &c.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred booke,
Which these base mungrels tooke, and promis'd me
To give me *five for one*, some *foure*, some *three*:
But now these hounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornefull lookes, and scurvy words.
To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They tooke in hope to give, and doe me good.
They tooke a booke worth twelve pence, and were bound
To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their fist.
Thus got I sixteene hundred hands and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.
Ibid., p. 39, b.

He confesses that he took his journeys only for this gain. He adds,

Foure thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave. *Ibid.*

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the summes were but small, and very easie for them (in generall) to pay:" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "A Defence of Adventures upon Returnes," in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTTOCK, *s.* A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive, it most improbably, from *buteo*, which would make it a buzzard. Merrett's Pinax, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloodied beak.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Like as a *puttocke* having spied in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,
Whose other wing, &c.
The foolish *kyte*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.
Spens. F. Q., V, xii, 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the *puttock* was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*. *Cymb.*, i, 2.

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Thersites also, in his abuse of Menelaus:

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a fitchew, a toad, a lizard, an owl, a *puttock*, or a herring without a roe—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus,—I would conspire against destiny. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.

Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultry *puttocks*, indeed. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 102.

PUZZEL, or PUSLE, *s.* A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

No nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzles* of Paris, use this other theft. *Steph. Apol. for Herod.*, 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, Ben Jonson's commendatory verses addressed to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess:

Lady or *pusill*, that wears mask or fan.

But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old Laneham seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three prety *puzels*, az bright az a breast of bacon, of a thirtie yeere old apees [*i. e.* a piece]. *Letter from Kenilworth.*

PYE. See PIE. See *By* COCK AND PYE.

PYNE. See PINE.

PYONINGS, *s.* Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, x, 63.

PYRAMIDES, and PYRAMIS, *s.* A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. Drayton uses *piramides*, both as singular and plural.

Then he, above them all, himself that sought to raise
Upon some mountain top, like a *piramides*,
Our Talbot. *Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1013.

Though Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *piramides*. *Ibid.*, xiii, p. 922.

We find it singular in another instance:

Thou art now building a second *pyramides* in the air. *Braithw. Survey of Histories.*

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis*:

Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains. *Ant. and Cleop.*, v, 2.

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally:

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That Julius Cæsar brought from Africa. *Marlow's Doctor Faustus*, Anc. Dr., i, 43.

Yon stately, true, and rich *piramides*. *Lodge's Wounds of Civil War*, sign. A 3.

Yet Shakespeare has also *pyramid*:

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the *pyramid*. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 7.

And even *pyramises*. *Ibid.* But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in T. J.

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "storm of wind," and "*pyrrie* of the sea," appearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See PIRRIE.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See CUE. This will enable us to explain the following:

R What gave you the boy that had found your penknife?
L. I gave him a *quu cee*, and some walnuts. *Hoole's Corderius*, 1657, p. 157.

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *cee* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "Dedi sextantem," &c.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, iv, 2.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. Minshew says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to Ray's Nomenclator, should mean a lamprey; but is described by Minshew, under *powt*, more like a *bull-head*, or *miller's-thumb*. "Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert." *Minshew.* It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for anything imperfect.

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I will shew your highness
A trifle of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you were now i' th' university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*. 'Tis nothing else, a very *quab*.
Ford's Lover's Melanch., iii, 3.

This was the plot of a kind of masque which he had written. *Quabbe* is also given as a term for a quagmire; but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbreviated into *quack*. The word *quacksalver* is in Johnson, and illustrated by examples there; but it has long been so much disused, that to some readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyls, nor balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied. *Mass. A Very Woman*, ii, 2.

See Johnson.

†*To* QUADE. To debase?

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation, 1565.

†*To* QUADER, or QUADRATE. To agree; to concord. Literally to square with.

The x. doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, p. 88.
The earth could not have afforded a lady, that by her discretion and sweetnes could better *quadrate* with your disposition. *Howell's Familiar Letters.*

To QUAIL, *v. a.* and *n.* To overpower, or to faint; sufficiently exemplified in both senses by Johnson. I shall add, however, one or two instances of each. First, *active*, to overpower, or intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only view would *quaile*
An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did Hercules assail. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, ch. 5, p. 16.
But rather, traiterously surpriz'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 280.

2. Neuter, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that prowesse not availed,
Did faine to faint: the other thought that he indeed had *quailed*. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, i, ch. 4, p. 12.
For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 185.

It is often used in both ways by Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.*, from the bird. A prostitute; borrowed from the French, where *caille*, and *caille quoiffée*, had the same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.
With several coated *quails*, and laced mutton, waggisly singing. *Rabelais*, Prol. to B. iv, Motteux's Vers

The quail was thought to be a very amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

The hot desire of *quails*,
To your's is modest appetite. *Glapthorne's Hollander.*

Lovell says, "They are salacious like the partridge, and breed four times in a year." *Hist. of Anim.*, p. 170.

†QUAIL-PIPE, or QUAIL-CALL.

A *quaile pipe* or *call* is a small whistle, and there is over the top of it some writhed wyer, which must bee wrought over with leather; hold the whistle in your left hand, and the top of the leather betweene the fore finger and thumbe of your right hand, and by pulling streight the said leather, and letting it slacke nimbly, it will sound like the cry of a quaile. *Bate. Dor.* And here she comes; give me your *quaile pipe*, hark you. *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

QUAINT, *a.*, which is now seldom used, except in the sense of awkwardly fantastical, had formerly a more favorable meaning, and was used in commendation, as neat, or elegant, or ingenious. Johnson has given these favorable senses, without any intimation of their being now disused, which is the fact. See Johnson. Those senses were, however, certainly the original; the etymology being the obsolete French *coint*, which is explained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux, prévenant, affable, *comis*, affabilis;" and exemplified from the Roman de la Rose:

Si scet si *cointe* robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent paire.

The French word is derived by Du Cange from *comptus*, Latin. Ariel, that delicate spirit, is called by Prospero, in commendation, "My *quaint* Ariel." *Temp.*, i, 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten of it. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 4.
More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.
Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have beene,
Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Ingeniously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.
'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.
Merch. of Ven., ii, 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance; from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and wished that he would come and take a night's lodging with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness* of his personage.
Greene's Dialogue, cited by Steevens on *Merry W. W.*, iv, 6.

To QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' th' end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd* hear more. *Coriol.*, i, 9.

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We'll *quake* them at that bar
Where all souls wait for sentence.
Heyw. Silver Age (1613).
That word *qual'd* all the blood within my vaines.
Ibid., Chall. for Beauty (1636), sign. I.

†QUAKE-BREECH. A coward.

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit, a sot.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 388.

QUALITY, *s.* Profession, occupation.

2 *Court.* I have no *quality*.
Sim. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

He is a gentleman,
For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.
Ibid., Fatal Dowry, iv, 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was often more particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in Hamlet:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing? *Haml.*, ii, 2.
We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech. *Ibid.*

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

Stand forth [to Paris, the actor],
In thee, as being the chief of thy profession,
I do accuse the *quality* of treason. *Roman Actor*, i, 3.
How do you like the *quality?*
You had a foolish itch to be an actor,
And may stroll where you please. *The Picture*, ii, 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre.

Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

To thy strong bidding, task
Ariel, and all his *quality*. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

†*To* QUALITY. Used as a verb.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*,
And past all Argives for his spear. *Chapm. Il.*, xiv, 104.

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CONSTRUE ME. These incoherent words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualtitee calmie custure me*, in Hen. V, act iv, sc. 4; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's Musical Companion. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be read, "Callino, callino, castore me," which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever." Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him, contemptuously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

†QUAME. Perhaps for *qualme*, sickness.

And for some signes, in case by crosse or *quame*
They could not write, nor speake, he beare a paume.
Uisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

To QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!
Ordinary, ii, 2, O. Pl., x, 236.

QUAR, *s.* The same as *quarry*; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

The very agate
Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel; a true cornelian
As Tacitus himself. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i, 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,
Fram'd to outlive the flames of civil war.
Poems by Ben Jons., Jun., p. 79.
†When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
Cleveland's Works.

QUARIER, *s.* Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of Romeus and Juliet:

To light the waxen *quariers*,
The auncient nurce is prest. C 8.

See Malone's Suppl., i, p. 297.

†The gent. ushers dutye is to cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and *quarriers*. *Document, temp. Ed. VI.*

QUAR'LE. A contraction of *quarrel*, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow and deadly *quar'le*,
To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 33.

He had before used the word at length:

But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell.
Ibid., Stanza 24

See QUARREL.

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QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

That breast
Is turned to *quarled* poison.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 389.

†*To* QUARR. To block up.

But as a miller having ground his grist,
Lets downe his flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithall,
The waters swell in spleene, and never stay
Till by some cleft they finde another way.
Browne's Brit. Past.

QUARREL, *s.*, from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his Thesaurus, under *Pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of Pymount steele, the more you do it bend
Upon recoile doth give the bigger blow,
And doth with greater force the *quarrel* send.
Har. Ariost., xxiv, 85.

Being both wel mounted upon two good Turkey horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel* out of a cross-bow. *Palace of Pleas.*, vol. ii, U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in QUAR'LE. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he hent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 102.

So also B. xi, St. 28, and elsewhere, as Mirr. for Mag., p. 2.

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of Henry VIII, ii, 3, but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune *to* divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old transom, or transenne, windows:

The lozange is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reverst, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse.
Puttenh., B. ii, ch. 11.

†Another ridiculous foole of Venice verily thought his shoulders and buttocks were made of brittle glasse, wherfore he shunned all occurrents, and never durst sit downe to meat, lest he should have broken his crackling hinder parts: nor ever durst walke abroad, lest the glasier should have caught hold of him, and have used him for *quarels* and panes.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, undo the kingdom;
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*.
B. and Fl. Nice Valour, iii, 1.

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel;* probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel*—William Johnson riding to the *quarrel*, &c.," often repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archæol.*, x, 70. This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's Architectural Antiq., vol. iv, page 2.

QUARRELOUS, *a.* Quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.
Though proof oft'times makes lovers *quarrelous*.
Gasc., g 5.

Be not *quarrelous*, or sory, for the death of a traytor and a ribald. *Stowe's Ann.*, G g 2.

QUARRIE, or QUARRY. Anything hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure (*carrée*), into which the game was driven (as is still practised in other countries), and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term: which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a generall huntyng, with a toyle raysed, of foure or five myles in lengthe, so that many a deere that day was brought to the *quarrie*. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, P p p p 8, col. 1, a.

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forciblye,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 43.

†When I was a freshman at Oxford 1642 I was wont to go to Christ Church to see king Charles I. at supper, where I once heard him say, That as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into the *quarry*, and found the covy of partridges falling upon the hawk; and I do remember this expression further, viz. "and I will swear upon the book 'tis true." When

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I came to my chamber, I told this story to my tutor; said he, "That covey was London."
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 88.

†An hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, 4to, 1688, p. 71.

†QUART. In good quart, in good condition.

Man, sayth our Lord, synce *in good quarte*
Thow art by me now as thow art.
MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 14.

QUART-D'ECU, or QUARDECU. A French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown. Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr.*, i, 323. In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *All's W.*, iv, 3.
There's a *quart-d'ecu* for you. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

In both these places the folio has *cardecu*; the other is the interpretation of the editors. See CARDECU.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being payd, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly to the king's coffers, which is but the fourth part. *Howell, Londinopolis*, p. 372.

QUARTER-FACE, *s.* A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorants, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
B. Jons. Forest., Epist. 12.

†QUARTER-STAFF. A long staff used as a weapon, and carried chiefly by foresters. In combat it was held by the middle, so as to strike with either end.

With a huge *quarter-staffe* those armed go;
These shoot an arrow from a twanging bow.
Grotius his Sophompaneas, by Goldsmith, 1640.

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
And the base *quasse* by pesants drunk.
Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap, 1609.

But I suspect that this is merely a misprint for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll *quaffe*, or any thing.
Marston's What you will, act ii.

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chaloner's translation of the Moriæ Encomium, we read of "the law of *quassing*," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," sign. E 4, where *quaffing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, *s.* A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of coleworts] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leaprys, and other griefes of the skin.
Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.

I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry. *Othello*, v, 1.
Whether he be a young *quat* of the first yeare's revennew, or some austere and sullen-faced steward.
Dekker, Gull's H. B., chap. 7
O young *quat!* incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world. *Devil's Law Case*, 1623.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat*:

Procure a little sport,
And then be put to the dead *quat*.
White Devil, 4to. H.

To QUAT. To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his Provincial Glossary, but writes it *quot*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicates seeme queasie. *Euphues*, C 3 b.
Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare.
Philotimus, 4to, 1583; *British Bibliographer*, ii, 439.

QUATCH, *a.* Squat, or flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *All's Well*, ii, 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

†QUATER COUSENS.

Quater cousens, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth cousens. But we commonly say, such persons are not *quater cousens*, when they are not good friends. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*. A bog, or slough; from to *quave*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marrish or *quavemyre*.
North's Plut., 411, A.
In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was,
Into the same my horse did fall, and lay
Up to the bellie, which my flight did stay.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

†Decius in the warre against the Gothes was with his whole armie defeated, and his bodie being swallowed up in a deepe whirlepit, or *quave-mire*, could not be found. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

QUAYED, *part.*, for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*,
And all his senses were with suddein dread dismay'd.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 14.

QUE, *s.* A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*,

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and explains it, "half a farthing;" translating it by *minutum*. *Q in the corner* meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halfpenie so sad?
H. Because I am sure I shall never be a peny.
R. Rather pray there bee no fall of money,
For thou wilt then go for a *que*. *Lyly's Com.*, C c 9.

See CUES and CEES, and Q itself.

QUEACH. A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thicket] dumetum."

Yet where behind some *queich*
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hind,
The place is markt.
Bussy D'Ambois, 4to, E 4, Anc. Dr., iii, 286.
In the nonage of the world, mankind had no other habitation than woods, groves, and bushy *queaches*.
Howell, Londinop., p. 382.

Queath has been found in the same sense.

†Then found they lodg'd a boar, of bulk extreme,
In such a *queach* as never any beam
The sun shot pierced. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.
†Thorniest *queaches*. *Ibid., H. to Pan.*
†As I went through the castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a *queach* of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

QUEACHY, *a.*, should be bushy, from the above, and so Minshew puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes drown. *Polyolb.*, 957.
'Twixt Penrith's farthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Ibid.*, 697.
Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade
The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing waves. *Ibid.*, 1155.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

†And oft-times shipwrack'd, cast upon the land,
And lying breathlesse on the *queachy* sand. *Drayton.*

[But Golding uses it in its natural sense, Pref. to Ovid.]

†Each *queachie* grove, each cragged cliff, the name of godhead tooke.
†I ask't thee for a solitary plot,
And thou hast brought me to the dismal'st grove
That ever eye beheld; noe woodnimphes here
Seeke with their agill steps to outstrip the roe,
Nor doth the sun sucke from the *queachy* plot
The ranknes and the venom of the earth;
It seemes frequentlesse for the use of men.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

QUEAN, *s.* A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon *cwean*, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.
M. W. W., iv, 2.
A man can in his life-time make but one woman,
But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.
B. & Fl. Nice Val., ii, 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd cleane,
And that Penelope was but a *queane*.
Har. Ariost., xxxv, 26.
If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,
We seldom after care to keep it clean.
Watkyns, in *Heyward's Quint.*, vol. i, 143.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, *s.* Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of quiet.

To whom Cordella did succeede, not raigning long in *queate*. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, p. 66.

To QUECH. See QUICH.

QUEEN-HITHE, or corruptedly QUEEN-HIVE. A landing-place on the Thames, a little west of London-bridge. There was a legend of a queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 307.
With that, at Charing cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;
And after rose with life again
In London, at *Queen-hive*.
Evans's Old Ballads, i, 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, sir, I have two ears to one mouth,
I hear more than I eat, I'd ne'er row by *Queen-hithe*
While I liv'd else. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.*, v, 1.

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:
The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iv, 2.

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, &c., so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III, that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson*, iii, 180. This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or QUIST. The ring-dove; "fortè a querula voce," says Minshew. "A *queest* [bird] palumbus torquatus." *Coles*. Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's Pinax has it, *Quist*, under, "Palumbus, major torquatus."

QUEINT, *part.* Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acwent*. So used by Chaucer:

And kindling new his corage, seeming *queint*.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 11.

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To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to QUAILE. Hence Jack the *giant-queller* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer;* and *man-queller* meant formerly a murderer.

And plungde in depth of death and dolour's strife,
Had *queld* himself, had not his friendes withstoode.
Mirr. for Mag.

Press'd through despair myself to *quell.*
Cobl. Prophecy, Steevens.

QUELL, *s.* Murder; from the preceding, but not commonly used.

Put upon
His spungy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell.* *Macb.*, i, 7.

QUELLIO, *s.* Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio.*
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

†I ha' seene
Dainty devices in this kind, baboones
In *quellios*, and so forth.
Shirley's Triumph of Peace, 1633.

To QUEME, *v.* To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme.*
Shep. Kal., May 15.

Sik peerless pleasures wont us for to *queme.*
Poems, by A. W., in *Davison*, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

QUERNE, *s.* A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cweorn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As they are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "labour in the *quern*," means, "make the *quern* a labour;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

Wherein a miller's knave,
Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will.
Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 1.

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse.
Boswell. Journ. to Hebr., p. 314.

QUERN-LIKE, *adj.* Acting like a mill.

Two equal rows of orient pearl impale
The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small
Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it.
Sylv. Du Bart., Week 1, Day 6.

QUERN-STONE, *s.* Millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanyh. Virg., B. i.

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase *in cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloak; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo.*
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo.*
Fatal Dowry, ii, 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloak was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in dishabille, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See Johnson. A serving man, says bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloak are, and he is but *in querpo* without him.
Microcos., Char. 59.

†May a man have a peny-worth? four a groat?
Or do the juncto leap at truss-a-fayle?
Three tenents clap while five hang on the tayle?
No *querpo* model? never a knack or wile?
To preach for spoons and whistles? cross or pile?
Rump Songs.

†In *quirpo* hood, or pot-lid hat,
In lute-string whisk, or rose cravat.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†Amongst the strange promiscuous crowd,
That dress'd in *quirpo*, hither flow'd,
Non-fighting bullies, cloth'd in red.
Ibid., vol. ii, 1707.

†And had an hour or two bestow'd
In dressing like a man of mode,
'Till all things I'd in *quirpo* put
Artfully on from head to foot. *Ibid.*, vol. i, 1706.

†Thus a zealous botcher in Morefields, while he was contriving some *quirpo*-cut of church-government, by the help of his out-lying eares, and the otacousticon of the Spirit, discovered such a plot, that Selden intends to combate antiquity, and maintain it was a taylors goose that preserved the capitol.
Cleveland, Char. of a London Diurn., 1647.

QUEST, *s.*, for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawfull *quest* have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Rich. III*, i, 4.

And covertly within the Tower they calde
A *quest*, to give such verdit as they should.
Mirr. Mag., p. 390.

Among his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*,
Whose counsel to his mischiefe might give way.
Niccolo's England's Eliza, p. 795.

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Also for an inquiry, &c. See Johnson.

QUESTANT, *s.* A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

See then you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The bravest *questant* shrinks. *All's Well*, ii, 1.

†QUEST-HOUSE.

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint. *Quarles's Emblems.*

†QUESTIONS. Cushions.

Her majestie did stand upon the carpett of the clothe of estate, and did allmost leane upon the *questions*.
Letter dated 1582.

†QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS. An old game.

Qu. Suppose you and I were in a roome together, you being naked, pray which part would you first cover? *An.* Your eyes, sir. A question proposed to a gentlewoman at the play of *questions and commands*. *Gratiæ Ludentes*, 1638, p. 65.
Another member said, next is bawds, as romancies, balls, collations, *questions and commands*, riddles, purposes, &c. *The Animal Parliament*, 1707.

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER. One who laid informations, and made a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson has illustrated this word from Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *quæsitor*. In Clitus's Whimzies, the 16th section contains a long character of a *questman* (p. 122); which in fact was an old name for a sides-man, or assistant to the churchwardens. See Blount's Glossographia, in the word *Sideman*. He is described accordingly, with many quaint strokes of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere.—He never goes without his note-book.—He is a sworne man; which oath serves an injunction upon his conscience to be honest.—The day of his election is not more ready for him, than he for it. Pp. 122-3.

He was also a collector of parish rents:

Some treasure he hath under his hand, which he must returne; he can convert very little to his own use, nor defeate the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted according to the dignitie of his office." *Ibid.* He wore also "a furred gown." P. 128. When the year is over, "his rents are collected, his accounts perfected, himself discharged," and another elected. P. 129.

Also a juryman, a person regularly impanelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for there all things goeth by oath.—They must judge by their oath; according to conscience, guilty or not guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the *questmongers* justify him, and pronounce him not guilty. *Latimer's Serm.*, P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man manifestly guilty, when each man had a crowne for his good wil: and so an open mankiller was pronounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, *s.* A person who goes in quest of another; peculiar, I believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.
Lear, iii, 7.

Questrists is the reading of the folio. *Questers* has been proposed as an emendation, but no alteration seems necessary. The quarto has *questrits*, which, though an evident corruption, confirms *questrists*.

†*To* QUETCH. To shrink. See QUICK.

Who running from this life as from a furious mistresse, and scorning the suddaine fals of worldly things, endured the flames, and never *quetched*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†QUIBLET. A pun.

A *quiblet*.—A captaine passing through a roome where a woman was driving a buck of clothes, but he thinking she had been brewing, saw a dish, and dipped some small quantity of the lye, which he supposing to be mault-wort, dranke up, and presently began to sweare, spit, spatter, and spaule; the woman asked him what he ayled, he told her, and called her some scurvy names, saying, he had swallowed lye; Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry, for you being a souldier and a captaine, it must needs trouble your stomacke to swallow the lye.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUIBLIN, *s.* An unusual word, which might be supposed to be put for *quibbling*, but that the meaning of the sentence seems to imply a superior trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'erreach that head, that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very *quiblin*.
Eastward Ho, iii, 1; O. Pl., iv, 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in this passage also:

She lies,
This is some trick. Come, leave your *quiblins*, Dorothy.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words, but to what he thinks a direct falsehood told by her.

To QUICH. To stir, or twist; Saxon, *cucian*, to quicken.

Like captived thrall,
With a strong yron chaine, and coller bound,
That once he could not move nor *quich* at all.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 33.

This word, with a trifling change, to *quech*, was used by lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quecking*. *Essays*, 40.

This is rightly printed in the folio of 1730; but in the separate editions of

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the Essays, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking* (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See Todd. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, *a.*, in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed [hawthorn], rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *elfe:*

That man so made he called *elfe*, to weet
Quick. *F. Q.*, II, x, 71.

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not. *Shep. Kal. March*, 73.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick*;" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*" by a reproach.

†QUIDDANET. "A confection between a syrup and marmalade." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

QUIDDIT, *s.* A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as quiddity also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quillets. *Haml.*, v, 1.
We are but quit: you fool us of our monies
In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.
By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1302.

QUIDDITY, *s.* Originally, the nature or essence of anything; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in Hudibras, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the "ghosts of defunct bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtile quirk, or pretence:

Why how now, mad wag, what are thy quips and thy *quiddities*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So Cranmer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot tell what. *Answ. to Gardiner.*

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quiditas:*

For you must know my age
Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things,
I know dimensions and the terminy
Of all existence. *Parasitaster*, Act i.

QUIETAGE, *s.* The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

Nepenthe is a drincke of soverayne grace,
Devised by the gods for to asswage
Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chace,
Which stirs up anguish and contentious rage;
Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
F. Q., IV, iii, 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospitage*, in F. Q., III, x, 6. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, *s.* The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Haml.*, iii, 1.
A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:
I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;
—some younger brother would ha' thanked me,
And given my *quietus*. *Gamester*, act v, O. Pl., ix, 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

Hee (an undersherriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a sinne to disquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him. *Clitus's Whimsies*, p. 166.

He understands more than the high sheriffe his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble valew, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him. *Lenton's Leasures, Char.* 35

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"A *quietus est*, missio, rudis donatio." *Coles' Dict.*

To QUIGHT, or QUITE, *v.* To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *quite*, *adj.*, for free.

And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smott off his left arme. *F. Q.*, I, viii, 10.
Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, &c. *Ibid.*, V, xi, 37.

To QUITE, or QUIGHT, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell:* though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them *quite*.
F. Q., IV, x, 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb (*hele*, or cover), which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*. 2 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.
†Panus, Nonio, tramæ involucrum. The roll whereon the web of cloth is woond, or the *quill* of yarne.
Nomenclator.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To QUILL, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See Todd, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teazed the etymologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quibblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet* (Illust., i, 231); but, unfortunately, *quodlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quilibet*, in Blount's Glossographia, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to Hudibras, III, iii, 748, says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land. [A *quillet* is very common in Anglesea in the present day, signifying a small strip of land in the middle of another person's field, commonly marked out by boundary stones, and arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there.] Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set out, that *quillet* is quasi *quibblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the *scull* of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quillets*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Hamlet*, v, 1.
In these nice sharp *quillets* of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.
Let her leave her bobs,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quillets*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iv, 1.
Nay, good sir Throate, forbear your *quillets* now.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 427.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

†Who taking the opportunitie of the judges cares, in many matters distracted, linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and *quilits*, endevour by long demurres to have controversies depending still, and by their intricat questions that of purpose they foist in, hold off and delay judgements.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†*To* QUILT. To line or strengthen. In the second example it appears to be used in the sense of to plaister.

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The Grecian captains tir'd, retir'd from fight,
With many a yeares fierce warre wearied outright,
By Pallas art a mount-like horse they built,
And with strong wooden ribs his sides they *quilt*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

To make a cap for the pain and coldness of the head.—Take of storax and benjamine, of both some 12 pennyworth, and bruise it, then *quilt* it in a brown paper, and wear it behind on your head.
Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 84.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imaginary name, formed in sport, to sound like something learned; being put into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus?* Better a witty fool, than a foolish wit. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

QUINCH, *v.* To stir, to make the least movement; either for to *winch*, or it has been thought a modification of *quich*. But whence then the *n?*

Thereupon to bestow all my souldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

See QUICH.

QUINCH, *s.* Probably a twitch, or jerk of the body; from the preceding verb.

I will change my coppy, how be it I care not a *quinche*,
I know the galde horse will the soonest winche.
Damon & Pith., O. PL, i, 182.

QUINOLA, *s.* A term in the game of *primero* for a chief card, which was of every suit, like pam at loo. The knave of diamonds was generally taken as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish, and the name of a game in that language. The Academie des Jeux makes the knave of hearts the *quinola* at *reversis*. P. 228. And so say the French Dictionaries, Prevot's Manuel, &c. See PRIMERO.

To QUINSE, *v.* A word of doubtful meaning; qu. whether the same as *kinse?* [To carve, applied specially to the plover.]

Good man! him list not spend his idle meales,
In *quinsing* plovers, and in *wining* quailes.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

See KINSE.

QUINTAINE, *s.* *Quintana*, low Latin; *quintaine*, French. A figure set up for tilters to run at, in mock resemblance of a tournament. Minshew strangely derives it from *quintus*: "Quod *quinto* quoque anno, scil. Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This is doubly absurd; first, in supposing that a Greek custom could have a Latin name; and, secondly, in attributing it to classical antiquity at all, for which there is no probable ground. The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely described, than in the words of Mr. Strutt; omitting only what he says about its high antiquity, which is contradicted by the words immediately following:

The *quintain* originally was nothing more than the trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it, was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the performer consisted in smiting the shield in such a manner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the ground. In process of time this diversion was improved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure carved in wood was introduced. To render the appearance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. The *quintain* thus fashioned was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move round with facility. In running at this figure, it was necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the forehead, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the shield, the *quintain* turned about with much velocity, and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back, with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spectators. *Sports & Pastimes*, B. iii, ch. 1.

I believe, however, that it was more commonly, in England at least, constructed in the simpler way, as described in the following passage of an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quinten*, which is a cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board at the one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the other. Now he that ran at it with his launce, if he hit not the board [which was probably often painted like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it full, and rid not the faster, he would have such a blow with the sandbagg on his back, as would sometimes beat them off their horses.
The Essex Champion (ab. 1690), in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 282.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*, or the Saracen.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block.
As you l. it, i, 2.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give sir *Quintin*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 55.

The running at the *quintain* is then described. See particularly the note in Whalley's edition. But the passage of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves only that the athletæ sometimes fought with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.
Randolph's Poems, p. 92.

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The sport of the *quintyne* is humorously described in Laneham's Letter from Kenilworth, so often quoted. But he says,

The specialty of the sport waz to see how sum for hiz slakness had a good bob with the bag, and sum for his haste too toppl dooun right, and cum tumbling to the post, &c. *Kenilworth Illustrated*, 4to, p. 19.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

None crowns the cup
Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick's Poems, p. 184.

The sport of running at the quintain was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "Decursio equestris ludicra, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem; quæ si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo repercutientem figuram sentit." The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, *s.* A sharp stroke of wit, or arch raillery; some derive it from *whip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 2.

The *quip modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the *quip* modest. *As you l. it*, v, 4.
Ps. Why what's a *quip*?
Ma. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Alex. & Camp., O. Pl. ii, 113.

Greene's "*Quip* for an Upstart Courtier," is a tract wherein he satirises the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, p. 394, &c., ed. Park.

To QUIP, *v.*, from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee? O. Pl., loc. cit.
The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 44.
Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip* with such briefe girdes. *R. Greene, Harl. M.*, viii, 383.
†You must conceive, that a woman may graunt to her lover, not onely pleasant smiles, familiar and secret discourse, wittie *quipping*, and jeasting, and touching with the hand, but also with farre greater reason, shee may discend likewise to a kisse.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.
†Thy taylors shears foule vices wings have clipt,
The seames of impious dealings are unript;
So art-like thou these captious times hast *quipt*,
As if in Helicon thy pen were dipt.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†QUIRISTER. A chorister.

Deare *quirister*, who from those shaddowes sends
(Ere that the blushing dawne dare show her light)
Such sad lamenting straines, that Night attends.
Drummond's Poems, 1616.
He can endure no organs, but is vext
To heare the *quirristers* shrill antheames sing.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.
A *quiristers* head is made of aire,
A head of wax becomes a player.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

†*To* QUIRKEN.

Or it wil grow in the ventricle to such a masse, that it wil at the receit of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fome, that it wil be ready to *quirken* and stifle us. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†QUIRRY. An equerry.

As skilfull *quirry*, that commands the stable
Of some great prince, or person honourable,
Gives oftest to that horse the teaching spur,
Which he findes fittest for the use of war. *Du Bartas.*

†QUIST. For whist, silent.

M. Did you knoke at this dore? He is *quist*. Why doe you not mocke. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Quist, quist, what man, art thou well in thy wits? dost thou thinke this meete to be told any where?
Ibid.

QUIVER, *a.* Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Baret has "quick or *quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly*, agiliter," and "*quiverness*, agilitas." The following passage is therefore correct:

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus. *2-Hen. IV*, ii, 2.
There is a maner fishe that hight mugill, which is full *quiver* and swift. *Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr.*, 1535.

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

Primitive constitution (*quodes stowe*) as much as my sleeve! *New Custom*, O. Pl., i, 268.

should probably be printed thus:

Primitive constitution (quodes thou) as much, &c.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwæthan*, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon ð, or *th*, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. Quodest, for *quothest*, is exactly analogous; and *owe* contains the remainder of *thou*.

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QUODLING, *s.*, has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the Alchemist, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*." Mr. Gifford thinks that she means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded: and I have little doubt that madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, *a young raw apple*, fit for nothing without dressing. *Codlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See T. J. in *Codling*.

†QUOIST. The queest, or ringdove.

The chattering pye, the chastest turtle-dove,
The grizel *quoist*, the thrush (that grapes doth love).
Du Bartas.

QUONDAM, *s.* A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 35 b.
And if they be found negligent or faulty in their dueties, out with them. I require it in God's behalfe, make them *quondams*, all the packe of them.
Latimer, p. 38.

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, *s.* A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drinke is sure to go, whether it be out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.
Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.

In the margin it is said,

A *quoniam* is a cup well known in Drink-allia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "scaphio, cantharis, batiolis." P. 71.

QUOOKE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake.

And all the world beneath for terror *quooke*.
Sp. Mutabilitie, Canto vi, 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

†*To* QUOP. In several modern dialects used in the sense of to throb.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prayer?
How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?
Cleveland's Works.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of COT-QUEAN, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, don Spinster, wear a petticoat still. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii, 2.

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

What care I
What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.
Rom. & Jul., i, 4.
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.
King John, iv, 2.
I am sorry that with better heed and judgment
I had not *quoted* him. *Haml.*, ii, 2.
Faith these are politic notes.
Pol. Sir, I do slip
No action of my life, but thus I *quote* it.
Ben Jons. Fox, iv, 1.
It is reported, you possess a book
Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence
The names of all notorious offenders
Lurking about the city. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 306.

QUOTH. See QUODES.

†QUOYING. Cooing?

That we account their old wooing and singing to have so little cunning, that wee esteeme it barbarous: and were they living to heare our new *quoyings*, they would judge it to have so much curiosity, that they would tearme it foolish.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

QUOYL, or QUOIL, for coil. Tumult, trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the *quoyle*
Of labour past, and nauseating seas.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, vii, 65.
†Much was the *quoile* this braving answere made.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUYLLER, *i. e.*, quiller. A young bird that has yet only quills, or pen-feathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, sir, your chinne is but a *quyller* yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.
Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical authority for so calling R, though Warburton has quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist. The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planiu' dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not introduce it. Persius also says,

Sonat hæc de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time, or he would not have put it into the mouth of his old Nurse, whom the context shows

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to be unable to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is for the dog." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. As for the exact form of the old woman's words, it is not worth disputing, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it in the commonest books of his time. His friend Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in his life; but he might have heard from him in conversation, that "R is *the dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious rebus in the Alchemist (ii, 6), on Abel Drugger's name. Barclay's Ship of Fools also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save *the dogges letter* glowming with *nar, nar.*

So in several other of his contemporaries quoted by the commentators. But it was surely common and popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it in the Alchemist also implies.

RABATO, *s.* A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Menage derives it from *rabbatre*, to put back, because it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned back. More commonly, though improperly, written REBATO, q. v.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.
Much Ado, iii, 4.
The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.
Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steev.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books. For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in the original edition of Day's Law Tricks; and in Dekker's Gul's Hornbook, though all quoted by Steevens as *rabato;* and so given in the late reprint of the latter tract (1812). See REBATO.

RABBATE, *v.* To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabbating* of a sillable or letter, or both.
Puttenh., p. 134.
The other in a body massife, expressing the full and emptie, even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, &c. *Ibid.*, 254.

RABBATE, *s.*, from the verb. Abatement, or diminution.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
Puttenh., 135.

RABBIT-SUCKER, *s.* A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.
Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd., Steev.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the Censura Literaria, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheassant, plover, larke, and quail,
With *rabbet-succors* yong. Vol. vii, p. 56.

Instead of "With rabbet, succors yong," as there very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with POET-SUCKER.

†RABBLE. A crowd, or confused heap; gabble.

Whereas you bring in a *rabble* of reasons, as it were to blinde mee against my will. *Lyly's Euphues.*

RACE, *s.* The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the original disposition of anything; that which marks its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it at *Race*, 6, from sir W. Temple.

But thy vild *race*,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Temp.*, i, 2.
I have begun,
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.
Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so poor
But was a *race* of heaven. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 3.
There came not six days since from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary, which shall spend itself
For my lady's honour.
Gr. Is it of the right *race?*
Ov. Yes, master Greedy. *Mass. New Way*, i, 3.
Would you have me spend the floure of my youth, as you do the withered *race* of your age.
Lyly, Euph. and his Engl., D ii, b.

Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See Johnson.

†*To* RACE. To erase.

To *race* and discharge his name out of the reckoning booke: to pay his debts. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Marched with their troupes strongly embattailed toward Hadrianopolis, with a full purpose to *race* and destroy it, though it were with much hazard and danger. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
And when they are past for laws, he ratifies and confirms them, first *racing* out what he doth not approve of. *Wilson's Life of James I*, 1653.

†RACE. A term in old ship-building, meaning, apparently, high out of the water.

Here is offerred to speak of a point much canvassed amongst carpenters and sea-captains, diversely maintained but yet undetermined, that is, whether the *race*, or loftie built shippe, bee best for the merchant.
Hawkin's Voyages (Hakluyt Society), p. 199.
A third and last cause of the losse of sundry of our men, most worthy of note for all captains, owners, and carpenters, was the *race* building of our ship, the onely fault she had. *Ibid.*, p. 219.

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†RACE-HAGS. Race-horses.

In cloths of gold; cry loud the world is mine:
Keep his *race-hags*, and in Hide-park be seen
Brisk as the best (as if the stage had been
Grown the court's rivall), can to Brackly go.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RACK, *s.* The moving body of clouds, driven on by the wind. Abundantly exemplified and explained by Johnson, in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is not now in use.

Here it might not be understood:

He [the north wind] blows still stubbornly,
And on his boystrous *rack* rides my sad ruin.
B. and Fl. Shep. Bush, iii, 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-bow. See GAFFLE.

To RACK, *v.*, from the preceding. To move on as the clouds do.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun.
B. Jons. Underw., vi, 448.
Stay clouds, ye *rack* too fast.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a metaphor from racking of rents.

For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.
†Parse your wife's waiting women, and decline your tenants
'Till they're all beggars, with new fines and *rackings*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 4.

†*To* RACK. To torture; to put on the rack.

For when we hear one *racke* the name of God,
Abjure the Scriptures and his Saviour Christ,
We fly in hope to get his glorious soul.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†*To* RACK. To stretch.

I know, your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd up*
To the same pitch, and when I touch but one
The other (by mysterious sympathy)
Will (though at distance) answer note by note,
With the same dying sound. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53.

†RACK, *s.* An abbreviation of arrack, a liquor.

But hold! my muse now rambles wide,
To poor men brandy is deny'd,
With *rack*, punch, and salubrious gin.
Poor Robin, 1738.

A kitchen utensil.

Pan. What store of arms prepar'd?
Mach. The country's layd;
Spits, andirons, *racks*, and such like utensils
Are in the very act of metamorphosis.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

A hay-rick.

A rick or *racke* of hay, strues: to make up in cockes or *rackes*, extruo.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 91.

A particular pace of a horse.

So horseman-ship hath the trot, the amble, the *racke*, the pace, the false and wild gallop, or the full speed, and as severall vessels at sea doe make a navy.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live at. To live plentifully, without restraint. "Satur et otiosus," "Ex Amaltheæ cornu haurire." *Coles.* A metaphor from horses.

A queane corrival with a queene! nay kept at *rack and manger*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, viii, 4, p. 200.
To lie at *rack and manger* with your wedlock,
And brother. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 136.
†But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack and manger*, secure and careless of any thing else, but of carrying on the great work which he had begun. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mutton. "Cervix vervecina." *Coles.* Probably from *hracca*, Saxon, the back of the head.

Lu. And me thought there came in a leg of mutton.
Dro. What, all grosse meat? a *racke* had beene dainty.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, iii, 4.
Then again, put in the crag end of the *rack of mutton* to make the broth good. *May's Accompl. Cook*, p. 50.
Take two joynts of mutton, *rack* and loin. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Rack of pork occurs also in May's book, for the neck of pork.

†RACKET. A disturbance; a row. People still say, in trivial language, that a person makes a racket, when he is very noisy.

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket*, by the zide of the wood, there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

RAD, *v.* An obsolete preterite of *read*, used a few times by Spenser, in the sense of understood, or knew. See Todd.

†RADICATE. Rooted.

Whyche rebelliouse mynde at this tyme is soo *radicate*, not only in hym, butt also in money of that religion.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 61.

To RAFF. To sweep, or huddle together; *rafer*, French.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.
Carew.

RAFF, *s.* A confused heap, a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow on Unity.*

These two words are taken from Todd's Johnson.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*, which is a mere reduplication, like *tittle-tattle*.

†RAFFMEN. Chandlers. Erroneously explained by Blomefield to be dealers in rafts or timber-pieces. The term occurs in the Norwich records. The

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"grocers and raffemen" performed the play of Paradyse in the pageants of that town.

RAG, *s.* A term of reproach for a shabby beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Rich. III, v, 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor *rag*,
Must be thy subject. *Timon*, iv, 3.

Meer rogues, you'ld think them rogues, but they are friends.
One is his printer in disguise——
The other zealous *ragg* is the compositor.
B. Jons. Masq. of Time Vindic.

†RAG. A cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to Dr. Whitaker's edition of Piers Plowman, this word is thus explained: "One of the demons in hell." He adds, "This is, probably, the first instance of a word now become familiar. It is mere slang, and has no derivation." It affords, however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained *the devil*, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our *rages*,
Thick with our well steel'd darts. *Two Noble K.*, ii, 2.

†I weigh thee not, nor mean to magnify
Thy rough-hewn *rages*. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 184.

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like ragamuffin, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-latines, and the most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse.
Discov. of a New World, p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's Sinne Stigmatized; and Grose gives *ragabrash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*. [Ragman was the name of an old medieval game, in which characters of persons, good or bad, were written on a roll, and a string with a seal appears to have been attached to each character, so that, when it was rolled up, the persons engaged in the game might draw characters by chance. The application to documents such as that alluded to by Nares no doubt originated from the number of strings and seals hanging to the roll. See Wright's Anecdota Literaria, pp. 81, 82.]

Baker, in his Chronicle, says that "Edward III surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *ragman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in Piers Plowman for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatised as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word *roll*. See Jamieson on these words. We much want a Johnsonic dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll;* but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute *de Rageman*, and another *de Raggemannis comburendis*. See Barrington on the Statutes, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See Todd in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence
To this false knave, in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
Histor. Histrion., O. Pl., xii, 359.

But what one man emong many thousandes,—had so moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to

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tourne over and over in the bookes of the *ragmannes rolles*, &c.
Udall's Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus, sign. * iiii, b.
Boxes to the *ragman's rolles* of porters and panierists.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 175.

A RAILE, *s.* A cloak, or loose gown; *rægle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown;* but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See Johnson.

Ladyes, that weare black cipress vailes
Turn'd lately to white linnen *rayles*.
Bp. Corbet to the Ladyes of the New Dresse, p. 115.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and *rayles* downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloak, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, allege that,

Blacke cypresse vailes are shroudes on night,
White linnen *railes* are raies of light.
From Harl. MS. repr., p. 233.

†A *rayle* or kercher, mammillare.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

To RAILE, *v.* To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adown their sides did *raile*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 43.

So also, "*rayling* teares." *Ibid.*, III, iv, 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purple drops from Tancred's sides down *rail'd*.
Tasso, xix, 20.

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

What hast thou there?
O' making *wine of raisins;* this is in hand now.
Eng. Is that not strange, sir, *to make wine of raisins?*
Meer. Yes, and as true a wine as th' wines of France,
Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape
My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect,
As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel;
Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.
So of all kinds, and bate you of the prices
Of wine throughout the kingdom half in half.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, ii, 1.

Much of this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

†RAKE. *To carry heavy rakes*, to be proud and overbearing.

C. I will not suffer you, I tell you.
M. Alas, you doe not well.
C. Woe is me for you, *carrie you such heavie rakes*, I pray you?
M. Such is my desert. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†RAKEHELL. A wild fellow; a man fit only to be hanged.

Vaultneant, pendart, pendereau. A *rakehel;* a rascal that wil be hangd: one for whom the gallowes grones. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
F. And why come you againe so quickly? what newes bring you?
B. The village is poore, and full of *rakehels*.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Dr. — Twiss, minister of the new church at Westminster, told me that his father (Dr. Twiss, prolocutor of the assembly of divines, and author of Vindiciæ Gratiæ) when he was a school-boy at Winchester, saw the phantome of a school-fellow of his deceased (a *rakehell*), who said to him, I am damned. This was the occasion of Dr. Twiss (the fathers) conversion. *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, p. 86.

Oliv. I'll tell you better news. Our hopeful elder brother, sir Merlin, is like to be disinherited, for he sets up for a celebrated *rakehell*, as well as gamester; he cou'd not have found out a more dextrous way to 've made thee heir to four thousand pounds a year. *A. Behn's Younger Brother*, 1696.

†RAKESHAME. A contemptible person.

The renowned don Quixot to exclaim against that Stygian invention of gun-powder, that would conveigh a leaden bullet of the most despicable *rakeshame* in nature, into the bowels of the greatest prince in the world. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

Away, you foule *rake-sham'd* whore, quoth he, if thou pratest to mee, Ile lay thee at my foote.
Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, vol. v, p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,
Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber
Buts upon *Ram-alley*. Act i, p. 429.
The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in *Ram-alley*.
Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose.
Mass. New Way, ii, 2.
Where is't you eat?
Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings,
Old Lickfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 5.
You shall have them scold one another, like so many inhabitants of *Ram-alley*. *Lenton's Char.*, 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

†Cutts, thrusts, and foynes at whomesoever he meets,
And strowes about *Ram-ally* meditations.
Tut what cares he for modest close coucht termes,
Cleanly to gird our looser libertines.
Give him plaine naked words stript from their shirts,
That might beseeme plaine dealing Aretine.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

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RAMAGE, *s.* The wild song of birds. It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *rames;* and, secondarily, the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.
Drummond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclamed.
Words of Art Explained.

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit.
Maine, Epig. from Donne, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,
Will rouze and rend thee piecemeal.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., ii, 2.

RAMBERGE, *s.* A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessell, narrower then a galley, but swift, and easie to be governed." *In Voc.* A modern French Dictionary, says, "Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois."

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c.—launched from their stations.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. iii, ch. 51.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography.* Of this *learned* academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, *s.* Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up.
Holinsh. Hist. of Scot., M b, col. 1, c.

†**RAMHEAD.** A cuckold.

'Tis honour for the head to have the name,
Derived from the *ram* that rules the same:
And that the *ram* doth rule the head, I know,
For every almanacke the same doth show.
(*Note.*) To be cald *ramhead* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

You that on Alcidalion's brooks
Do sit, and live on ladies looks,
And by your way of life would prove
There is no living like to love;
Listen a little to my rime,
The more because 'tis cuckow time;
For fear you should be this day wedded,
And on the next day be *ram-headed.*
Poor Robin, 1713.

RAMPALLIAN, *s.* A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Out upon them,
Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough
Out of their fingers. *B. and Fl. Honest M. P.*, ii, 1.

Who feeds you?—'tis not your sausage face, thick, clouted-cream, *rampallian* at home.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 23.

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk.
New Trick to Cheat Devil, St

RAMPE, *s.* A ramping, or rampant creature: an impudent woman, a harlot. Coles translates it, *grassatrix.*

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part. *Gam. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian.
Gabr. Harvey, cited there.

What victlers follow Bacchus campes?
Fools, fidlers, panders, pimpes, and *rampes.*
Lyly, Sapho and Ph., iii, 1.

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive, for the spring or attack of a lion, *Samson Agonistes*, v, 139; and the verb to ramp, for to spring up, *Par. Lost*, iv, 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with *rampart;* now disused. Both occur in Dryden and others. See Johnson.

To **RAMPIRE**, *v.* To fortify with ramparts.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.
Timon of Ath., v, 6.

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their campe about—that it was, &c.
Holinshed, vol. ii, 3 S 6, col. 2, b.

RAMSONS, *s.* According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlick, *allium ursinum.* Baret, in his Alvearie, insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See Aiton's Epitome, p. 91; Sowerby, pl. 122.

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath most commonly two brode blades or leaves.
Lyte's Dodoëns, p. 734.

See also Gerard, p. 179, ed. Johnst.

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These *ramson's* branches are,
Which stuck in entries, or about the bar
That holds the door fast, kill all inchantments, charms. *B. and Fl. Faithful Shep.*, ii, 1.

This is a conjectural reading. The old copies have *ramuns;* but this is possibly right, though branches do not properly belong to such a herb.

RANCE, *s.* A word which I cannot trace; it occurs in Sylvester's Du Bartas, in the description of Bathsheba in the water, at sight of whom David exclaims,

What living *rance*, what rapting ivory,
Swims in the streams? 2 Week, 4 Day, 1st book.

The original French is,

Ha' quel *marbre* animé, quel doux charmant yvoire,
Nouë dedans ce flot?

It ought, therefore, to mean some very white marble, as alabaster, &c.; but I cannot find authority for such a word.

†She's empty: hark, she sounds: there's nothing in't,
The spark-engend'ring flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst. *Quarles's Emblems.*

RANCK, *adv.* Fiercely, or furiously.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, iii, 6.
They heard the sound
Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*. *Ibid.*, IV, v, 38.
Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke*. *Fairfax*, iii, 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-riding:

And on his match as much the western horseman lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their galloways. *Polyolb.*, iii, p. 704.

RAND, *s.* A rand of beef is defined by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece, cut out between the flank and the buttock." Bishop Wilkins says "flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles translates it, "*Pars clunium* bubalorum carnosa." Probably something like a beef-steak. Howell makes it equivalent to *giste de bœuf*, French. See his Lexicon Tetraglotton.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me. *B. and Fl. Wildg. Chase*, v, 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the Saxon *rand*, meaning a border, which was technically applied also by shoemakers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, *a.* The old form of random; from *randon*, old French, force, impetuosity. See Roquefort.

That letten them run at *randon* alone. *Spens. Shep. Kal., May*, 46.
But as a blindfold bull at *randon* fares. *F. Q.*, II, iv, 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift motion. See Jamieson. Used only with *at*, except when made an adjective.

†*Sur.* Howsoever the lord be pleased to thinke of the service, a surveyor ought to know it, that when he shall be demanded of the lord, what hee thinketh the wood to be worth to be soid, he may be able to answere it, and give a reason for that he saith, and not to speak *at randon* or by gesse, without some ground of reason or proofe. *Norden's Surveiors Dialogue*, 1610.

To RANDON. To stray in a wild manner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will. *Ferrex and Porr.*, O. Pl., i, 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. He seems to be supposed to have some superintendence over the irregular inhabitants of Turnbull-street. Ursula says to him, ironically,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your works! yonder is your punk of Turnbull, ramping Alice, &c. Act iv, sc. 6.

See TURNBULL.

To RANGLE, *v.* To range, and move about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scoped best that here and thither *rangled*. *Har. Ariost.*, xix, 56.

RANNEL. A term of reproach to a female. See in ROYNISH, where is the only instance I have met with of the word.

RANPIKE, or RANPICK, *a.* Said of a tree beginning to decay at top from age. So explained at the following passage of Drayton:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he. *Pastorals*, Ecl. i, p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their seed. *Polyolb.*, x, p. 690.
On the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree. *Mooncalf*, p. 510.

To RAPE, *v.* To ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string. *Drayt. Ecl.*, v, 1407.
My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice. *B. Jons. Ev. Man.*, ii, 5.
Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. *Browne's Past.*, B. i, song 5

RAPEFUL, *a.* Given to violence, o lust,

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage. *Byron's Trag.*, N

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RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the side of each other.

Who had girt unto them a *rapier and dagger*, gilt, point pendant. *Greene's Quip for an Upst. C.*, B. 3.
His *sword* a *dagger* had, its page,
That was but little for his age. *Hudib.*, I, i, 375.

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode:

Some will not sticke to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the *rapyer and dagger*. *Haringt. Ariosto*, Pref.

For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see GIRDLER.

To* RAPP, *v. To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it *rapps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry, vii, p. 177.

Hence ***rapt***, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's *rapt*. *Macb.*, i, 3.
You are *rapt*, sir, in some work. *Timon. of Ath.*, i, 1.
And be sometimes so *rapt*,
As he would answer me quite from the purpose.
B. Jons. Volp., ii, 4.

To* RAPT, *v. To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Libyan lion, &c. ——
Out-rushing from his denne *rapts* all away.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure. See in RANCE.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties learned grow.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

†RARES. Rarities?

Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest *rares*, which glory not.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

RASCAL, *s.* Saxon, a lean beast. Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
As you l. it, iii, 3.

Metaphore — as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knave, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme given to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Puttenh.*, p. 150.

A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most like a fond hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd; twenty to one he shall fall upon a *rascal*, and let go the fair game.
Asch. Scholem., p. 61.

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

†RASCIAN.

The *rascians* eyes doe gaine the curse of yeares.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

***To* RASH.** To strike by a glancing blow. Mr Steevens says it was particularly applied to the stroke given by a boar.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

Ha! cur, avant, the boar so *rashe* thy hide.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vii, c. 36.

They buckled them together so,
Like unto wild boares *rashing*.
Percy's Reliques, i, p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hym. Triumph, iv, 3.

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashd* his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.*, iv, 6.

RASH, *a.* Sudden, hasty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 2.
Though it work as strong
As aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4.
As through the flouring forest *rash* she fled.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 30.

RASH, *s.* A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail. Vocab.*, § 25. Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum* (after Minshew), makes it into *sattin;* but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine;* but *bural*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "Le *bural* est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits." *Manuel Lexique.* Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, &c.
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Sat., iv, 31.

And with *mockado* suit, and judgment *rash*,
And tongue of *saye*, thou'lt say all is but trash.
Taylor, Water-Poet.

†RASIN.

Rasin, or the gumme of sweete trees, specially of the pine tree, both the wild and the tame: in olde time it was called glasse, for the clearenesse thereof.
Nomenclator, 1585.

RASPIS, *s.* The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspis-berry*. See under RESPASS, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under

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the name of "Rubus idæus, the *rappis* bush, or hind-berry." He says of it,

The *raspis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.
P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's Dodoens. Another author says,

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of.—It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.
Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 522.

†Jelly of *raspisses*.—First, strain your *raspisses*, and to every quart of juice, add a pound and an half of sugar, pick out some of the fairest, and having strewed sugar in the bottom of the skillet, lay them in one by one; then put the juice upon them with some sugar, reserving some to put in when they boil; let them boil apace, and add sugar continually, till they are enough.
The Queen's Royal Cookery.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's Masque of the Fortunate Isles, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come
In, Thomas Thumb,
In a pudding fat,
With *Dr. Rat*. Vol. viii, p. 178, ed. Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether Dr. Rat is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, *prov.* The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "And the proverb of *rhyming rats* to death, came I suppose from the same root." *Essay on Poetry*. It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was *an Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember.
As you like it, iii, 2.

Rhime them to death, as they do *Irish rats*,
In drumming tunes.
B. Jons. Poet. Epil. to the Reader, vol. ii, p. 121.

And my poets
Shall with a satyre steep'd in gall and vinegar
Rhithm 'em to death, as they do *rats in Ireland*.
Rand. Jeal. Lovers, v, 3.

Or the fine madrigal-man in *rhyme*, to have run him out of the country like *an Irish rat*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, Interm. after 4th act.

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a rimer of the *Irish* race,
And have already rimde thee staring mad.
But if thou cease not thy bald jests to spread,
I'll never leave till I have *rimde* thee dead.
Rythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate, in *Herb. Typ. Antiq.*, p. 1689.

Swift has made it the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says,

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day
Adv. to a y. Poet, vol. ix, p. 407, Scott's edition.

†RATE. A ratification.

Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 508.

RATHE, *a.* Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See Johnson.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Lycidas, l. 142.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreslow,
But *rathe* as he could rise, to such a gate to go.
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 895.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starvd with cold.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Barly almost ripe to be cut (in June) wheras in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two moneths after.
Coryat, Crud., i, 76.

So it is no lesse ordinary that these *rathe-ripe* wits prevent their own perfection. *Hall's Quo Vadis*, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rathe-ripe*.

†A sadder fate, if pity sayes to *rath*,
'Tis to let sorrow sad the scean, wee'l bath
Our pen awhile in nectar, though we then
Steep it in gall again.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†RATLER. A hackney coach?

I in Bohemia saw that all but lords,
Or men of worth, had coaches drawne with cords:
And I my necke unto the rope would pawne,
That if our hackney *ratlers* were so drawne,
With cords, or ropes, or halters, chuse ye whether,
It quickly would bring downe the price of leather.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RATTIN. A rat. In older English *raton*.

When I'm drunke as any *rattin*,
Then I rap out nought but Lattin.
Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 32.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *flitter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also REREMOUSE.

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Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed betweene the foure-footed beastes and the birdes, beyng sent for by the lyon to be at his musters, excused himselfe for that he was a foule, and flew with winges; and beyng sent for by the eagle, to serve him, sayd that he was a foure-footed beast. *Puttenham*, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 113.

See FLICKERMOUSE.

†RATTOON. An Indian rattan cane?

Mr. Hawley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt. *Pepys' Diary*, 1660.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

The hand of death hath *raught* him. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 9.

Can I complaine of this revenge she *raught*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 79.

Whom when the palmer saw in such distresse,
Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 11.

RAUGHTER, *s.* An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word rafter.

I will rather hang myselfe on a *raughter* in the house, than be so haled in the sea. *Lyly, Galathea*, i, 3.

RAVINE, or RAVIN, *s.* Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, v, 8.

His deepe devouring jawes
Wyde gaped, like the grisely mouth of hell,
Through which into his darke abysse all *ravin* fell. *Ibid.*, xi, 12.

†His owne bodie was solemnly buryed * * but the carkasses of his garde were cast out into the fieldes, there to bee devoured of beastes and byrdes of *ravyn*. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

To RAVINE. To devour, swallow up; *reafian*, Saxon.

Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up
Thine owe life's means. *Macb.*, ii, 4.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*. See T. J. in that place.

RAVINE, *adj.* Ravenous.

Better 'twere
I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger. *All's W.*, iii, 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in Macbeth, iv, 1, should be corrected to *ravine*, which will suit a shark as well as a lion.

†RAVISH. To take away by force.

Spru. I mett with a disaster comming up, something has *ravisht* the tassell of my garter, and discompos'd the whole fabricke; 'twill cost mee an houres patience to reforme it. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

RAWLY, *adv.* Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Hen. V*, iv, 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears from the use of *rawness* in another passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking. *Macbeth*, iv, 3.

To RAY. To defile; not from *bewray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See Cotgrave in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*? *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 1.

With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*, as though he were newlye lighted from his horsse. *Painter's Pal. Pleas.*, i, sign. R 8.

From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, iv, 23.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "*rayed* with the yellows," in Taming of Shr., iii, 2, means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, v. *beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *bewray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, &c. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek ῥαίω, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, *s.* Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, &c.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,
And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 119.

And all the damsels of that town in *ray*,
Came dancing forth. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xi, 34.

We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flie. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield
To breake their *raies*. *Ibid.*, p. 27.

†Snch favoure loe them lady Fortune lent.
By Mars his force, their *rayes* and ranckes hee rent. *Mirour for Magistrates*, 1587.

†RAY. A sort of cloth.

Anciently the cloth *ray*, and coloured clothes were limited to their length and breadth. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's Chronicle is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped, with gold.

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RAYON, *s.* A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining christall, which, from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Visions of Bellay, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger;* Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *races of ginger;* but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rayz*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alleged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the Philosophical Transactions, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See REDE.

†READE, SIMON. A person alluded to in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, i, 2. Rymer, Fœd., vol. xvi, says that "Simon Read, of St. George's, Southwark, professor of physic, was indicted for the invocation of wicked spirits, in order to find out the name of the person who stole [in 1608] £37 10*s.* from Tobias Mathews, of St. Mary Steynings in London."

†*To* READY. To make ready.

A thousand bracelets, jewels, pearls, and rings,
With gold of sundry stamps, the king prepares,
And having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

READY, TO MAKE, *v.* To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See UNREADY.

She must do nothing of herself, not eat,
Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*, unready,
Unless he bid her. *B. & Fl. Tamer T.*, i, 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and *make you ready*.
Florio, 2 *Fr.*, p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

†REAL. Sincere.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service. *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, 1648.

REALME, *s.* Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *reame*.

The whiles his life ran foorth in bloudie streame,
His soule descended down into the Stygian *reame*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 45.
For brought up in the broyles of these two *reames*,
They thought best fishing still in troubled streames.
Dan. Civ. Wars, i, 89.
And such as have the regiment of *realmes*
* * * *
With justice mixt, avoiding all extreames.
Mirr. for Mag., 312.
Shall find that to curb the prince of a *reame*,
Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.
Ibid., p. 283.

Harington, in his Epigrams, ii, 31, rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

To REAM, *v.* Grose, in his Glossary, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wooll,
With which thy house was plentifull.
Sacr. Poems, p. 44.
†His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†*To* REAN. To reign, or draw back.

But th' angry steed, rising and *reaning* proudly,
Striking the stones, stamping and neighing loudly,
Calls for the combat, plunges, leaps, and prannces.
Du Bartas.

†REAP-MAN. A reaper.

A *reape-man*, or he that reapeth the corne, messor.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 76.

†REARDORSE, or REARDOSS. A sort of open hearth for fire, without grate.

Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake.
Harrison
Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

REAR-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *rhere-mus*, which is exactly equivalent

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to *flitter-mouse*, from *rheran*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, vespertilio;" and "to *rear*, emico, se attollere." See RERE-MOUSE.

REARE, *v.* To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,
Fro' me the honour of that game did *reare*.
F. Q., IV, vi, 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*.
Par. Reg., ii, 285.

REARE, *a.* Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hrere*, raw, Saxon.

There we complaine of one *reare*-roasted chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Har. Epig., iv, 6.

REARLY, *adv.* Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.
D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,
To call the maids. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.
Shepherd's Week, Monday, v. 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*."

REAR-WARD, *s.* The rear, the latter end of anything.

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 2.

It is used several times in the authorised version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See Numb. x, 25; Josh. vi, 9; Is. lii, 12, lviii, 8, and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearward* of reproaches,
Strike at thy life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

†REASON. A fruit of some kind.

A medlar and a hartichoke,
A crab and a small *reason*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 219.

REASTY, *a.* Rancid; applied to bacon. Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reses, deses;*" also "*reasiness*, pigritia."

Lay flitches a salting.
Through folly too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tusser, Nov. Abstract.*

Hence, probably, REEZED, infra.

†*To* REAVE. To deprive of, or take from.

Therefore (though no part of his worth to *reave* him)
We now for matters more allide must leave him.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*; perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as rhabarbarum. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,
Which is as deynty as it is dere;
So help me God, and hollydam,
Of this I wolde not geve a dram
To the beste frende I have in Englande's grounde,
Though he wolde give me twentie pounde.
For though the stomake do it abhor,
It pourgeth you clene from the coler.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 77.

To REBATE. To make blunt or obtuse.

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Meas. for Meas., i, 5.

Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride.
Edw. III, i, 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.
Dutchess of Suff., sign. C 4.

Might our love
Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. I.

Could not *rebate* the strength that Rasni brought.
Lodge & Greene, Looking Glass, &c., sign. A 3 b.

It was also used in trade, as discount allowed for prompt payment. See Blount's Glossogr.

REBATO, *s.* A falling collar, or band. In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave has, "*Rabat*—a *rebatoe* for a woman's ruffe." Properly, therefore, *rabato*; but almost uniformly spelt otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heele,
Poakt her *rebatoes*, and survaied her steele.
Day's Law Tricks, act ii, sign. C 2 b.

Please you to have, madame, a ruffe, band, or a *rebato*.
Erondell, Dial. 1.

Give me my *rebato* of cut-worke edged; is not the wyer after the same sort as the other? *Ibid.*

Where the wire is translated *porte-rabat*. The wire supported it in its shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,
A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato wire*,
Nor anything that ever was call'd her's.
A Woman k., O. Pl., vii, 324.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,
Her seate of sense is her *rebato* set. *Marston*, p. 208.

See RABATO.

REBECK, *s.* An instrument of music,

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having cat-gut strings, and played with a bow; but originally with only two strings, then with three, till it was exalted into the more perfect violin, with four strings. It is thought to be the same with *ribible*, being a Moorish instrument, and in that language called *rebeb*. Thence it passed into Italy, where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeba*, whence our English word. See Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 86, note. Aimericus, quoted by Du Cange, says,

Quidam *rebecam arcuabant*,
Muliebrem vocem confingentes. *In voc. Baudosa.*

Which proves that it was played with a bow. The imitation of a female voice by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note,
And thereto sung this doleful elegy. *Ecl.*, ii, p. 1391.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*, v. 91. But, of course, its expression depended on the player. One of Shakespeare's musicians is named *Hugh Rebeck*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iv, 5. See also Warton's note on the Allegro. Florio has it *ribecca*, and translates it, "An instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud, or fidler's kit." Menage has it under *Ribeba*, but describes the instrument erroneously.

†Pandura. πανδούρα, πανδουρὶς. Musicum instrumentum trichordon, triplicibus fidibus tensum. Rebec, rebecquin. A fiddle: a *rebecke:* a violen.
Nomenclator, 1585.

RECHEAT, *s.* A recall, or retreat; from the old French *recept*, or *recet*. A hunting term, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off. In the Gentleman's Recreation, it is called, "A farewell at parting," and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead.
Much Ado, i, 1.

Meaning, "I will supply *horns* for such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in the field or covert, then you must sound three notes, with three winds; and *recheat*, mark you, sir, upon the same with three winds.
Returne from Pernassus, ii, 5, Or. of Dr., iii, 238.

See the various old books on hunting.

†In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *receit*, as at the loosing; in running rather endure long with an easie amble, then leave off, being out of wind with a swift gallop, *Lyly's Euphues.*

To RECHEAT, *v.* To play the notes called a recheat on the horn. Drayton writes it *rechate:*

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears,
While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head upbears. *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

RECHLESS. See RETCHLESSE.

To RECK. To care, or calculate; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *recks* to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of hospitality. *As you l. it*, ii, 4.

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keepe*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *keep*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

To *keep* has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See to TAKE KEEP.

RECKLESS, *a.* Careless, indifferent.

I am *reckless* what I do
To spite the world. *Mach.*, iii, 1.

I'll after, more to be revenged on Eglamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.
Two. Gent. Ver., v, 2.

See Johnson.

To RECLUSE, *v.* To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, &c. See Todd. See also Du Cange. The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And, if it sort not well, you may conceal her
(As best befits her wounded reputation)
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

To RECORD, *v. n.* To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes.
Two Gent. Ver., v, 3.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.
B & Fl. Valentinian, ii, 1.

The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best.
Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 4.

Fair Philomel night-musicke of the spring,
Sweetly *recordes* her tuneful harmony.
Drayt. Ecl., 4to, 1593, sign. A 4.

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Much altered in the later editions. Also, to remember:

O wretched prince, ne dost thou yet *records*
The yet fresh murders done within the lande
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex & Porr.*, O. Pl., i, 138.

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the old form of the imperative:

Recordeth Dionysius the king,
That with his rigour so his realme oppreat.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 440.

†RECORDANCE. Remembrance.

The state of Israel, Judah, and their kings,
This booke againe againe *recordance* brings.
Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

RECORDER, *s.* A kind of flute, or pipe. Mr. Steevens says a *large* flute; but sir John Hawkins proves that it was rather a flageolet, or small flute. *Hist. Music*, iv, 479. Dr. Burney also says explicitly, "A *recorder* is a flageolet, or bird-pipe" (Hist. of Music, iii, p. 356, n), which sufficiently accounts for the name, because birds were taught to *record* by it. In his excellent Illustrations of Shakespeare, Mr. Douce says, that "in modern cant, the *recorders* of corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol. ii, p. 249. If so, the jest must be ancient; and they who now use it are probably ignorant of its meaning. He also tells a facetious story, of a *recorder* of a town, who was told, "that Pepper and Piper were as different as a pipe and a *recorder*." In the frontispiece to an old collection of songs, called Thesaurus Musicus, 1693, are two angels playing on small flageolets, and in front is written lessons for the *recorder*.

Indeed he hath played on this prologue like a child on a *recorder*; a sound, but not in government.
Mids. N. Dr., v, 1.
O, the *recorders*, let me see one;——will you play upon this pipe? *Haml.*, iii, 2.
The other shepherds pulling out *recorders*, which possessed the place of pipes. *Sidn. Arcadia.*
He disdained to learn to playe of the flute or *recorder*.
North's Plut., 211 E.

See Johnson, where is an example from Bacon, describing it as having a small bore.

†RECOVER, *s.* Recovery.

'Ile witnes, when I had recoverd him,
The princes head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

RECOURSE, *s.* Frequent course, repetition.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Tro. and Cress., v, 3.

To RECULE, *v.* To retreat; from the French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to *recule*.
Gasc., 1587, sign. h 4.
And forced them — — —
Backe to *recule*. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xi, 47.
†Display my banner with a good courage; march forth like strong and robustious champions, and begin the battle like hardy conquerors. The battle is at hand, and the victory approacheth, and, if we shamefully *recule* or cowardly flee, we and all our sequel be destroyed and dishonoured for ever.
Proclamation of Henry VII.

RECULE, *s.* A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*, F 3, col. 2 b.

To RECURE. To cure again, or recover; or, simply, to cure.

Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.
Rich. III, iii, 7.
In westerne waves his weary waggon did *recure*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*, perhaps supposing it to be only another form of *recover*; or, perhaps, as Mr. Todd supposes, only to make his rhyme appear more exact:

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Eftsoones the other did the field *recoure*.
F. Q., IV, ix, 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that passage.

RECURE, *s.* Cure. The existence of this substantive, which means exactly *cure*, seems sufficiently to prove that the word is not made from *recover*. Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 168.
I have seen him to my griefe, and sought *recure* with despaire. *Lyly's Endim.*, iii, 1.

RED, *a.* Applied to gold, as an epithet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for thy master?
There's a *red rogue*, to buy thee handkerchiefs.
B. and Fl. Mad Lover, v, 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she then gives him. See RUDDOCK.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached to a red beard has been explained under the article JUDAS COLOURED. In a jocular commendation of a constable, who was also a watchman, it is suggested that his beard ought to be more *red*; doubtless, to strike terror:

Oh thou child of the night! be friends, shake hands. Thou art a proper man, if *thy beard were redder*: remember thy worshipful function.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

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RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres in London was so called; it was in St. John street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments, drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 155.

See Mr. Malone's History of the Stage. T. Heywood's play of the Four Prentices of London, is stated in the title to have "been divers times acted at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's majesty's servants," 1612. A view of the interior of this theatre is given in a work entitled Londina Illustrata, (1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a collection of drolls (or farces) there acted, and published by Francis Kirkman, 1672. The publisher there says, "I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house, which was a large one, so full that as many went back for want of room as had entered." The plate represents Thomas Cox (a favorite) and other actors, on the stage. This theatre was disused soon after the Restoration, (for it had been licensed under the usurpation, for *drolls* only) and the site is now occupied by other buildings. It is, however, distinctly shown in the first edition of Strype's Stowe, (1720). The street is now called Woodbridge-street, but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*. Other curious particulars are detailed in Londina Illustrata.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted red; the customary distinction of an ale-house, in Shakespeare's time. Hence *red-lattice phrases* are equivalent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice* phrases, and your bold beating oaths. *Merr. W. W.*, ii, 2.

He called me even now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balurdo: I am not as well known by my wit, *as an ale-house by a red lattice*. *Marston's Anton. and Mellida*, act v.

Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-lattice*, enemy to the sign post, and slave to the humour. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 44.

It is sometimes corruptly written *lettice*:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made, Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice*. *Chapman's All Fools*, sign. H 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a bawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* next the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors. *Massing. Virg. Mart.*, iii, 3.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp.* i, 2. Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome, And occupations perish. *Coriol.*, iv, 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See Todd.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshankes* on the borders by Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood To beare his charge; from field he made them fly, Where fishie *Moine* did blush with crimson blood. *England's Eliza, Mirr. M.*, 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir — Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See Montagu's Ornithology.

†For once in the yeere, which is the whole moneth of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdome (for their pleasure) doe come into these high-land countries to hunt, where they doe conforme themselves to the habite of the high-land-men, who for the most part speake nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the *red-shankes*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*, In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal. O. Pl., ix, p. 213.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actu-

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ally painted, not woven in colours. See PAINTED CLOTH.

†Xo. die Marcii, 1594-5.

Tho. Creede.] Entred for his copie under thandes of bothe the wardens a booke entituled *Mother Redd cappe* her last will and testament conteyning sundrye conceipted and pleasant tales furnished with moche varyetie to move delighte. vj. *d. Stationers' Booksr*

†*To* REDARGUE. To reproach.

They were *redargued* moste cruellye,
Threatened also to forgoe their lyvynge.
British Bibliographer, iv, 201.

REDE, *s.*, variously spelt, READE, REED, &c. Advice, knowledge, learning.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *reade*. *Haml.*, i, 3.
When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and yelde to pleasing tales.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 132.
Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long agone
We have their *reed*, but few have conn'd their art.
Drayton, Ecl., iv, p. 1399.
Marke well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 469.
The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. *Ps.* 1st. Sternh. old ed.

To REDE, *v.* To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, p. 54.
Dispatch, I *read* you, for your enterprize is betrayed.
North's Plut.

Also to understand, to conceive:

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,
To *reade* what manner musicke that mote be.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 70.

†REDEMPTOUR. Redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, ap. Hawkins, i, 23.

†REDEVABLE. Beholden.

I must acknowledge my selfe exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†REDEEMLESS. Irrecoverable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe,
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

To REDUCE, *v.* Bring back; a Latinism, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the first sense of the word, when made English.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.
Rich. III, v, 3.
The mornynge forsakyng the golden bed of Titan *reduced* the desyred day.
Hist. of Lucres, (1560) cit. Steevens.
So freshly to my minde
Hath this young prince *redus'd* his father's wrong.
Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, *a.* Smoky, black with smoke; from *reocan*, Saxon. The same word from which to *reek* (or smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*, as in Rom. and Jul. iv, 1.

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting. *Much Ado*, iii, 3.

The *reechy painting* means probably the painted cloth, in an alehouse or tavern, black with smoke. See PAINTED CLOTH.

The kitchin malkin pins
Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.
Coriol., ii, 1.
And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roofe.
Dabr. Belchier, See me and see me not, sign. C 2 b.

†REEDBEERE. A bed of reeds.

Arundinetum, Plin. Lieu ou croissent les roseaux. A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere*.
Nomenclator.

REEK, *s.* The original form of the word, now written and spoken *rick*, a stack of hay or corn. Johnson derives it from a German word, meaning a pile of anything.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., ii, 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form. See Johnson. Also smoke, or vapour; from the Saxon word above mentioned, in REECHY.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Coriol.*, iii, 3.

To *reek* is still used; particularly the participle *reeking*.

†*To* REESCATE. To rescue.

Give me leave to congratulat your happy return from the Levant, and the great honour you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier in *reescating* so many English slaves.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

REEZED, *part.* Rusty, grown rank; applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Hall, Satires, B. iv, Sat. 2.
What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon. *Marst. Scourge*, Sat. 3.

See REASTY.

To REFELL, *v.* To refute; *refello*, Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought out,
Which strongly were *refell'd*. *Dan. Civ. Wars*, iii, 13.
Cease then, Hephestion, with argument to seek to *refell* that which with their deity the gods cannot resist. *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 108.

See also Johnson.

But here it seems rather to be put for *repelled:*

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.
Meas. for Meas., v, 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength by refreshment, or nourishing foods given for that purpose; *refocillo*, Latin.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*. *Mad World, &c.*, O. Pl., v, 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are pedantic words, seldom occurring.

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To REFORM, *v.*, for to repair.

He gave towardes the *reforming* of that church (St. Helen's) five hundred markes. *Stowe*, p. 134.

REFORMADO, *s.* A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H.*, iii, 2.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black Friars are to White,
In rule and order; yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint. *Hudibr.*, II. ii, 115.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind of saint; not a regular and complete one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See Todd.

†*Cut.* Why as you and all other gentlemen should ha' done; I carri'd him in a troop of *reformado* officers; most of them had been under my command before! *Cowley's Cutter of Coleman-street*, 1663.

To REFRAIN, *v. a.*, in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to Psalm lxxvi, 10, and 12. It is well exemplified in Johnson.

†REFRET. The refrain of a song or ballad.

Vers inferé; refrein de ballade. A verse often interlaced: the foote, *refret*, or burden of the dittie. *Nomenclator.*

REFT, *pret.* and *part.* of to *reave*. To take away. This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

†REFUSE. "God *refuse* me" was formerly a fashionable imprecation. It occurs in Vittoria Corombona, i, 1.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalls* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 328.

Rees's Cyclopedia says, that "*regal*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops;* by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigols*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalls*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archæol.*, iii, 32. It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Ibid.*, vi, 354. A *pair*, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage-direction to Damon and Pithias, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl., i, pp. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pithias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the dictionaries properly describe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, &c. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, *a.*, for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infancy.
Edward III, i, 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

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A ryver ran bye,
So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,
Well might *the Regent* there have ryden.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 85.

Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the Harry Grace de Dieu; the former being burnt in 1512, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.
Mr. Willett on Nav. Archit., Archæol., xi, 158.

The ship was blown up, admiral sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT, *s.* Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noises it against us. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 6.

For, but to honour thee
Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 319.

She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour lent,
Who strait tript to her watry *regiment*.
Brown, Brit. Past., B. I, s. iii, p. 61.

To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and stablishment. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.*, ii, 5.

An auncient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 79.

Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her, into their former law and *regiment*. *Fletch. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 3.

The Schola Salernitana, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "The *Regiment* of Health."

†And nowe, after he had recovered the kingdome, he continued in the *regiment* thereof three yeares, not without greate trouble and intestine commotions.
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†Astre, signe au ciel. The starres, or celestiall signes, which have the course of the yeare in *regiment*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†In the *regiment* of health fruits are not very convenient for nourishment, for they nourish little, generate putrified bloud, and are full of superfluities.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†REGLEMENT. A rule.

Furthermore, I have commandment from his majesty, to move you in his name, to set down some certain *reglement* in matters of religion. *Wilson's James I.*

REGREET, *s.* A salutation, greeting again.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.
Mer. Ven., ii, 9.

Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*.
K. John, iii, 1.

After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*
Requited was. *Fairf. Tasso*, i, 34.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me, with *regreets* from him,
I know his hand.
Webster's Appius, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., v, 396.

To REGREET, *v.* To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Rich. II, i, 3.

I'll sayle to England to *regreete* the king.
Hector of Germ., sign. D 3.

To REGUERDON. To reward; from GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 4.

REGUERDON, *s.* Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also Todd's Illustrations of Gower, &c.

†REIF. Robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†REIFFINGS. The same.

That many yeares after all theft and *reiffings* were litle heard of. *Ibid.*

To REJOURN, *v.* To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller; and then *rejourn* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

Also to refer:

To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirits. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 72.

†REISES. Perhaps a misprint for *reifes*, plunderings.

When Sapor understood how these proceedings framed, he tooke on and raged beyond all measure; and so rising in armes with greater preparation, by way of open *reises* and raising of booties wasted all Armenia. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†REISED. Rancid. See REASED.

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

To RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *ralentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

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He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from Todd's Johnson:

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr.

†RELIEF. A hunting term.

Amor. Now, sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

RELISH, *s.* Taste, quality, or disposition.

You are three
That Rome should dote on; yet by the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here, that will not
Be grafted to your *relish*. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rallish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterise Menenius, who speaks it.

†RELUCTATION. A struggling against.

Nor do our *reluctations* us avail:
Since fortune forceth, let's with fortune fail.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

RELUME, *v.* Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech:

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*. *Oth.*, v, 1.

One old copy has *relumine;* but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illume*, illuminate, in Hamlet.

†REMAIN. "To continue constant." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†*To* REME.

Which seeme (as woemen use) to *reme* my hart,
Before I come to open all my smart.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

REMEDIATE, *a.* Able to give remedy; a Shakespearian word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father:

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Lear*, iv, 4.

REMEMBRANCE, *s.* The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

To REMERCIE, *v.* To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, *pret.* of remerse. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jaile our cosin we *remerst*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 305.

The writer of that part was Baldwine.

REMORSE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 2.

'Tis thought
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.
Merch. Ven., iv, 1.

But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.
Edward III, v, 1; Prolus, p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse:*

Let him command,
And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever. *Othello*, iii, 3.

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See T. J.

REMORSEFUL, *a.*, from the preceding. Compassionate.

O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman,
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iv, 3.
Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy *remorseful* eye. *Chapm. Hom.*, B 2.

To REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*, French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiii, 70.

†RENALDRIE. Cunning. For Renardrie, from Renard the fox.

F. First, she used all malitious *renaldrie*, to the end I might stay there this night.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†RENATE. The rennet apple, said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

In which respect you may phantasie that you now see *hesperidum hortos*, if not where Hercules founde the golden apples....yet where our honest patriote Richard Harrys, fruiterer to king Henrie the 8, planted, by his great coste and rare industrie, the sweet cherry, the temperate pipyn, and the golden *renate*. *Lambarde, Peramb. of Kent*, 1596.

The *renat:* which though first it from the pippin came,
Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name,
Upon the pippin stock, the pippin beeing set.
Drayton, Polyolb., song 18.

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To RENCOUNTER, *v.* To meet; *rencontrer*, French. The use of it for encounter is, I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reakewd the noble pray.
F. Q., I, iv, 29.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed,
To have *rencountered* him in equal race.
F. Q., IV, vi, 3.

RENCOUNTER, *s.* A sudden, or unpremeditated combat; *rencontre*, French. In that language it was particularly opposed to duel, which was a combat by challenge and previous appointment. The latter being forbidden in France, the *rencontre*, which eluded the words of the law, took place of it, and all affairs of honour were decided, as if by sudden and casual quarrel. *De Massi on Duelling.* Cited by Todd in his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare.
F. Q., III, i, 9.

RENDER, *s.* Confession, a giving up; from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.
Cymb., iv, 4.

And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd *render*.
Timon, v, 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

That is, may declare, or give up, which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is, to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *As you like it*, iv, 3.

To RENEGE, *v.* To deny, renounce; *renego*, Latin.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Ant. & Cleop., i, 1.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
K. Lear, ii, 2.

All Europe nigh, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued.
Sylv., p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

†RENGED. Ranged; an old form.

Now mongst their *renged* squadrons Troylus flings,
And on their foyl'd troopes much effusion wrought,
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†RENOWMED. The old form of *renowned*. Fr. *renommé*.

He began to consider, how he was the sonne of John of Burdeaux, a knight *renowmed* in many victories, and a gentleman famoused for his vertues.
Euphues' Golden Legacy, 1612.

RENVERST, *part.* More than once used by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact, a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied indeed like an heraldic term, which perhaps it was. See F. Q., I, iv, 41, and V, iii, 37. *Renversed* is given in Blount's Glossographia, for reversed.

To RENYE. To deny.

And yet, if ye siphte those well, I *reny* myselfe.
Challoner's Utopia, sign. I 4 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renie* myselfe, if ever they coulde. *Ibid.*, M 2 b.

REPAIRE, *s.* A place of resort, appointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* i' the dark.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

What holier than faire royalty's *repair*.
Wint. Tale, v, 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire*.
Brown, Brit. Past., B. II, S. iv, p. 117.

†REPARATIONS. For repairs.

Reparacions done by the sayd William Smythe upon a malte mille in Stretforde in a strete ther called Henley Strete. *MS. about* 1550, *preserved in the Council Chamber, Stratford-on-Avon.*

An house tenantable: an house in very good *reparations*. *Nomenclature*, 1585.

The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for a gentlewoman in making beautifying waters, beautifying oils, pomatums, *reparations*, musk-balls, perfumes, and other curiosities; highly necessary and advantageous in the practice, &c.
The Closet of Rarities, 1706.

REPAST, *s.* Generally used for refreshment by food; here for repose, or refreshment by sleep.

Who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

To REPEAL, in the sense of to recall; *rappeller*, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repeals* himself.
Rich. II, ii, 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear,—
That she *repeals* him for her body's lust. *Othello*, ii, 3.

So also the substantive *repeal*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

To REPLEVY, or REPLEVIN. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

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To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name
Proteus, that hath ordayned my sonne to die;
For that a waift, the which by fortune came,
Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie:
And yet not his, nor his in equitie,
But your's the *waift*, by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprive."
F. Q., IV, xii, 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per vetitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *vetitum namium*, see Du Cange, in *Namium*.

†REPRESENTMENT. An image.

Byr. Nor is it yours;
Ile take my death with all the horride rites,
And *representments*, of the dread it merits.
Byron's Tragedy.

†*To* REPRY. To reprieve?

Wherupon they *repryede* me to prison cheynde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.
The faughter herin so wilely witted,
To save his lyfe apealth to be *repride*. *Ibid.*

REPRIEFE, or REPREEFE. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *repriefe*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 1.
To thee, O England, what can be more *repreefe*,
Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 358.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreves*.
Challoner's Moriæ Enc., sign. B 2 b.

To REPRISE, *v.* To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arize
From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xi, 44.
There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat of fagots; another taken by the flight of a hawk, another by a load of hey, another by a cart full of apples.
Howell on Forr. Travel, p. 163.

See Todd.

REPROOF, *s.* Confutation.

What wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove. See T. J.

†REPT. Used for the part. p. of to reap.

The strawe, stubble, or stumppes remaining in the grounde after the corne is *rept*. *Nomenclature.*

To REPUGN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.
Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,
Or law too hard that nature doth offend.
Dymock's II Pastor Fido, (1602) sign. H 2 b.

RERE-BANQUET, probably for *rear-* (that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, epidipnis."

Callicratides—came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner.—He came againe another day, in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.
Puttenh., L. iii, ch. 24, p. 236.

The Honest Ghost, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *reere-bankets* could delight afford,
Without her page, farre dearer than her lord.
Page 135.

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her own tyrewoman; one that weares her owne face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *reere-bankets*. Fol. ed. p. 397.
Balls, treats, *reer-banquets*, theatral receipts,
To solace tedious hours. *Lady Alimony*, C 1.

A *rere-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *rere-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roaring.
Braithw. Engl. Gent., p. 42.

REREDEMAIN, *s.* The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *rere-demaine*.
Har. Ariost., xvi, 50.

†RERE-EGGS. Eggs underdone. See REARE.

Moreover all broathes, milke, *reere-egges*, and meates which are purposely taken to make the bellie soluble, would first be eaten. *Castell of Health*, 1595.
When the inflammation is somewhat slaked, and the sicke beginneth to swallow better, give to him the yolks of *rere* egges, and suppings made of alica.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

RERE-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; from *hreran*, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse. [See REAR-MOUSE.]

Once a bat and ever a bat,—a *rere-mouse*,
And bird of twilight. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 4.
The *rere-mouse*, or bat, alone of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins.
Holland's Pliny, B. x, ch. 61.

†RESEMBLANT. Resembling.

A reason whereof may peradventure be, because the Spanish woolls are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle, (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) and by the elevation of the pole for warmth, are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece, 1657.

To RESENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of anything; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. [To entertain a reciprocal sentiment of kindness as well as unkindness.] Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill,

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which they certainly did, as his examples prove. But the reader should have been told, that the good sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

Let me, sir,
Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth *resent* them with a free comply.
Lady Alimony, F 1.

†The sad tidings of my dear frend doctor Prichards death sunk deep into me, and the more I ruminat upon't, the more I *resent* it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1160.

RESENTMENT, *s.* Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him.
Barrow, Serm. 6 *on Prayer.*

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits. *Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.*

RESIANCE, *s.* Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 G.

Minshew says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [residence] only to persons ecclesiastical." *Resiance* is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant rolls*, lists of resident persons.

†Whiles therefore the two princes kept their *resiance* in the said cities, they put on their first consular robes of estate.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RESIANT, *a.* Resident.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iv, 2.

The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*. *Knollis, H. of Turks*, 569 A.

Who is he that more condignelye doth deserve to be possest in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowmed fame.
Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas.

†Now, as he tossed to and fro in his mind, what force to use for the repressing of these troubles, *resiant* still himselfe in Italie.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†It must be questioned in philosophy,
Whether the sight thats *resiant* in the eye
Be first by sending out these radiant streames,
Or els by taking in reflexed beames.
Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1610.

†It is the throne of God (Hee's *resiant* there).
Heywood.

†Furthermore, unfeynedly to assertayne your maistershipe, in what petious case gretely lamentable the kynges faithfull subjectes, the poore *resians* in the dioces of saynt David, your suppliaunt, oratours are miserably ordred undre the clergye, requyreth a farre larger processe then here may conveniently be comprised. *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 79.

To RESOLVE, *v.* To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew. *Haml.*, i, 2.

A resolution that *resolves* my blood
Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 184.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lyly's Euph.*, p. 88.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

And be *resolv'd*
How Cæsar hath deserv'd to lie in death.
Jul. Cæs., iii, 1.

Now you're *resolv'd*, sir, it was never she.
Sir A. I find it in the musick of my heart.
This banquet is an harbinger of death
To you and mee, *resolve* yourself it is.
Tis Pity, &c., O. Pl., viii, 92.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 529.

†"You give her *resolution*," i. e., resolve her, give her a determinate answer. *Shirley's Grateful Servant*, iv, 2.

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minshew has it, and renders it in Latin by "Rubus idæus." So also Coles. Dodoëns has it also as the "framboys, *raspis*, or hindberie." B. vi, ch. 5. He says that the fruit is called "in English *raspis*, and framboys berries." From *raspis-berries* come *rasp-berries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of *respasses*. *Herrick*, p. 168.

So in an old receipt book called, A Queen's Delight:

Take a pound of *respass*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pinte of the juyce of *respass*, &c. P. 197.

In another receipt, to make rasberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspisse* stuffe." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Salmon compiled his Family Dictionary; where, after two articles on *Rasberries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See RASPIS.

†*To* RESPECT. To care.

And he that cares not for his soule, I thinke,
Respects not, if his country swim or sinke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RESPECTS. For respectfulness.

Which presently unbolted, up comes one of Marsault's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.
History of Francion, 1655.

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RESPECTIVE, *a.* Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself.
Two Gent. Ver., i, 3.

What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and men?
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective* and too sociable. *K. John*, i, 1.

That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 120.

He speaks so pretily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.
Dan. Hymen's Tr., iv, 3.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths,
You should have been *respective* and have kept it.
Merch. Ven., v, 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!
Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,
And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.

Stood restrain'd
Within the compasse of *respective* heed.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 1.

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.*, has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, sir.
Tim. Ath., iii, 1.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* loved me.
B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, last sc.

Methinks he did not this *respectively* enough.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

†RESPECTIVENESS.

So that hee shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse*, as may shewe, I indevoured nothing more, then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, howsoever mine unexercised stile shall come short of the sweetenesse of our much refined tongue. *Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock*, 1598.

RESPECTLESS, *a.* Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., i, 1.

O thou most ingrate,
Respectlesse flood! can'st thou here idely sit,
And loose desires to looser numbers fit.
Browne, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 104.

†RESPECTUOUS. Deserving of respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled, . . if they [*i. e.*, princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.
Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1610.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favorite game of primero; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of sir J. Harington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests went up*, upon a sev'n and coat.
* * * * *
Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any *set his rest*, he saith, and mine.
* * * * *
Well sith encountring he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and forty is.
* * * * *
At last, both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or *set up one's rest;* but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII) 55 eldest hand, *sets up all restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upon 49, or some such game; when all *restes were up* and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the boord open, with great lafter, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer [sure]. Domingo was, at his last card, incountered flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so mery, would not, *for a rest at primero*, put him owt of that plesaunt conceyt, and put up his cardes quietly, yeelding it lost. *Sir J. Harington on Playe, Nugæ Antiq.*, vol. i, p. 223, ed. Park.

Prime,
Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling and sixpence,
You see't;—my *rest five and fifty.*
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to primero may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish hand, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures. *Sylv. Du Bart.*, p. 217.

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Then if I play'd at span-counter.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their *whole rest* upon the *after-game.*
Fansh. Lusiad, i, 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoians, *losing his rest*, had not a farthing left to blesse himself. *Hoby's Castilio*, sign. T 7, 8vo ed.

The following lines also are meant particularly to characterise the games mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at macke to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or *set their rest* at *prime.*
G. Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 266.

Nothing can more fully prove the commonness of the game, than the

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following allusion to it, where nothing of play was at all in question.

'Slight, I bring you
No cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as *five and fifty and flush*.
B. Jons. Alchemist, i, 1.

Five and fifty, with a *flush*, was invincible; the holder, therefore, might well *look big*.

The same allusion is evidently intended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to *win*,
Great *rests were up*, and mightie *hands* were *in*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 528.

Hence we may see how erroneous was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations of this phrase. I say *one*, for he has given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken from the manner of firing the harquebuss. This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*, which they fixed in the ground, before they levelled to take aim. *On Rom. and Jul.*, iv, 5.

It was, in fact, an appendage to every matchlock gun, not particularly the harquebuss, because the soldier could not manage his match without it. There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but that was not the allusion. It is not, even when a soldier is the subject of the passage:

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62.

My rest is up,
Nor will I give less.
Charl. I am no *gamester*, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all. *B. and Fl. Elder Br.*, v, 1.

Nothing there can be more clear than that gaming was alone alluded to in those lines. See PRIMERO. There is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at tennis, by which they seem to mean a match, or set; but this has nothing to do with the phrase in question:

For wit is like a *rest*,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.
Beaum. Letter to B. Jons., x, 366.

REST, certainly meant also the support for a matchlock gun; but these were not long enough in use, nor sufficiently familiar, to any but the military, to give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first *muskets* were very heavy, and could not be fired without a *rest*; they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder. *Life of Roger Ascham.*

And now stands he (in shop hard by) like a musket on a *rest*, to hit Goshawk in the eye.
Roar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 87.

Change love to armes, girt to your blades, my boyes,
Your *rests* and *muskets* take, take helme and targe.
G. Peele's Farewell, 1589.

The musket rest is plainly alluded to in Ben Jonson's Ev. Man out of H., iv, 4.

The last editor thinks the musket rest intended in this passage:

My *rest is up*, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this interpretation, but I think it is equivalent only to *drawing a card*. It clearly means so in a passage quoted before:

Faith, sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now *pull* shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

So in other passages.

†*To* RESTAURATE. To restore. Lat.

If one repulse hath us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

RESTFUL, *a*. An uncommon word; perhaps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say—is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Rich. II*, iv, 1.

†RESTORITY. Restoration.

Well said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune, that where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

A lie, well told to some, tastes ill *restoritie*;
Besides, we poets lie by good authoritie.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†RESTY, or RUSTY. See REASTY.

Lardum rancidum. Lard rancé, chansi. *Restie* or *rustie* bacon. *Nomenclator.*

From *rusty* bacon, and ill rosted eeles,
And from a madding wit that runs on wheeles.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†RESULTANCE. A thing resulting from.

Sweetest, you know the sweetest of things
Of various flowers which the bees do compose,
Yet no particular taste it brings
Of violet, wood-bine, pink, or rose;
So love's the *resultance* of all the graces
Which flow from a thousand several faces.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RETCHLESS, *a*, Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of RECK; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *rechless;* and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruchlose*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreak-lesse*:

As a drunken sleepe, carelesse, *wreaklesse*, and fearlesse, of what's past, present, or to come.
Meas. for M., iv, 2

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So also in 3 Hen. VI, v, 6. In Coriolanus:

You grave but *wreaklesse* senators. Act iii, sc. 1.

In other passages it is right. In Sackville's Induction we have *retchless:*

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.
Mirr. Mag., 453.

RETCHLESSNESSE, *s.* Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlesnesse.*
Dan. Civ. W., vi, 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions; as, *rechelesnes, rechlesnes,* &c.

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlesly:*

For when of ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlesly* discharge our memory of those.
Polyolb., x, p. 850.

A RETIRE, *s.* A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires,*
Of trenches, tents. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 3.
Thou dost miscall *retire,*—
I do not fly, but advantageous care
Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.
Tro. and Cress., v, 4.
We did so charge that we did soon inforce
Their faint *retire,* which we did swift pursue,
Until with open flight from field they flew.
Mirr. for Mag., 593.

Also a place of retreat:

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, vii, 18.

Milton uses it in this sense. See Johnson.

RETRATE, or RETRAITT, *s.* Look, cast of countenance; *ritratto,* Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows
Working belgardes and amorous *retrate.*
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

Also for portrait:

She is the mighty queene of faëry,
Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare.
Ibid., II, ix, 4.

RETRAYTE, *a.* Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte,* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out. *Harsnett's Decl. of P. Imp.*, sign. I 3.

RETRIEVE, *s.* An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at mortgage, statute, bond,
And hand, but we'll bring wax to the *retrieve.*
B. Jons. Staple of N., iii, 1.

See Gentlem. Recreation.

REVE, or REEVE, *s.* A bailiff, steward, or agent in business; always written *reve,* in Chaucer: *gerefa,* Saxon.

When wilfull princes carelessly despise
To heare th' oppressed people's heavy cries,
Nor will correct their polling theeves, then God
Doth make those *reves* the reckles prince's rod.
Mirr. Mag., p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve,* is exactly specified:

His lordis schep, his nete, his deyerie,
His swyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in this *reves* governyng.
Cant. Tales, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sherrif* is a *shire-reve,* that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

†REVELL-COYLE. A boisterous revel.

The nine and forty wenches, water filling
In tubs unbottom'd, which was ever spilling,
They all had leave to leave their endlesse toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
And whil'st the fathers bones a rotting lye,
His sonne his cursed wealth accurst lets flye,
In whores, drinke, gaming, and in *revell-coyle,*
The whil'st his fathers soule in flames doth broyle.
Ibid.

†REVEL-ROUT. Was used in a similar sense.

There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman,
Like mistress Dorothy (I think the fiend),
Crept into the nunnery, we know not which way,
Plays *revel-rout* among us.
Play of Monsieur Thomas, p. 465.
Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the *revel-rout;*
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, Second Part.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,
He'll breed *revengement,* and a scourge for me.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
And with her sword *revengement* she intends.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 22.
Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,
And in *revengement* of his own despight.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 35.

To REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *K. Lear*, i, 1.

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, *a.*, for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills.
Twelf. N., i, 5.
Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jons. Masques.

†*To* REVEST. To clothe oneself again.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Du Bartas.

To REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

†Iterum augere sponsionem, Lod. Viv. To *revye.*
Nomenclator.
†Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd,* deny'st;
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st. *Quarles's Emblems.*
†True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. *Ibid.*

REVOKEMENT, *s.*, for revocation. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in

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Henry VIII, i, 2, but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE (or rather MIEN). Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

"*That* revolt of mien" would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that "the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair." See Malone's Note, ed. 1821.

REW, *s.*, for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *rœwa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Set by itselfe, and ranckt in comely *rew*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vi, 35.

'Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.
Fairf. Tasso, xvii, 75.

†Having with a spunge wiped out the *rewes* of the letters, and left the subscription onely untouched, he writeth above it another text farre different from the true and originall copie.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†But seeing a number lying dead in *rewes* all the way before them. *Ibid.*

To repaire three skonces or forts, situate directly in a *rew* upon the banke of the river Mosa. *Ibid.*

A *rew* of hay, striga; also *striga* is a *rew* or a ridge.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 90.

REW, *v.* See RUE.

†REWEY, *a.* In ridges?

From whence come these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuffe, doth render it uneven, cockly, pursey, and *rewey*; and howsoever the art of the cloth worker doth in some measure cover these faults, yet that cloth containes deceptions and abuses, which will easily be found in wearing. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter's strength reposed all their trust;
With these did Hercules *play rex*, and leaving Dis for dead,
Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to shew his head. *Warner's Alb.*, B. I, ch. vi, p. 22.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;
In Beadala shall his blade *play rex*.
Fansh. Lusiad., x, 65.

Then *plaies he rex;* tears, kils, and all consumes,
And soon again his savage kinde assumes.
Sylv. Du Bartas, p. 504.

Thinke it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a caytiffe *to play* such *rex*.
Spens. View of Irel., p. 445, Todd.

†REYNALD. For Renard (the fox). See RENALDRIE.

And yet playing the *Reynald*, he will himselfe faine to goe by it, setting me in the steepe way, which cannot be plainely discerned but at certaine times, when he with raynes in the necke, keepes alwaies the lower, I looking about me, and perceiving, that in truth he avoides all that which with naked words hee perswaded me unto.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

REZ'D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are both, in good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

A' did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon. *Hen. V*, ii, 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers, might be considered as intended blunders, or slip-slops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or choler:

Why I have my *rewme*, and can be angry.
Ev. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rythme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do aunswer (acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answere eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath beene called *rithme royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.
Certaine Notes of Instruction, V 1 b.

An example of this may be fitly given from his own writings. The poem called Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,
Nor ever yet could march where war was made,
May well be thought a worke begonne amis,
A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to wade,
To tell the triall, knowing not the trade:
Yet such a vaine even nowe doth feede my muse,
That in this theame I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the Mirror for Magistrates is written; as Sackville's Induction, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *ῥόδον* and *σταύρος*.

Outis—
The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live. *B. Jons. Masque of Fort. Isles.*

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gabr. Naudé, or Naudæus, had quoted a work, entitled "Speculum sophisticum *Rhodostauroticum*." A cele-

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brated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or RIBAUDRED. Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous*, Coles. *Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscœnum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret's Alvearie.*

You *ribaudred* nag of Egypt,
Whom leprosy o'ertake. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

†RIBBLE-RABBLE. Silly or indecent talk.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse of handling stones and tooles. *History of Francion*, 1655.

Old friend, said I, to tell you truth,
I have not heard from block-head's mouth
Such worthless cant, such senseless blunders,
Such frothy quibbles and cunnunders,
Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†RIBBLE-ROW. A burlesque name for an inventory.

This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton's Works.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe. *Skelton*, L 1.

See REBECK.

†*To* RIB-ROAST. To beat.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roost* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Rowland's Night-Raven, 1620.

But much I scorne my fingers should be foule
With beating such a durty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse, and angry quill.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To RICH, *v.* To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns *rich'd*.
K. Lear, i, 1.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall. *T. Drant's Horace.*

†RICKET-BODY. A rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholsome constitution.
Wilson's James I, 1653.

To RID, *v.* To despatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will hither straight, for willingness *rids* way.
3 *Hen. VI*, v. 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.
Ibid., v, 5.

†*To* RIDDLE. To make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted,
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?
Carlell's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

†RIDER. A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about twenty-seven English shillings.

His mouldy money! Half a dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beaum. and Fl.

†RIDGE-BONE. The back-bone.

Os sacrum.... The great bone whereupon the *ridge bone* resteth. *Nomenclator.*

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhimes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is plac'd between the meeter.
Har. Epigr., iii, 44.

His [Chaucer's] meetre heroical of Troilus and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the staffe of seven, and the verse of ten: his other verses of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding ryme*.
Puttenham, i, 31, p. 50.

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is suche as our mayster and father Chaucer used in his Canterburie Tales, and in divers other delectable and light enterprises.
G. Gascoyne's Certaine Notes of Instruct., p. 12.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding rime* serveth most aptly to write a merie tale." *Ibid.*

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, act ii, 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding-rod*.

RIFE, *a.* Common, prevalent; in Saxon *ryfe*.

It is a thing so *rife*,
A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass, that thieves nevertheless were in every place so *rife* and so rank. *More's Utopia, by R. Robinson*, Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*; from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his Supplemental Notes, vol. ii, p. 306, he says that it *also* means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete:

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That grounded maxim,
So *rife*, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Samson*, v. 866.

In Comus, for clear and manifest:

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect, in my listening ear.
v. 202.

Also for ready, easy:

Hath utmost Inde ought better than his owne!
Then utmost Inde is neare, and *rife* to gone [go to].
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.

RIFELY, *adv.* Commonly.

The palme doth *rifely* rise in Jury field.
Hall, Sat., iv, 3.

†RIFLING. A game with dice.

Plus de points. A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce, takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator.*

RIG, *s.* A prostitute.

Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel usde.
Whetstone's Castle of Delight.

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.

Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.
Davies's Scourge of Folly.

RIGGISH, *a.*, from *rig*. Having the inclinations of a bad woman. So used by Shakespeare and others. Hence wanton, immodest:

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

RIGHT, TO DO. To pledge a person in a toast; *faire raison*, French.

Why now you have *done me right*. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a bumper.

These glasses contain nothing; *do me right*
As e'er you hope for liberty. *Mass. Bondm.*, ii, 3.
Sighing has made me something short-winded,
I'll pledge ye at twice.
'Tis well done, *do me right*.
Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.

The expression was very common. See also under Do.

†RIGHT SIDE. To rise on the right side is accounted lucky; see Beaumont and Fletcher's Women Pleased, end of act i. So, in the old play of What you will: "You rise on *your right side* to-day, marry." *Marston's Works*, 8vo, 1633, signat. R b. And again, in the Dumb Knight, by Lewis Machin, 4to, 1633, act iv, sc. 1, Alphonso says:

Sure I said my prayers, *ris'd on my right side*,
Wash'd hands and eyes, put on my girdle last;
Sure I met no splea-footed baker,
No hare did cross me, nor no bearded witch,
Nor other ominous sign.

C. What doth shee keepe house alreadie?
D. Alreadie.
C. O good God: *we rose on the right side* to-day.
Terence in English, 1614.

RIGMAROLE. See RAGMAN'S ROLL.

RIGOL, *s.* A circle; from the old Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorc'd
So many English kings. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 4.
About the mourning and congealed face,
Of that black blood a watry *rigol* goes.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl., i, 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this word, so fairly originated, has not been found in any other author. *Ringell*, in the same sense, has been quoted from Nash's Lenten Stuffe, but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, *s.* Diminutive of rill, a small stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 101.

But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Drayt. Polyolb., B. i, p. 663.

Francisco
And Fernando are two *rillets* from one spring.
Shirley's Brothers, act i, p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in poetical use.

RIM, or RYM. The peritoneum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. "The membrane of the belly." *Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Index.*

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritonæo—all these spread round about, with the *rim* of the belly.
Commenii Janua Trilinguis, cap. xxiii, § 230, ed. 1662.

For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood. *Hen. V*, iv, 4.

The original reading is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rimme* too weak to part
The boyling liver from the heart. *Gorge's Lucan.*

In the latter passage it seems more like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens interprets it, but it is not properly so.

†RIM-RAM-RUFF.

I'll now set my countenance, and to her in prose; it may be this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.
Peele's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

†RIMBLE-RAMBLE. Nonsensical.

Now as the company was numerous, and every one had the liberty to use his freedom, so it were within the limits of decency and descretion, hence it was that the greatest part of the task was only *rimble ramble* discourse. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†RINE. The same as RIM above.

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Peritonæum. The inner *rine* of the belly, which is joyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are covered. *Nomenclator.*
The thin *rine* like a skin that riseth on the uppermost part of hotte milke, or other liquors when they thicken. *Ibid.*

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joindure of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by *enterchangement of your rings*,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.
Twelfth N., v, 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent inquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the *rings* married people *gave one another*," which might be mere carelessness of writing. But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the Rituel de Bourdeaux is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions.* See Brand's Pop. Ant., 4to, ii, 29, note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, or WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring*. *Haml.*, ii, 2.
Light gold, and *crack'd within the ring*.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady.

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,
After she's *crack'd in the ring*. *B. and Fl. Captain.*

In a passage of the Gesta Grayorum (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claimes to have all peeces gul'd in the touch-hole or broken *within the ringe*. *Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. ii.

And Howell explains the *ring* of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraseure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.*, § xliv, 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

†RING-FALLER. A person who dropped fictitious rings, for the purpose of selling the "half part," supposing a person found it who considered it of value. He is described in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

RING-MAN, *s.* The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it.

Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein *a cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c., &c., have delivered. *Pseudodoxia*, IV, iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives, from Macrobius, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

†RIOTIZE *s.* Living in a riotous manner.

There helplesse to bewaile in wofull wise
His lavish will and wanton *riotize*.
Niccols Beggars Ape, c. 1607.

The uprore flowes apace, clamors arise
From all parts of the fort: to the kinges eare
They come at last, who with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t'appease the broyle and *riotyze*.
Haywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†RIP. A sort of basket.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish.
Lauson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

RIPE, *a.* In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is *reeling-ripe*. *Temp.*, v, 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruchio, he's like little children
That lose their baubles, *crying-ripe*.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 1.
†The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting-ripe* runes after him. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

To RIPE, *v.* To ripen. Both were

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indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe and ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
As you l. it, ii, 7.

That yon green boy shall have no fruit to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
King John, ii, 2.

So Donne:

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIPIER; from *ripa*, Latin. A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior. *Minsh.* Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "*à fiscella quâ in devehendis piscibus utuntur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackrel, *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 157.

Slave flattery (like a *rippier's* legs rowl'd up
In boots of hay-ropes). *Chapm. Bussy D'Amb.*, E 2.

Hath beene (as I saide) a market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals—yet it appeareth of record, that in the yere 1522, the *rippars* of Rie, and other places, solde their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond.*, 1599, p. 147.

Where now you're fain
To hire a *ripper's* [ripier's] mare.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *ripiers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

†Industrious fishermen, who take great quantities of fish, which is every week bought up and conveyed away to London by the *rippers*, as they are called, or taken in by smacks which come hither for such lading. *Brome's Travels over England.*

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

Why there's an angel, if my *spurs*
Be not right *Rippon*. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 3.

Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of
Sharp *Rippon spurs*. *The Wits*, O. Pl., viii, p. 501.

Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;

With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. Rippon in this county is a town famous for the best *spurs of England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of Rippon says, that "when James I went there in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow, and a pair of *spurs*; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, *part.* Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his Poetaster, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope
To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.
Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,
Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,
And *risse* again like cork. *Masq. of Fortunate Isles.*

The folio has *riss'*. Whalley printed it rise, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres. Ri'se.
Past. Ri's, ri'se, rose.
Part. past. Ri's, ri'se, or risen.
Engl. Gramm., ch. xix.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riss*.

RIST, also for risen.

Where Rother from her *rist*
Ibber and Crawley hath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1176.

RIVAGE, *s.* Shore, or border.

O do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing.
Hen. V, iii, Cho.

A city of Phœnicia, standing on the *rivage* of the sea.
Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.

The which Pactolus, with his waters there,
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 20.

RIVAL, *s.* An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *rivalis*. See Todd.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Haml., *I*, 1.

Tullia. Aruns associate him!
Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.
Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

RIVALITY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 5.

To RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge;

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because that seems to burst the piece, though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

Here it is used for the participle *riven*:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have *rive*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 5.

†RIVELED. Wrinkled, shrunk.

I'll give thee tackling made of *riveld* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Dido Queen of Carthage, 1594.

Close unto him on his left hand went Grumbates king of the Chionites, a man (I must needs say) of middle age, and with *riveled* lims, but carrying with him a brave mind, and ennobled for the ensignes of many goodly victories. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used in Bacchanalian revelry; but from what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Yet to endear ourselves to thy lean acquaintance, cry *rivo*—hogh! laugh and be fat.
Blurt Master Constable, B 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;
Rivo, saint Mark! *Marston's What you will*, act ii.
Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,
That rubs his guts, claps his paunch, and cries
Rivo. *Ibid.*, act iv, Anc. Dr, ii, 264.

It is sometimes joined with *Castiliano*, which suggests the idea of its being from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 377.

And *rivo* he will cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, cited by Steevens.

See CASTILIAN.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may come from the Spanish *rio*, a river, which he says was figuratively used for a large quantity of liquor. *Massing.*, vol. ii, p. 167. This wants confirmation. *Rio* is also the first person, present tense, of *reyr*, to laugh, in Spanish, which might do as well. But whence the *v*? We want a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France, which was so spelt and spoken here in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,
'Tweene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.
Mirr. Mag., 489.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned in 1 Henry VI, iii, 2, and other parts of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.
Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contradiction that made Steevens deny the plain fact, asserted there by Mr. Malone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the colour of a horse, was derived from this name; but Minshew gives *roan* as a French word, in that sense; and Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan*, ou *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval roan*;" and he derives it from the Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the same meaning. So delusive is conjectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The cant name for the bullying bucks of Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks of Addison's day, they delighted in annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the *roaring boys*.
B. Jons., vi, p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's Alchemist, is a specimen of this kind of personage. The character of a *roaring boy* is drawn at full length by sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52. Quarrelling was one great part of his business, and therefore it is said of him, "He sleepes with a tobacco-pipe in 's mouth; and his first prayer i' th' morning is, he may remember whom he fell out with over night." Sign. M 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is,
Will speak calm and smooth.
Rowley's Wonder, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 238.

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the country *roaring lads*; we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Witch of Edmonton*, i, 2.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but luckily only one, called also *Moll Cutpurse*. See FRITH, MARY.

†Or worst of all, like *roarers* they abuse them:
When as they rend good bookes to light and dry
Tobacco (Englands bainefull diety).
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hels pantominicks, that themselves bedights,
Like shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites,
Virago *roaring girles*, that to their middle,
To know what sexe they were, was halfe a riddle.
Ibid.

†ROARING-MEG. A name for a cannon.

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To spend thy dayes in peacefull whip-her-ginny.
Thy name and voice, more fear'd then Guy of Warwick,
Or the rough rumbling, *roaring Meg* of Barwicke.
We should do somewhat, if we once were rouzed,
And (being lowsie) we might then be lowsed.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ROAST. *To cry roast*.

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If't be your happinesse a nymph to shrive,
Your anagramme is here imperative,
Or to yourselfe, or others, when they boast
Of dainty cates, and afterwards *cry roast*.
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

To rule the roast, to take the lead, to domineer.

Jhon, duke of Burgoyn, which *ruled the rost*, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme. *Hall*, 1548.

However to content him, he gave him full power *to rule the roast* in his counsels at home as he pleas'd himself. But notwithstanding this great authority which was put into his hands, the palatine was not satisfi'd, but fum'd and foam'd because he was not made Archithalassus. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners.

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell of the rost*.
Mirour for Magistrates.

To ROAT. See ROTE.

†ROB. A thick jelly made from fruit.

The *rob* of rĭbes.—The *rob*, that is, the juyce of the berries, boyled with a third part, or somewhat more, of sugar added unto it, till it become thick, and so preserved, is for all the aforesaid purposes preferred before the raw berries themselves, except for such as are of a very cholerick and ardent temperature.
Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

†ROB-O-DAVY, or ROB-DAVY. A popular name for metheglin.

Liatica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or head-strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow.
The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See PUCK.

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two suche little *Robin ruddockes*,
So laden with breeches?
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 219.

See RUDDOCK.

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him
T' a gossips' feast: now he, sir, brought *Dick Robinson*,
Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all.
(I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, &c.
M. They say he's an ingenious youth.
E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond
Forty o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?
Devil's an Ass, ii, 7, vol. iv, p. 53.

ROCHET, *s.* A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity it was called *rochetum*, being derived from the German word *ruck*, which signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introd. to Morn. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock* (not *ruck*), and signifies an upper garment, ἐπενδύτην. See Du Cange in *Roccus*.

The bishops donn'd their albes and copes of state,
Above their *rochets*, button'd fair before.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

ROCK, *s.* A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spin-rocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning,
Least I you knock, with Nancy's *rock*,
And teach you a little learning.
Song of Mine own sweet Nan, Wit's Interp., 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning-wheel. See Johnson, for *Rock-day*. See DISTAFF, SAINT.

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the Orlando Furioso. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt
Was there the Turkish armie all among,
In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,
Nor all the followers did to them belong:
Besides he was (which made them dred him chiefe)
The greatest enemie to our belief.
Harington's Transl., xiv, 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatise a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.
Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, *v.* and *s.*, &c.

ROGERIAN, *s.* A name for a wig. In one of Hall's Satires, a courtier

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takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly hath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.
The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *rogerian*. B. iii, Sat. 5.

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

†*To* ROGUE. To call a rogue.

It may bee thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROISTER, *s.* A rioter.

If he not reeke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 484.

ROISTING, *a.* Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like ruffian, no manner at all.
Tusser, Table Lessons.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier be stolen away. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, A 3.

To ROIST, *v.*, was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end. *Kendall's Poems*, C 1.

In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist, *roist*, fight, and jar. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 483.

ROISTERER is used by later authors. See Johnson.

To ROMAGE, *v.* It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey, "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, *unroomaged*, and scarcely able to beare any sail. Vol. ii, 3.

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" *i. e.*, they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, *s.* Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land.
Haml., i, 1.

ROMANT, *s.* Romance. [Originally, a book written in French.]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.
Drayt. Ecl., vi, p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Loris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable.

We now use it only in the phrases *Romish* church, *Romish* religion, and the like.

†RONDELS. The staves, or cross-bars, of a ladder.

Scholers and souldiers must entertaine resolution to beare with all inconveniences and tarry the time of preferment: for otherwise, if either start back, as wearied with some hindrances, he is anew to beginne againe. Yea peradventure in as ill a case, as hee, that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

RONDURE, or ROUNDURE. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
K. John, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this hugie *rondure* hems.
Sh. Sonnet, 21.

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet. *Old Fortunatus*, 1600, A 4 b.

RONE. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble spear.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 733.

See EXCALIBOUR.

†RONT.

Being in a great swound, she had fallen to the ground backward; but downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*, shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit.
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

RONYON, *s.* A mangy, or scabby animal; *rogneux*, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag, you baggage,
you poulcat, you *ronyon*. *Merr. W. W.*, iv, 2.

Aroint thee, witch, the rumpfed *ronyon* cries.
Macb., i, 3.

See ROYNISH.

ROOD, *s.* The cross, or crucifix; *rode*, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils, I.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

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To make a fiste, and stretche out both his armes, and so stand like a *roode*. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 37.
Deck'd all the roofe, and shadowing the *roode*,
Seem'd like a grove. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, v, 35.

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place where the cross stood; still remaining in many churches. It contained also the images of saints.

And then to zee the *rood-loft*,
Zo bravely zet with zaints.
Ballad of Plain Truth, &c., Percy, ii, 292.

This loft was generally placed just over the passage out of the church into the chancel. *Stavely, Hist. of Ch.*, p. 199.

The ROOD'S BODY. The body of Christ, the body on the rood; used chiefly in a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone, or I sweare by *the Rood's body*, I'll lay you by the heels.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

To ROOK, or RUCK, *v.* To squat, or lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and others in the same sense.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 3.
Be wonder'd at of birds by day, flie, filch, and howle all night,
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners *rucke*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, vii, 37, p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is supposed to be the right form. See to RUCK.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were distinguished by their prices, which varied much, and of course differed at different times. See PRICES. We read of a *two-pennie* room, and sometimes of a twelve-penny. The two-penny *room* was doubtless contemporary with the *penny* places in the pit, &c. There was also a private, or lords' *room*. See as above. The two-penny room is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the *two-pennie roume* for a plaudite.
Hospit. of Incurable Fooles, 1600, Dedic.
They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat on high alone by themselves, in the best *roome* in all the playhouse. *Coryat, Crud.*, vol. ii, p. 17, repr.

These, however, he afterwards describes as small galleries.

†ROOM. For family, company.

For offered presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestial *room*. *Chapm. Il.*, ix, 568.

†ROOMBELOW. A cant name for a prostitute.

Then yee descend, where he sits in a gondolow,
With egs throwne at him by a wanton *room-be-low*.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

ROOMER, *adv.* More clearly; apparently a sea term, as the whole passage quibbles upon names, with that allusion. [It occurs as a sea-term in other writers, to tack about with the wind; here, to sail wide of.]

I have (as your highnesse sees) past already the *Godwins* [Bp. Godwin], if I can as well pass over this *Edwin Sands* [another bishop], I will go *roomer* of Greenwich rocke.
Sir J. Harington on Bishops, Nugæ Ant., ii, 233, ed. Park.

ROOMTH, *s.* Room; sufficient space for a person or thing to occupy. Drayton uses it in a simile drawn from a tree:

Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.
Bar. Wars, vi, 28.
The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load,
Upon the Belgian marsh their pamper'd stomachs cast. *Ibid., Polyolb.*, v, p. 759.
Where now my spirit got *roomth* itself to show.
Mirr. Mag., p. 526.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Ibid., p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was used by Wotton. See Todd.

†And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecœnas supplied his *roomth* in reading. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.
Who are still at jarre
†With the torne earth, more *roomth* and space to win,
For his unbounded limits (stretch't so farre)
That they have pierst the aged Tellus hart,
And from Europa, Affrica still part.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†ROPE. Used somewhat unusually in the following phrase:

Quid malum hic vult? Whats the matter now with him? what a *rope* ailes he? what a devill would he have? *Terence in English*, 1614.

†ROPES. The small intestines.

His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harpe-strynges his *ropes* serve echone.
A Lytell Treatyse of the Horse, &c., n. d.

ROPERY, *s.* The same as roguery; well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.
Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.
Three Ladies of London.
You'll leave this *ropery*,
When you come to my years.
B. and Fl. Chances, iii, 1.

This is well illustrated by the two following words.

ROPE-RIPE, *a.* Fit for hanging, deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman's May Day, act iii, Anc. Dr., iv, 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage from Wilson's Arte of Rhetorique, published in 1553, where, after giving a specimen of very foul and abusive language, he puts in the margin, "*Rope-ripe* chiding." Minshew in-

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serts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a *rope*, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as ROPERY. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See Douce's Illustrat., ii, 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and *rope*.

RORY, or RORID, *a*. Dewy; from *ros*, *roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew's wet.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 14.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.
More against Idol., ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See T. J.

†When her lascivious arms the water hurls
About the shore's waist, her sleek head she curls;
And *rorid* clouds, being suck'd into the air,
When down they melt, hangs like fine silver hair.
Satiromastix.

†ROSA-SOLIS. A spirituous liquor.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale,
Rosa-solis, and damnable hum:
But we will rack
In the praise of sack,
'Gainst Omne quod exit in um.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Rossa solis.—Take of clean spirits, not too strong, two quarts, and a quart of spring-water; let them seethe gently over a soft fire, till about a pint is evaporated; then put in four spoonfuls of orange-flower-water, and as much of very good cinamon-water; crush 3 eggs in pieces, and throw them in shell and all; stir it well, and when it boiles up a little, take it off.
Accomplished Female Instructor.

†ROSAL. Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
Beedome's Poems, 1641.

ROSARY, *s*. A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the b. virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz., the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself. *Manuel Lexique.*

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave Maries, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see Johnson. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *pater*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, *s*. The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*. *Mosan's Physic*, p. 595, 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.
Haml., iv, 5.

Rosemary is for *remembrance*,
Between us day and night.
Evans's Ballads, vol. i, p. 7, ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the Winter's Tale; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*:

For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long;
Grace and *remembrance* be to you both,
And welcome to our shearing. Act iv, sc. 4.

See RUE.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent
Is that he her should in *remembrance* have.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new-married couple:

Before we divide
Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*
In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,
And to the gentleman. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 370.

Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats:

I will have no great store of company at the wedding, a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good piece of beef, stuck with *rosemary*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v, 1.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the *rosemary*. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 503

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Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his Pastoral Dirge. Mentioned also here:

Prithee see they have
A sprig of *rosemary*, dipp'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.
Cartwright's Ordinary, v, 1.

†ROSTLE. The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostle*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

ROTCHET, or ROCHET. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's Pinax (p. 186), it is called *lyra*, or *red gournet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

Rip up
Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw *rotchet*. *B. Jons. Fox*, iii, 7.

I find it in the Counter-Scuffle:

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,
With butter'd *rochets* thought to please
His palate.
Dryd. Misc., iii, p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish:

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Polyolb., xxv, p. 1159.

They are brought together also in the Regiment of Health:

And among all sea fyshe, the forsayde condicions considered, the *rochet* and gurnarde seeme to bee most holsome, for their meate and substance is most pure. Fol. 76, b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see ROCHET.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See Roquefort, Glossaire. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delitious boure,
The faire Pæana playing on a *rote*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 6.

He also speaks of Phœbus' *rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q.*, II, x, 3.

To ROTE, *v.* To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1457.
I to my bottle strait, and soundly baste my throat,
Which done, some country song or roundelay I *roat*.
Ibid., p. 1496.

"The sea's *rote*," in England's Eliza, Mirr. for Magist., p. 837, must be a misprint for "the sea's *rore*," or roar. Here it is put for the singing of a bird:

Here—swims the wild swan, the ilke,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his breath,
(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to *roat*,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxv, p. 1157.

ROTHER, *s.* Strong manure, for forcing plants forward. It is given as a north country word for *horned cattle*, and *rother-soil* for their dung, instead of which *rother* alone is used in the following passage:

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.
Mirror for Mag., p. 382.

Here it seems to be used like the expression *rule the roast*:

Yet still we trust so right to *rule the rother*,
That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue.
Ibid., 456.

†ROTUNDIOUS. Spherical.

So your rare wit that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
And the *rotundious* globe with splendor filles. *Ibid.*

To ROVE. To shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; called also *shooting at rovers*.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,
At markes full fortie score they used to prick or *rove*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi.
I see him *rove* at other markes, and I unmarkt to be.
Warn. Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 43.
And thou most dreaded impe of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spens. F. Q., Introd. St. 3.
And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft,
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Haringt. Ep., iv, 11.

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*
Issue from them, though they seeme issuelesse.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L.

ROVERS, *s.* Arrows formed for shooting with a certain elevation, strong, and heavy: these, says Mr. Gifford, "were the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest with an elevation of 45 degrees; but the angle must have been taken according to the distance, as in throwing shells; in this, practice had made the English archers very expert. Hence their arrows are described as darkening the air.

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ROUNCIVAL, *a.* Large, strong; from the gigantic bones of the old heroes, pretended to be shown at *Roncesvalles.*

Th'ast a good *rouncival* voice to cry lantern and candle-light. *Untr. of Hum. Poet,* Or. Drama, iii, 170.

It was a common epithet for anything large or strong. Speaking of the gigantic bones reported to have been found at *Roncesvalles,* the translator of the Spanish Mandevill says in the margin,

Hereof I take it it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall.* Fol. 22, b. ed. 1600.

Hence *Rouncival* pease were the large sort, now called marrow-fats; "grandius et suavius pisorum genus." *Coles.* There was also a monastery in the valley of Roncesvalles, where those bones were exhibited; and from thence was derived the priory of *our Lady of Rouncivall,* by Charing Cross. *Stowe's London,* p. 55.

†From Cicero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rouncival* on's nose.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

†**ROUND.** The globe.

And from the infectious dunghill of this *round.*
Chapm. Hom. H. in Noct.

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the *lancepesado;* whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guards. It was, therefore, an office of some trust, though little dignity. This has been shown by Whalley from a military book of 1581, where the degrees of the army are recited:

The general, high-marshall with his provosts, serjeant general, serjeant of a regiment, corownel, captaine, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in a company, or *of the rounde,* lance-passado. These are special, the other that remain, private or common soldiers.
Castle, or Picture of Policy.

It is quoted to explain this passage:

He had writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round.*
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., iii, 2.

To **ROUND,** or more properly **ROWN, IN THE EAR.** To whisper; Saxon, *runian,* susurrare. *Skinner.* More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See Rits. Anc. Songs, p. 26, 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances.*

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,
As God's own soldier, *rounded in the eare,*
With that same purpose changer, that sly devil,
* * Commodity. *K. John,* ii, 2.

The steward on knees set him down
With the emperor for to *roun.*
Rom. of R. Cœur de Lion, v, 2142.

And she that *rounds* Paul's pillars *in the eare.*
Hall's Sat., v, 3.

Printed *yeare* in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in *our eare they rounde,*
That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.
Puttenh., B. iii, p. 178.

The archbishop called then to him a clerke and *rowned* with him, and that clerke went forth and soone brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop *rowned* a good while with him.
G. Constantine's Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth, Eccl. Biog.,* vol. i, p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might *rowne in your eare,*
To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.
Skelton, Magn., E 3 b.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalander's servants *rounded in his eare.*
Pembr. Arcad., B. i, p. 15.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me already, whisp'ring, *rounding,*
Sicilia is a so-forth. *Wint. Tale,* i, 2.

Forthwith, revenge, she *rounded thee in th' ear.*
Span. Trag., O. Pl., iii, 121.

ROUNDEL, *s.* Anything round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a *roundell* seated on a plaine,—
Environ'd round with trees, and many an arbour.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 3, p. 71.

Rondelle, in Cotgrave, is a small round shield. In Monstrellet, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See Southey's Omniana, vol. ii, p. 113. Also a trencher, Gent. Mag., 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch:

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

A circle, as those traced by the planets:

But more or less their *roundels* wider are,
As from the center they are neer or far.
Sylv. Du B., p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

Charge it again, good Ferret,
And make unready the horses; thou know'st how,
Chalk, and renew the *rondels.* *B. Jons. New Inn,* i, 6.

†In briefe, then is the sunne hidden, and his shining light suppressed, when himselfe and the *roundle* of the moone (the lowest of all the starres) accompanying together, keeping their owne proper spheres.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ROUNDELAY seems not to want illustration. It meant either a song, or a dance. See T. J.

†*Roundelay,* a shepheards dance; sometimes used for a song. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

†**ROUNSEPICK.** See RONSPIKE.

And ther with he wayted above hym and under hym, and over his hede he sawe a *rownsepyk,* a bygge bough leveles, and therwith he brake it of by the body.
Morte d'Arthur, i, 181.

ROUSE, *s.* A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his *rouse.*
Haml., i, 4.

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From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin:

Tell me, thou soveraigne skinker, how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish *rowsa*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish. *Dekker's Gul's Hornb.*

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo, in Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, 228, n, 4to ed.

Mr. Gifford, from Barnaby Rich's English Hue and Cry, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to Massinger's Duke of Milan, i, 1, on this passage:

Your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse*; besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See Cotgrave, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass:

Take the *rouse* freely, sir,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
B. & Fl. Loyal Subject, iv, 5.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned:

I've took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and by ——
It warms my blood. *Ibid., Kn. of Malta*, iii, 4.
Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,
Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee gone.
Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 84.
The second course is not very dainty, but howsoever, they moysten it well with redoubled *rouses*.
Ibid., p. 69.

ROWEL, *s.* Any small wheel; *roue*, French. Usually applied to the wheel-shaped points of a spur, but by Spenser to the rolling part in a bit, called a canon-bit:

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chauft, that any on his back should sit.
Their iron *rowels* into frothy foame he hit.
F. Q., I, vii, 37.
The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry *rowells* bears. *Sylv. Du Bart.*, p. 292.

†ROWSEY. Dirty.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden dutye, to acquaynte your goodness with the abhominable, wycked, and detestable behavor of all these *rowsey* ragged rabblement of rakehelles.
Harman's Caveat for Commen Cursitors, 1567.

†*To* ROWTE. To snore.

Hark, my pygg, how the knave dooth *rowte!*
Well, whyle he sleepth in Idlenes lappe,
Idlenes marke on hym shall I clappe.
Play of Wit and Science, p. 19.

ROY, *s.* Licentiously used by several authors for king, for the sake of a rhyme; though never properly an English word. Puttenham complains of it, as an unwarrantable licence used by Gower, "who to make up his rime would for the most part write his terminant sillable with false orthographie, and many times not sticke to put in a plaine French word for an English, and so," he adds, "by your leave do many of our common rimers at this day: as he that, by all likelyhood, having no word at hand to rime to this word [joy], he made his other verse end in [roy], saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly *roy*.
(*Probably Warner.*)

Which word was never yet received in our language for an English word." B. II, ch. viii, p. 67.

He makes the same complaint again at p. 211, where he calls it a *Soraisme*, or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was, however, more used than he knew; or the *common rimers* disregarded his remonstrance. Thus,

Yet ten times more we joye,
You think us stoarde [stored], our warning short, for to receyve a *roye*. *Promos & Cass.*, 6 pl., i, 69.
Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft my joy,
I pray you, gods, he never be a *roy*.
Higins, in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 68.
Without disdaine, hate, discord, or anoy;
Even as our father, raign'd the noble *roy*.
Ibid., p. 75.
Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy)
She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping *roy*.
T. Hudson's Judith, in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, p. 750.

Which is the worse, because Holofernes, there spoken of, was *not* a king. This kind of licence, and more particularly that of changing the final syllables for the sake of a rhyme, was not given up for some time. Spenser frequently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly observed by Warburton, that *royal* is not merely a ranting epithet as applied to merchants. Such merchants were found in the Sanudos, the Giustiniani, the Grimaldi, &c., of Venice, who erected principalities in the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were also *royal merchants*. Hence the title is often alluded to:

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.
Mer. Venice, iv, 1.

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How, like a *royal merchant* to return
Your great magnificence. *Mass. Renegado*, ii, 4.

Florez, in the Beggar's Bush of Beaumont and Fletcher, is a *royal merchant*, being earl of Flanders, and a sovereign prince. Hence the play was revived under the title of the *Royal Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian, in 1706. I have seen also a sermon, entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preached at the nuptials of lord Hay, Jan. 6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely compared to a ship. The author's name is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly called *the royal merchant*, both from his great wealth, and because he constantly transacted the mercantile business of queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, *a.* Mangy, or scabbed; from *rogneux*, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
As you like it, ii, 2.

Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat like Gallemetta, or Maid-Marian, yet she was not such a *roinish* rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
Garbr. Harvey Pierce's Superogat.

†ROYSTER-DOYSTER.

He quaffes a cup of Frenchmans Helicon.
Then *royster doyster* in his oylie tearmes.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†RUB. A chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way,
That flight shall leave no Greek a *rub*.
Chapm. Il., xv.

To RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place that is galled and sore; to touch a tender point:

Enough, you *rub'd* the guiltie *on the gaule;*
Both sense and names do note them very neare.
Mirr. Mag., 463.

RUBIOUS, *a.* Red, resembling a ruby; *rubied* is more common, though less elegant.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 4.

This is so pleasing a word, that one is surprised not to find it exemplified in old, nor copied by later poets; yet it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *roc* in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. It is supposed to be the condor, which is thought, even by modern writers, to grow to the size of eleven or twelve feet in extent of wings. Still fable magnified it. It is described in Bochart's Hierozoicon, and the Travels of Marco Polo. See Hole on the Arabian Nights, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascar, I would see that great bird *rucke*, that can carry a man and horse, or an elephant.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

He cites Marco Polo in the margin, as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.
Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck* unto the little wren.
Drayt. Noah's Fl., vol. iv, 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map
Is called the Indian *ruck*,
I'd give it him. *Corbet's Poems*, p. 134.

This bird is introduced as the Genius of Voraciousness, in Hall's Mundus alter et idem, B. i, c. x, and by his imitator, Healey.

To RUCK, *v.* To squat like a bird on its nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before under ROOK. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*, and applies it to a sheep resting in the fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed of the light,
Be wondred at of birds by day, flie, filch, and howle all night;
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners *rucke*,
When thou art seene be thought of folke a signe of evil lucke. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 185, ed. 1610.
The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding's Ovid, p. 73, ed. 1603.

See Todd.

†RUCKED. Perhaps for rugged.

A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†RUDDER. Thus explained,

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 173.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill,—
Bring thee all this. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The *golden ruddock* was the goldfinch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, *i. e.*, gold coin; from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent. Gold, to look at all red, must be much alloyed with copper. Yet such was the common phrase.

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Thy girdle of *gold* so *red*,
With pearls bedecked sumptuously.
Ellis, Spec. of Early P., iii, 328.
He told him forth the good *red gold*.
Heir of Linne, Percy, Rel., ii, 128.
The redde herring—brought in the *red ruddocks*,—as thick as oatmeale, and made Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Argentine.
Nash's Praise of Red Herring, Harl. Misc., Park, vi, 157.
Whosoever will retaine a lawier, and lawfully seeke his owne right, must be furnished with 3 pockets. In the first pocket he must have his declarations and certificates, wherewith he may shew his right. In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them. In the third pocket he must have patience.
Choise of Change, 1585, in *Cens. Literaria*, ix, p. 435.

So Florio, under *Zanfrone:*

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say *red-ruddockes*.

Also *golden-ruddocks:*

If one be olde, and have silver haires on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable. *Lyly's Midas*, ii, 1.
Ay, that is he, sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the *golden ruddocks*, he. *Lond. Prod.*, ii, 1.

Or merely *ruddocks:*

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find.
Turbervile, Chalm. Poets, ii, 647.
†The owner, when he came and sawe
From thence his *ruddocks* refte.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on the other hand, might be supposed to represent gold-lace. See GILD.

RUDESBY, *s.* A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.
Tam. Shrew, iii, 2.
Be not offended, dear Cæsario,—
Rudesby, begone. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 1.

Johnson calls it a low word; he should rather have said familiar.

†RUDGE-GOWN. A gown of coarse kersey cloth, hence used for a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudg-gowns* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often alluded to; conjectured to be so called because used in exorcisms against evil spirits. See T. J.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace.
Rich. II, iii, 4.

See also Haml., iv, 5.

Here it is punned upon, in the name of *Ruy:*

But that this man, this *herb of grace*, *Ruy* Diaz,
This father of our faculties, should slip thus.
B. & Fl. Island Pr., i, 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, *rue* was called *herb-grace*, which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age. *Greene's Quip*, sign. B 2.

Rue, the herb, was also a common subject of puns, from being the same word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Rich. II, loc. cit.
That bed, which did all joys display,
Became a bed of *rue*. *E. Brathwaite.*

See Todd.

To RUE, or REW, *v.* In the sense of to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them *rew*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 20.

A RUFF, as a female neck-ornament, made of plaited lawn, or other material, is well known; but it was formerly used by both sexes. The effeminacy of a man's ruff, being nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a *ruff*, like a pinch'd lanthorn,
Which schoolboys make in winter?
Nice Valour, iii, 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines and lawyers, till it was supplanted by the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter thing; but this was a later fashion:

Ruffs of the bar,
By the vacation's power, translated are
To cut-work bands. *Habington*, p. 111.

A very small *ruff* was at one time characteristical of a puritan:

O miracle!
Out of your *little ruffe*, Dorcas, and in the fashion,
Dost thou hope to be saved? *Mayne's City Match.*
She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and *ruff of Geneva print*. *Earle's Microcosm.*, p. 95, Bliss's ed.

Ruff meant a trump card (*Charta dominatrix*, Coles); and to *ruff* a card is still used, in some places, for to trump it. It was also the name of a game, like whist. See TRUMP. See the rules in the Complete Gamester, p. 81, under the title of "English *ruff* and honours." It was also a term in the game of gleek. In the following passage it seems to mean the flourishing state, the height:

And in the *ruffe* of his felicitie
Prickt with ambition, he began disdaine
His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 607.
†Lusia, who scorns all other imitations,
Cannot abide to be out-gone in fashions.
She says she cannot have a hat or *ruff*,
A gown, a peticoat, a band, or cuff,
But that these citizens (whom she doth hate)
Will get into 't, at ne'er so dear a rate.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

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†RUFF-BAND. Another name for a ruff.

A. The *ruffe band.*
M. I have it in my hand.
A. Because it is somewhat hot this morning, it were better for me to weare a falling band.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RUFFINOUS. Ruffianly, outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of storms and tempests. *Chapm. Il.*, vi, 456.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned-down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the *ruffle* of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs, catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 6.

Hence Decker speaks of a *ruffled boot. Gul's Hornbook*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that *ruffle* is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff [*ruffle*] and sing. *All's W.*, iii, 2.
†*Ska.* Fie, how you writh it; now it looks just like A *ruffled* boot.
Slic. Or an oyld paper lanthorn.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

A RUFFLE. A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court and city. *Sh. Lover's Compl.*, Suppl., i, 744.

To RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Titus Andron., i, 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I,
To quaile the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mirr. for Mag., 165.

To rob, or plunder:

I am your host,
With robber's hands, my hospitable favours
You should not *ruffle* thus. *K. Lear*, iii, 7.

A RUFFLER. A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII, which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A *rufflar* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th yeare of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory.—He is so called when he goeth first abroad, eyther he hath served in the warres, or els he hath bene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all payne, doth chuse him the ydle lyfe, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyres of this realme; and with stoute audacyte demaundeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circomspecte ynough as he sethe cause to aske charitie.
Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, B 2 a.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood, ruffling Tear-cat is my name; and a *ruffler* is my stile, my title, my profession. *Roar. Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

Any lawless, or violent person:

And what the *ruffler* spake, the lout took for a verdite,
For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.
Mirr. for Mag., 473.

That were it not that justice ofte them greeve,
The just man's goods by *ruffers* should be reft.
Promos and Cass., ii, 3.

Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine
Of roysting *ruffiers*, that are knaves in graine.
Hon. Ghost, p. 94.

RUINATE, *adj.* Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate?*
Com. of Err., iii, 2.

RUINATE, *v.* To reduce to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 1.

Also in Titus Andr., v, 3. Both plays are of doubtful origin. See Johnson.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, *s.* Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule.*

If you priz'd my lady's favour at anything more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil *rule.* *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvii, p. 1189.

†RUMKIN. A sort of drinking-vessel.

Ale in Saxon *rumken* then,
Such as will make grim Malkin prate,
Rouseth up valour in all men,
Quickens the poets wit and pen, despiseth fate.
Wit and Drollery, 1656.

But when the keen cheroketh blows fat bumpkin,
Who will refuse to drink thee into *rumkin.*
Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659.

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumney*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like—are hurtful in this case. *Burton, Anat. Mel.*, p. 70.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney*, and bastard. *Cogan, Haven of Health*, p. 239.

See also in SACK.

†Vinum Hispanense. Spanish wine, *rumney* or sacke.
Nomenclator.

†RUMOROUS. Murmuring.

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the sterne billowes, in contention stood.
Drayton's Moyses in a Map of his Miracles, 1604.

RUMP-FED, *a.*, on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump.*

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Macb., i, 3.

It is very true that fat flaps, kidneys, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as

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Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps;* scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, *s.* A small stream, or brook; a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled near the place:
Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67.

The word was used by Collins. See T. J.

RUSH. *Branch and rush* seem to be put for *branch and root*, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. ix, 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch or rush*, may do. xix, 15.

It means, clearly, *great and small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See Del Rio, Adagialia Sacra, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

Saw ye never *Fryer Rushe*
Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's tayle,
And crooked cloven feet, and many a hoked nayle?
For al the world (if I shud judg) chould recken him his brother,
Loke even what face *Frier Rush* had, the devil had such another. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 41.

Frier Rush was for all the world such another fellow as this Hudgin, and brought up in the same schoole, to wit, in a kitchen.—For the reading whereof I refer you to *Frier Rush* his storie, &c.
Reg. Scot, Disc. of Witchcr., p. 522.

The face of Friar Rush might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended *to young people!* It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of *Frier Rush:* how he came to a house of Religion to seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant History, how a *Devil* (named *Rush*) came to a religious house to seeke a service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i, pp. 248—252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2, repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh *rushes* to strew the church. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 436, 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is showne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and *rush-bearings;* where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall to the lord of the mannour, by meanes of a bloody nose, or a broken pate.
Clitus's Whimz., p. 132.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to SWASH-BUCKLER, q. v. A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers.*
More's Utopia, by R. Robinson, vol. ii, p. 39, Dibd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a rush-ring is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury:

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"Nec quisquam *annulum* de *junco*, vel quacunque vili materia, vel pretiosa, *jocando* manibus innectat muliercularum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, *honoribus* matrimonialibus se astringat." *Du Cange* in *Annulus*. A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.*, 4to, vol. ii, p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*.
D'Avenant's Rivals.

And Tommy was so to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., vol. i, p. 276.

These passages, cited by sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from Du Cange. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every
Coystrel, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
Pericles, Malone Suppl., ii, 129.

As fit—as Tib's *rush* for Tom's fore-finger.
All's Well, ii, 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at gleek, and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations Tom and Tib were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare sway?——
P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares sway, &c. *Nich. Progr.*, vol. ii, p. 69.

See TIB.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS. Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries. Thus Tarquin is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of Lucretia:

Our Tarquin thus
Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded. *Cymb.*, ii, 2.

Thus Mortimer is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the Welch lady:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

At the coronation of Henry V, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes*! 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 5.

Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their flaskets
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marish *rushes*, to o'erspread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, ii, 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meanest *rush* in this chamber for your love.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 2.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for "strew'd with rushes."

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 475.

Not worth a rush; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for anything of no value:

But bee not pinned alwayes on her sleeves; strangers have greene *rushes*, when daily guests are *not worth a rush*. *Lyly's Sapho and Phaon*, ii, 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

†To mince it with a minion, tracyng a pavion or galliardo uppon the *rushes*. *Riche his Farewell*, 1581.

RUSHY-MILS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes.

His spring should flow some other way; no more
Should it in wanton manner ere be seene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadowes: nor be seene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mils*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, I, i, v. 722.

†RUSSE. A Russian.

The contrary whereof other ambassadors and the laste that honourable and renowned gen. sir Richard Lea, found his greatest crosse, for pride, opinion, and selfe will, is inherent to any *Russe* put in place of honor. *Sir Thomas Smith's Voiage*, 1605.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy *russets* oft. *Warner, Alb.*, iv, 20, p. 95.

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And, for the better credit of the world,
In their fresh *russets* every one doth go.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1429.

†RUSSETING. A kind of apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernell-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savory *russetting*.
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 18.

RUTH, *s.* Pity; from to rue, in the sense of to pity. Used by Milton, and still later; but now seldom, except by poets who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is common; *ruth-ful* much less so.

Tho can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
And let me use my sword. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

Here it seems to be used for cruelty, which is so contrary to its proper sense, that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
Their wrath inwrapt us all in wretchednesse.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or pity.

RUTH, *v.*, for rueth, the third person singular of to *rue*.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 101.

RUTTER, or RUTTIER. An old sea term, corrupted from the French, *routier;* a directory to show the proper course of a vessel. Cotgrave says it is a directory for finding out courses either by sea or land; but I have not found it in the latter acceptation. Blount says that it means also, "One, that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty fox." *Glossographia.*

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied of notes out of their table; which because it is, as it were, a sea *rutter* diligently kept amongst them from age to age, of all their ebbs and flowes, and winds.
Nash's Pr. of Red H., Harl. Misc., vi, 151.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6207, Art. 3, entitled, "Observations and Directions for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for *reuter*, or *reiter*, a German trooper. See Todd.

RYAL, or RIAL. An English gold coin, which under Elizabeth passed for 15*s*. The name derived from a Spanish coin, *réal*, or royal, value only 6*d*.

They play'd good store of gold and silver, rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th peny, so as above a noble, or a *ryall*, was not (in common account) to be lost at a sitting. *Har. on Play*, i, p. 208.

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold, which, temp. H. 6, was current for 10*s*., under H. 8 for 11*s*. 3*d*., and under Q. Eliz. for 15*s*." The proper name of this coin was SPUR-ROYAL, which see.

S.

†SABBY. Crabbed? *Sabbed*, in the dialect of Sussex, means saturated.

Though it be very lechery unto thee,
Do't with a *sabby* politician's face.
Vittoria Corombona, ed. 1631.

†SACCAGE. Plunder.

Who whiles he busily bestirred himselfe among those that fell to spoyle and *saccage*, chaunced, by occasion of his loose and large garments that entangled him, to catch a fall forward.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

When the *saccage* therefore was divided and dealt.
Ibid.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*, German. It is even called *seck*, in an article cited by bishop Percy from an old account book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and a pound of sugar." Other instances have been found. See the various notes on the two parts of Hen. IV. The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack from *Xeres*, *i. e.*, Sherry. Blount, in his Glossographia, exactly so describes it: "*Sherry* sack, so called from *Xeres*, a sea town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of *sack* is made." Hence the necessity for adding sugar to it, to please a luxurious palate. Ritson pretended that the old *sack* of Falstaff's time was a compound of Sherry, cider, and sugar; but gives no proof of it, except the recollection of a nameless old gentleman. *Note on* 1 *Henry IV*, ii, 4. The *very old gentleman*, I fancy,

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substituted conjecture for recollection. The only difficulty about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, &c., which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks; sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmseyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 102.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now *many kinds of sacks* are known and used. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherris sack* has a twofold operation in it. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherris* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherris* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherris*; so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sacke*. *Ibid.*

"Your best *sacke*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [*i. e.*, Xeres] in Spaine." *Engl. Housew.*, p. 162. It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack and sugar* for our losses.
Act v, sc. 2.

It is said also of a personage, in the Miseries of Inforced Marriage, that he lies fatting himself with *sack and sugar* in the house, while his brothers are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. O. Pl., v, 50.

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

Sack says my bush;
"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie.
New Inn, i, 2.

In Earle's Microcosmographie, § xiii, Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry;* why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because Sherry was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack:*

But a cup of old *Malaga sack*,
Will fire the bush at his back.
Mad Tom, Percy's Rel., ii, 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address, by R. Herrick:

When thou thyselfe dar'st say, thy isles shall lack
Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canarie sack*.
Herrick, p. 86.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, Via recta ad Vitam longam (publ. 1637). After discussing medicinally the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds,

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, *must be understood of Sherie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that in a common appellation are called *sack*, and are *sweeter in taste*, makes it unpleasant to the pallat, and fulsome to the stomach. p. 31.

Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sacke*, with this adjunct, *sweete;* but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sacke* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance. p. 32.

On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the MS. at Dulwich, ascribed to him, be genuine;

Mem. I laid the plot of my Volpone, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *palm sack*, from my very good lord T—: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Envy be friends, with applause. *MS. at Dulw. College.*

Afterwards he speaks of his Catiline in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The Alchemist, and Silent Woman, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the Devil is an Ass was written, "when

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I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." This is cited at length in Hughson's History of London, vol. iv, p. 40, appropos to the site of the Devil tavern.

It is not meant to be asserted that whenever *sack* alone is mentioned, Sherry is always intended; but that the *sack* which was taken with sugar, was usually Sherry, which being rough, required that recommendation to some palates. *Sack* was the general name for white wines; when Sherry was meant, it was regularly distinguished as *Sherris sack*. Sometimes it was necessary to specify. Thus, in the mock puppet-show of Ben Jonson, after it has been said that

He strikes Hero in love to him with a pint of *Sherry*;

It is immediately said,

A pint of *sack*, score a pint of *sack*——

Upon which the foolish Nokes remarks,

Sack? you said but e'en now it should be *Sherry*. *Pup.* Why so it is; Sherry, Sherry, Sherry.
Barth. Fair, v, 4.

It is Sherry, he says, though *sack* was called for. Nor must the derivation from *sec* be too strongly asserted, for there is no doubt that a large class of wines of Spain, and principally sweet wines, were called *secco* there, from the sacks in which they were sold. F. E. Brückman, a curious writer on all liquors, has both *secco*, and *sech* (the latter apparently the German name), which, he says, "est vinum quoddam album generosum, *dulce*, Hispanicum, sic dictum, quod in utribus seu saccis in Hispania circumvehatur. Hispani *secco* vocitant." *Catalogus, &c., Helmstadii*, 1722. He adds, that the best of these wines comes from the Canaries. Yet, after all, the Spanish Dictionaries do not acknowledge the word; and *seco*, with them, means only *dry*. Such is etymology!

In an old ballad, introduced in a poem called "Pasquil's Palinodia," 1619 and 1624, *sack* and *Sherry* are used throughout, as perfectly synonymous, every stanza, to the number of twelve, ending,

Give me *sacke*, old *sacke*, boys,
To make the muses merry,
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,
Is a cup of *good old Sherry*. *Bibliogr. Mem.*, p. 181.

†SACK-POSSET. See POSSET. It was especially used on the night of the wedding.

I'le away into the country, and as it happens have a little business there; I shall come up so vigorous, and so loving; wee'l have a *sack-posset*, and go to bed together, tho' it be at noon-day.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

To make *secke possett* without mylke.—Take a pinte of ale, and sett yt over the fyre in a basone, and scume yt till yt be very cleane, and lett yt boyle, then put in a pinte of secke, and when the secke and ale boyle put into yt twenty eggs well beaten togeither, and keepe styrringe yt untill they come to a reasonable substance. Then put yt into an other basone made hote before, and sett yt on a chafinge-dishe and coles, but you must remember to keepe styrringe yt allwaies one waie. Probatum. *MS. Receipt-Book.*

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet; corrupted from *sambuca*, used in Latin for the same instrument. See Coles' Dict. The word is still in use among musicians.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes,
Tabors, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Coriol.*, v, 4.

Ascham uses *sambukes* for it:

This I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one whiche standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle. *Toxoph.*, p. 24.

Yet *sambuca*, in the sense of an instrument, is only low Latin, and as that word originally meant the elder tree, it is most probable that it properly meant a *bassoon*, or some kind of pipe, which the elder so readily makes. Du Cange gives one instance in which it is explained *cithara*, but that is not likely to be right. The modern *sackbut* is a complicated instrument, with sliding tubes, answering the purpose of stops.

SACKERSON. A bear, of great notoriety at the bear-garden, called Paris-garden. Mr. Malone, who cites sir J. Davies's epigram below, judiciously conjectures that bears were usually called from their masters. Thus, *George Stone*, a bear, occurs in the play of the Puritan; also *Ned Whiting*, elsewhere, and *Harry Hunkes*.

I have seen *Sackerson* loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain. *Merr. W. W.*, i, 1.

Mentioned also in the comedy of Giles Goosecap:

Never stir if he fought not with great *Sakerson* foure hours to one. Sign. B 2 b.

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Publius, a student of the common law,
To Paris Garden does himself withdraw;
Leaving old Ployden, Dyer, and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes and *Sacarson*.
Sir J. Davies, Epig., 1598.

To SACRE, *v.* To consecrate. Dr. Johnson thought that only the participle had ever been used.

And presented him to the archbishop of Canterburie, Anselme, *sacred* of him; the which, according to their request, did consecrate him.
Holinshed, vol. ii, sign. x 3 b.

Determined to conquer the city of Rheims, that he might there be *sacred*, crowned, and anointed, according to the custome of his progenitors.
Ibid., sign. F f f 5 b.

The *sacring-bell*, was a bell which rang for processions, and other holy ceremonies:

I'll startle you, worse than the *sacring-bell*.
Hen. VIII, iii, 2.

You shall ring the *sacring-bell*,
Keep your hours, and tell your knell.
Merry Dev. of Edmonton, O. Pl., v, 276.

The participle is quoted from sir W. Temple, applied to the consecration of the kings of France. See T. J. [The word is frequently used by Sylvester in translating Du Bartas.]

†With all the sinnewes of a loyall heart,
Unto your royall handes I humblie *sacre*
These weeks (the works of the worlds glorious Maker).

SAD, *a*, often meant no more than serious.

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

Rather than for anything in it, which should helpe good *sadde* studie. *Ascham*, p. 27.

All the derivatives partake of this use. Thus *sadly*, seriously:

The conference was *sadly* borne. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
When I advise me *sadly* on this thing.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., vi, 177.

Sadness, seriousness:

Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.
Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence the phrase still in use, "in sober *sadness*."

To SAFE, *v.* To secure, or make safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 3.

Best you *saf'd* the bringer
Out of the host; I must attend mine office,
Or would have done 't myself. *Ibid.*, iv, 6.

And make all his craft
Sail with his ruin, for his father *saf't*.
Chapman, Odyss., cit. Steevens.

SAFEGUARD, or SAVE-GUARD. A large petticoat, worn over the other clothes, to protect them from dirt. It was the riding-dress of ordinary females. [An article of dress for the purpose described is still used by farmers' wives and daughters in the west of England, and known by the same name.]

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown, which first you came to town in,
Your *safeguard*, cloke, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding you shall amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., ii, 1.

On with your cloak and *saveguard*, you arrant drab.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., vi, 415.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask, and *safeguard*. *Drayt. Moone.*, p. 495.

That is, dress'd as a woman.

The men booted, the gentlewomen in cloaks and *safeguards*.
Stage Direction, in *Merry Dev.*, O. Pl., v, 254.

†A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, by this description like a womans *safegard* or a bakers. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SAFETY. This word is often used as a trisyllable, by Spenser.

That none did others *safetie* despise. *F. Q.*, I, ix, 1.

So also in other places.

SAFFO. An Italian word, rendered by Florio, "a catchpole, a base sergeant;" introduced by Ben Jonson in his Volpone:

I hear some footing; officers, the *saffi*
Come to apprehend us. *Fox*, iii, 5.

Whalley confounded with these officers, what Coryat says of the *savi*. Vol. ii, p. 33, repr. I do not find that he speaks of the *saffi*.

To SAFFRON, *v.* To stain of a yellow, or saffron colour. Used by Drayton in the early edition of his Eclogues (1593, 4to):

The lothlie morpheu *saffroned* the place. Sign. B 3 b.

Afterwards changed to

The morphew quite discoloured the place.
8vo ed., 1388.

The changes in this later edition are very great.

†Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and *saffrand* linnen.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†SAGENESS. Seriousness.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certaine graver and greater studies. *Northbrooke on Dicing*, 1577.

To SAGG. To hang down, as oppressed with weight; to *swag* is now used, and is perhaps more proper. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Macb., v, 3.

Which, when I blow,
Draws to the *sagging* dug milk white as snow.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 143.

To *sagg on*, to walk heavily:

This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 959.

When sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* every day in his round gascoynes of white cotton
Nash's Pierce Pennil. in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 15.

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SAGITTARY. Not the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, but an imaginary monster, introduced into the armies of the Trojans, by the fabling writer, Guido de Colonna. He says, that "King Epistrophus brings from the land beyond the Amazons, a thousand knights; among whom is a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." It is similarly described by Lydgate, the translator and versifier of that work. But the name of *Sagittary* is given by Shakespeare, and judiciously given, as the description fully authorises it:

The dreadful *Sagittary*
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all.
Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

Caxtons Three Destructions of Troy, and Lydgate's, are both cited in the notes on this passage. It is thus told by the moderniser and amplifier of Lydgate (I believe, Thomas Heywood). Of king Epistrophus he says,

For with him in his company he had
An archer of such strange proportion,
And monstrously and wonderfully made,
That men had him in admiration.
For from the middle upward to the crowne
He was a man, and from the middle downe
Like to a horse he was proportioned,
In each respect, for form and feature;
His skin it was all hairy, rough, and red;
And yet although this monstrous creature
Had man-like face, yet did his color show
Like burning coles that in the fire glow.
His eyes they did two furnaces resemble,
As bright as fier, whereby all that him met,
The very sight of him did make them tremble,
And from their hearts deepe sighs for feare to fet,
His face it was so fowle and horrible,
And looke so ugly, fierce, and terrible.
His manner was to goe into the field
Unarmed of all weapons whatsoere,
And never used sword, speare, axe, nor shield,
But in his hand a mighty bow did beare;
And by his side a sheafe of arrowes hung,
Bound fast together with a leather thong.
Life and Death of Hector, B. III, chap. iii, p. 175, *Purfoot*, 1614.

The description is continued for four stanzas more; the author being much more diffuse than Lydgate, here and everywhere. But the name of *Sagittary* is not mentioned here. It is, in fact, a Centaur.

SAIN, *part.*, for said. An obsolete form. Spenser uses the verb also.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath been tofore *sain*.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It is given to Armado, who affects antiquated words.

SAINT. A corrupt mode of writing the game properly called cent. See CENT.

Husband, shall we play at *saint?*
Woman k., &c., O. Pl., vii, 296.

SAINT'S-BELL, corruptly written SAUNCE-BELL, also SANCE. A small bell, which called to prayers, and other holy offices. "*Campana sacra vel sancta*, so called because *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet.*" *Blount, Gloss.* Called also SACRING-BELL.

'Las, this is but the *saunce-bell*, here's a gentlewoman
Will ring y' another peal.
B. and Fl. Night Walker, iii, 1.

Whose shrill *saint's-bell* hangs on his loverie
While the rest are damned to the plumbery.
Hall, Sat., v, 1.

And chirping birds, the *saint's-bell* of the day
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
Poole's Parn., p. 448.

SAKER. A species of hawk. Minshew says it is only the Greek name of the bird, ἱέραξ, Latinized from ἱερός, sacer.

As egles eyes to owlates sight,
As fierce *saker* to coward kite.
Puttenham, L. iii, p. 196.

Let these proud *sakers* and jer-falcons fly,
Do not thou move a wing.
Spanish Gipsey, Anc. Dr., iv, 138.

"The *saker*," says the Gentleman's Recreation, "is a passenger, or peregrin hawk, for her eyrie hath not been found by any.—She is somewhat larger than the haggard faulcon, her plume is rusty and ragged; the sear of her foot and beak like the lanner; her pounces are short, however she has great strength, and is hardy to all kind of fowl." *Gent. Recr. of Hawks*, p. 50, 8vo, ed.

Also a small species of ordnance, called from the other:

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker. *Hudibras.*

See Johnson.

In one of these four long walkes I reckoned about eight and twenty great peeces, besides those of the lesser sort, as *sakers*. *Coryat, Crud.*, i, p. 123, repr.

See on MUSKET.

†**SALE-TONGUED.** Mercenary.

Even so, profaning of a gift divine,
The drunkard drowns his reason in the wine:
So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†**SALET.** The old form of salad.

Acetarium, rii, n. ge. a *salette* of herbes. It is also a gardeine, where *salet* herbes do growe.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

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Oleum cibarium, Colum. quod in cibos adhibetur esturque. *Sallet* oyle. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SALIANCE. Sallying, issuing against.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliance*,
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 29.

SALLET, SALET, SALADE, or CELATE. Perhaps from *celare*, Minshew. Some derive it from *salut*; but *salade* was French, in that sense. See Manuel Lexique. A sort of helmet, or head-piece. "Father Daniel," says Grose, "defines it to be a sort of light casque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and sometimes being without." He proceeds: "In a MS. inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war, in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI, there are entries of the following articles. At Hampton Court, *sallets* for archers on horseback, *sallets* with grates, and old *sallets* with vizards. At Windsor, *salettes* and skulls: at Calais, *saletts* with vysars and bevers, and *salets* with bevers. These authorities prove that *salets* were of various constructions." *On Anc. Armour*, p. 11.

But for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a crow's-bill. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 10.
He caused iron *sallets*, and morians to be made.
North's Plut., 164 E.
He ran to the river for water, and brought it in his *sallet*. *Ibid.*, 1078 E.
Then he must have a buckler to keep off his enemies strokes; then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved. *Latimer*, fol. 198 b.
I wolde have a *sallet* to were on my hed,
Whiche under my chyn, with a thonge red
Buckeled shall be.
Thersytes, an Interl., Brit. Bibliogr., i, 173.

After much quibbling on that word and *sallad*.

†Sallade de cuir. A *sallad* or headpeece covered with the hyde of a beast: a soldiers cap of lether. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SALLINGER'S ROUND. An old ballad, and tune, which seems to have been very popular in the reign of Elizabeth, and for some time after. The original words appear to be lost, but it was evidently of an indelicate character, and the phrase is often applied in this sense. More properly *Sallenger's Round, i. e.*, St. Leger's.

Who, should he but hear our organs once sound,
Could scarce keep his hoof from *Salingers round*.
And so the commencement grows new.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

It will restore an old man of threescore, to the juvenallity of thirty, or make a girle at fourteen, with drinking but one glass, as ripe as an old maid of four and twenty. 'Twill make a parson dance *Sallingers-round*, a puritan lust after the flesh, &c.
London Spy, 1698.

†SALOON. Some description of stuff used for linings.

Her honour's petticoat and gown
Were nicely made of blew *saloon*,
Which had long since, without a joke,
Lin'd some lord's coach-man's liv'ry cloak.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SALT, from *saltus*. A leap; a Latinism apparently hazarded by Ben Jonson.

And frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 26, ed. Whalley.

He has it also in the Dev. is an Ass, but I believe it is peculiar to him.

†SALT, apparently used in the sense of wit.

On wings of fancy to display
The flag of high invention, stay,
Repose your quills; your veins grow four,
Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;
If your pall'd fancies but decline,
Censure will strike at ev'ry line.
Quarles's Emblems.

Eating salt was believed to excite anger, or to cause melancholy.

In sooth, gentleman, I seldome eate *salt* for feare of anger, and if you give me in token that I want wit, then will you make me cholericke before I eate it: for women, be they never so foolish, would ever be thought wise.
I staied not long for mine answer, but as well quickned by her former talke, as desirous to cry quittance for her present tongue, said thus: "If to eat store of *salt*, cause one to fret; and to have no *salt*, signifie lacke of wit, then doe you cause me to marvell, that eating no *salt*, you are so captious; and loving no *salt*, you are so wise, when indeed so much wit is sufficient for a woman, as when she is in the raine can warne her to come out of it.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SALT, ABOVE, or BELOW THE. Nothing more strongly marks the great change which has taken place in the manners of society, than these phrases, which denote a marked and invidious subordination maintained among persons admitted to the same table. A large salt-cellar was usually placed about the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of more distinction, those below to dependants, inferiors, and poor relations. Hence it is the characteristic of an insolent coxcomb, that

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 2.

That is, not to any one who sits below it. Hence also it is the characteristic of a servile chaplain,

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That he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit *above the salt*.
Hall, Satires, B. ii, S. 6.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, even
Below the salt. *Mass. City Madam*, i, 1.

Plague him; set him *below the salt*, and let him not touch a bit, till every one has had his full cut.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 285.

Mr. Whalley, in his note on the passage of Ben Jonson, says, that "the custom is still preserved at the lord mayor's, and some other public tables." But if it was so then, it is now probably disused. Mr. Gifford, in a note on the Unnatural Combat of Massinger, act iii, sc. 1, adds this remark: "It argues little for the delicacy of our ancestors, that they should have admitted of such distinctions at their board; but in truth they seem to have placed their guests *below the salt*, for no better purpose than that of mortifying them." He then quotes the following passage, of which he thinks that in Hall's Satires a versification. It is from Nixon's Strange Foot-post, and the subject is a poor scholar:

Now, as for his fare, it is lightly at the cheapest table, but he must sit *under the salt*, that is an axiome in such places;—then, having drawne his knife leasurably, unfolded his napkin mannerly, after twice or thrice wyping his beard, if he have it, he may reach the bread on his knife's point, and fall to his porrige; and between every sponefull take as much deliberation as a capon cramming: lest he be out of his porrige before they have buried part of their first course in their bellies.

SALTIERS. Probably an intended blunder for satyrs.

Master, there is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that made themselves all men of haire; they call themselves *saltiers*, and they have a dance, which the wenches call a gally-maufry of gambols, because they are not in it.
Winter's Tale, iv, 4.

The dance follows, which is called a dance of "twelve satires."

To SALVE, *v.* To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 23.

Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
It doth uppin, and praies him God to save;
And after *salving* kindly doth demand
What was his will. *Mirr. Mag.*, 543.

To *salue*, or *salew*, was the same:

And her *salewd*, with seemly bel-accoyle.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 292.

To *salve* was used also by lord Surrey.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp; *sambuca*, Latin.

All maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 25, repr.

See SACKBUT.

SAMINGO. A corruption of San Domingo; or perhaps an intended blunder, put into the mouth of Silence when in liquor:

Do me right, and dub me knight, *Samingo*. Is't not so?
2 Hen. IV, v, 3.

In an old play of Nash's, this fragment of a ballad has been found, and runs thus:

Monsieur *Mingo* for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass.
God Bacchus, do me right,
And dub me knight
Domingo.
Nash's Summer's last Will, &c., 1600.

It has been supposed that the introduction of Domingo, which is the same as Dominick, as a burden to a drinking song, was intended as a sarcasm against the luxury of the Dominicans; but, whether the change to *Samingo* was intended as a blunder, or was ever a regular contraction of *San Domingo*, is uncertain. Mr. Boswell has strengthened the suspicion against San Domingo, as being the patron of topers, by a quotation from a Spanish song. *Malone's Sh.*, vol. xxi, p. 467.

SAMITE, *s.* A dress or robe made of very fine silk; or the stuff itself, a kind of taffeta or satin, generally adorned with gold.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
And her fayre locks were woven up in gold.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 13.

It was old French, in many various forms, as Roquefort shows, who adds, that the *oriflamme*, or sacred banner, was of scarlet *samite*. Du Cange makes *samitium* the same as *exametum*, which was ἑξαμίτον.

SANCTUS, BLACK. The *black sanctus* appears to have been a kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises; in ridicule, I fear, of the *Sanctus*, or Holy, Holy, Holy, of the Romish Missal. The custom of performing it is probably as old as the Reformation; but a hymn to St. Satan, under this name, probably written by that author himself, is produced by sir John Harington, in the prologue to his Ajax; and was republished in the Nugæ Antiquæ. It begins:

O tu qui dans oracula
Cotem scindis novacula, &c.

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We find it called *santus*, *santis*, and even *saunce*. Ben Jonson and others use it to express any confused and violent noise:

Let's have the giddy world turn'd the heels upward,
And sing a rare *black sanctus* on his head,
Of all things out of order.
Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi, p. 144.

Possibly, but I have no proof of it, the black, or mourning *Sanctus* of the Romish church, was performed with a confused noise of mourning and lamentation.

Of the noise made in singing a *black sanctus*, some idea may be formed from this passage:

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots, &c.
Rowley's Search for Money.

Upon this there was a general mourning through all Rome, the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the friars cried, the nuns puled, the curtezans lamented, the bells rang, the tapers were lighted, that such a *black sanctus* was not seene a long time afore in Rome.
Tarleton's News out of Purg., p. 7.

Here also, describing a chorus of devils:

Others more terrible, like lions rore;
Some grunt like hogs, the like ne're heard before;
Like bulls those beflow, those like asses bray,
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like wolves, others like furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke santus* could be match'd in hell.
Heyw. Hierarchie of Bl. Angels, Lib. ix, p. 576.

Prithee
Let's sing him a *black santis*, then, let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *B. & Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 1.

It is set to the tune of the *blacke saunce*, ratio est, because Dipsas is a blacke saint.
Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

One writer uses it as a threat, to make a person sing it; and he writes as early as 1578:

I will make him sing the *black sanctus*, I hold you a groat. *T. Lupton's Morality of All for Money.*

SAND-BAGS. These were occasionally used as weapons, when, being fastened at the end of a staff, they were employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Such a combat is introduced into the second part of Henry VI, act ii, between the armourer and his man, Peter Thumpe; where it appears that the blows given by this weapon were sometimes fatal; since Peter, who is eventually the victor, says to his comrades before the fight, "I thank ye all; drink and pray for me, I pray you, for I thinke I have taken my last draught in this world;" and then proceeds to distribute his property, in case of his death. The propriety of giving such a weapon to the quintaine, arose probably from this customary mode of combat. See QUINTAINE. Butler alludes to it in Hudibras:

Engaged with money-bags as bold
As men with *sand-bags* did of old. P. III, c. ii, l. 80.

SAND-BLIND. Having an imperfect sight, as if there was sand in the eye. *Myops. Holyoke's Dict.*

My father, who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravell blind, knowes me not. *Merch. Ven.*, ii, 2.

Why, signors, and my honest neighbours, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii, 1.

Hee saith, the Lord hath looked downe, not the saints. No, he saith not so: for the saints have not so sharpe eyes as to see down from heaven: they be pur-blinde, and *sand-blinde*, they cannot see so farre, nor have not so long eares to heare. *Latimer*, fol 123, b.

†SAND-GLASS. An hour-glass.

A *sand-glasse* or houre-glasse, vitreum horologium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 255.

†SANDERS. Long Saunders, a very tall man at Henry the Eighth's court, is mentioned in the Life of Long Meg, 1635. Mrs. Sanders seems to have been the subject of a popular ballad.

Shee will reckon you up the storie of Mistris *Sanders*, and weepe at it, and turne you to the ballad over her chimney, and bid you looke there, there is a goodly sample. *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 1596, p. 38.

†*To* SANE. To cure; to restore to health.

Against wise vigilant statists, who like Janus
Looke both waies squint, and both waies guard and *sane* us. *Scots Philomythie*, 1616.

SANGRAAL, or SAINTGREAL, from *saint*, and *graal*, or *greal*, a cup, dish, or deep bason. See Roquefort, Dict. de la Langue Romane. The vessel in which our Saviour was supposed to have eaten the paschal lamb at the last supper; or, sometimes, that in which the blood and water from his wounds was conceived to have been collected. It was called *holy*, and had the credit of working many miracles; and is often alluded to in the romance of Arthur, and many old compositions of the same kind. See Brit. Bibliogr., i, p. 217.

This very vessel was pretended, and by Roman Catholics long believed, to be preserved at Genoa, under the name of *sacro catino;* being a hexagonal cup, of fourteen French inches and a half diameter, said to be formed of a single emerald. It was carried,

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with other plunder, to Paris, in November, 1806, and was then found to be only fine green glass. See the Esprit des Journaux, Avril, 1807, p. 139. It is also described in a book, entitled Description des Beautés de Gènes, &c., printed at Genoa in 1781, where is an engraving of it. See GRAAL, or GRAYLE. There is a romance called *Saint-Graal*, written by Robert de Bouron, Burons, or Briron, in the 13th century, where it is defined to be "l'escuelle ou le Fiex [Fils] Dieu avoit mengié;" "the vessel in which the Son of God had eaten." Wherein also Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at his crucifixion. Hence the double wonder of the vessel and the blood, mentioned under GRAAL. Roquefort gives a full account of the *sacro catino*, under *Graal*. He demonstrates also that Borel was mistaken in supposing that *sangreal* ever meant the blood. Warton falls into the common mistake that the *sanguis realis* was meant by the *sangreal*. *Hist. Poet.*, vol. i, p. 134, note *e*. The similarity of the words *sang réel*, is very likely to mislead.

SANS, *adv.* Without; pure French. A general combination seems to have subsisted, among all our poets, to introduce this French word, certainly very convenient for their verse, into the English language; but in vain, the country never received it; and it has always appeared as an exotic, even though the elder poets Anglicized its form into *saunce*, or gave it the English pronunciation. I shall give a variety of examples, for the sake of showing how general the attempt was. It seems to have been generally pronounced as an English word, and not with the French sound. Shakespeare, who used it four times in one line, must strongly have felt the want of a monosyllable bearing that sense:

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
As you like it, ii, 7.

It seems, indeed, quite impossible to substitute any equivalent expressions, in the place of this very energetic line. He uses the word frequently. So also his poetical brethren.

Or how
Sans help of sybil, or a golden bough,
Or magic sacrifice, they past along.
B. Jons. Famous Voyage, vi, 284.

I am blest with a wife, heav'n make me thankful,
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.
B. & Fl. Lover's Progr., i, 1.

Which, if the fates please, when you are possess'd
Of the land and lady, you, *sans* question, shall be.
Mass. New Way, ii, 3.

All, and whole, and ever alone,
Single, *sans* peere, simple and one.
Puttenh., II, xi, p. 82.

Sans fear, or favour, hate, or partiall zeal,
Pronounce th' judgements, that are past appeal.
Sylv. Du B., p. 143.

Death tore not therefore, but *sans* strife,
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.
Crashaw, Epit. on Mr. Ashton.

And *sans* all mercie, me in waters cast,
Which drew me down and cast me up with speed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 42.

In the edition of 1610, here quoted, it is erroneously printed *sau's*; but what it ought to be is evident.

In one place, Shakespeare himself seems to ridicule it. Biron says,

My love to thee is sound, *sans* crack or flaw.

Rosaline answers,

Sans *sans*, I pray you. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

It is written *saunce*, and exclaimed at as a strange word, in a play rather older than these:

B. What, *saunce* dread of our indignation.
P. Saunce! what language is that?
I think thou art a word-maker by thy occupation.
Sol. & Perseda, Orig. of Dr., ii, 209.

But Coles has it in his Dictionary, "*sance* [without] *planè*, &c." Being of less use in prose, or rather none, it there but seldom occurs. The above instances, however, which might easily be multiplied tenfold, plainly show that Shakespeare's use of it in the first quotation, is no proof whatever of his having seen a French line, in which the word was also repeated; as a writer in the Censura Literaria vainly attempted to persuade the reader. Vol. ix, p. 289. The line, indeed, thus supposed to be imitated by Shakespeare, has not the smallest relation to the subject of his verse; nor is it probable that he ever saw it, or heard of it.

SARCEL, *s.* The pinion of a hawk's wing. So explained by Phillips and Kersey. Holmes says, that the *sarcell* feathers are "the extreme pinion feathers in the hawk's wing."

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Applied by Sylvester to the wings of young Cupids:

Two or three steps they make to take their flight,
And quick, thick shaking on their sinnewie side,
Their long, strong *sarcels*, richly triple-died
Gold, azure, crimsin, one aloft doth soar
To Palestine. *Du Bartas*, p. 456.

SARGON, or SARGUS. A fish; said by Schneider, on Ælian, to be the *sparus* of Linnæus; in English, therefore, the *gilt-head*. Ælian has ridiculously told of this fish, that it has a great affection for goats; and that it leaps with joy when they approach the sea. So strong is its affection, according to him, that the fishermen were used to insnare it, by personating goats, with the skin, horns, &c. *Ælian, Hist. Anim.*, i, 23. Absurd as this ancient tale appears, the moderns have carried the absurdity much further, making the fish absolutely leave the water, to pay his addresses to the she-goats. Du Bartas adopts this fiction, forgetting that *a fish out of water* is in a very uncomfortable state for a lover. He is ridiculous enough; but his translator, Sylvester, contrives to exceed him, accusing the fish of desiring

To horn the husbands that had horns before.
Du Bart., Week 1, Day 5.

How two such authors, as Du Bartas and his translator, could be so extravagantly admired, in both countries, is a problem not of very obvious solution. Which surpassed the other in bad taste, may be doubted, but I think the Englishman must have the prize.

Swan, in his Speculum Mundi, refers to the same fable, and accuses the *sargon* of being "an adulterous fish, daily changing mates; and not so content, useth to go on the grassie shore, horning," &c., from Sylvester, page 374. Alciati, with a similar notion, made it the subject of an emblem against debauchees. But he relates the story correctly from Ælian, and then thus applies it:

Capra refert scortum, similis fit *sargus* amanti,
Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit. *Emblema*, 75.

Which lines are *elegantly* rendered, by the above-mentioned Mr. Swan:

The goat a harlot doth resemble well;
The *sargus* like unto the lover is.

Du Bartas and Sylvester both allude to it again in 2d W., 1st Day, Part 3. Speaking of the love "that unites so well,—*sargons* and goats." They were never tired of a nonsensical tale. *Par nobile!*

†SARPLIAR. Coarse packcloth, made of hemp.

A *sarpliar*, or poll-davy, segestre.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 616.

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a certain writ at law. The word is now more commonly pronounced *siserara*.

They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetch'd up to heaven with a *sasarara*.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

It occurs in the Puritan, iii, 3, but there is spelt *sesarara*, if Mr. Malone is correct. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, p. 578.

†SASHOONS. Leather pads, softly stuffed, and put into the boot for the ease of the wearer.

1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and *sashoones*, 13*s*. *Stapley's Diary*.

†SATINISCO. Apparently an imitation of satin.

He wears his apparel much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him mock velvet, or *satinisco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.
Overburie's Characters.

†SATTIE. A sort of ship.

About 4 of the clocke, wee had sight of a sayle making from the shore towards us, which drave into our minds some doubt and feare, and comming neere unto us wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†SAUCY. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *saucie* doultes, from this their dizardly inhumanitie.
Lomatius on Painting by Laydock, 1598.

They are so damnable deare, and the reckonings for them are so *saucy*, that a man had as good licke his fingers in a baudy house.
Bartholomew Faire, 1641.

SAVE, for *except*. So common in the authorised version of the Scriptures, and other well-known books, that, though now disused, it does not require to be exemplified. See T. J.

SAVE-REVERENCE. A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when anything was said that might be thought filthy, or indecent; *salvâ reverentiâ*. It was contracted into *sa'reverence*, and thence corrupted into *sir-* or *sur-reverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word

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which it originally introduced; as, "I trod in a *sa'reverence*——" dropping the real name of the thing.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting place.
Har. Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax.

We'el draw you from the mire,
Or, *save your reverence*, love; wherein thou stickest
Up to the ears. *Rom. & Jul.*, act i.

In the old quarto it stands *sir-reverence*, in this place; and in two others, where the phrase occurs.

In Massinger it still retains that form;

The beastliest man,—why what a grief must this be! (*Sir-reverence* of the company)—a rank whoremaster.
Very Woman, ii, 3.

See also O. Pl., i, 257.

This word was considered as a sufficient apology for anything indecorous:

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy foule words name *sir-reverence*,
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise, when thou deserv'st a whip.
Tayl. W. Poet, Sculler, Epigr. 40.

And all for love (*surreverence* love) did make her chew the cudde. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, ii, 10, p. 46.

A man that would keep church so duly: rise early, before his servants, and even for religious haste go ungartered, unbuttoned, nay (*sir-reverence*) untrussed, to morning prayer.
Puritan, iii, 1, *Malone Suppl.*, ii, 366.

A pleasant ghest, that kept his words in mind,
And heard him sneeze, in scorn said "keep behind."
At which the lawyer, taking great offence,
Said, Sir, you might have us'd *save-reverence*.
Haringt. Epig., i, 82.

SAUGH, *s.* A kind of trench, or channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her, through her watry *saugh*.
Drayton, Polyolb., iv, p. 730.

This word is explained as above, in the margin of the octavo edition, and is, I presume, the same word which is still used in Staffordshire, and the neighbouring counties, for a drain, or watercourse; and is there pronounced *suff*. It is not noticed by Grose; but it stands in Johnson as *sough*.

SAVIN-TREE. Juniperus sabina, Linn. Supposed to have the power to procure abortion. Lyte says something to that purpose of it.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,
Too frequent in nunnes' orchards, and there planted,
By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather.
Middlet. Game of Chess, C 1 b.

SAVIOLO, VINCENTIO. The author of a book Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels, a translation of which was published in quarto, by Wolf, 1594. The titles of the chapters on *the lie*, are given by Warburton in a note on As you like it, act v, sc. 4, where Shakespeare is supposed to allude to it. He was of equal fame with CARANZA.

SAUNCE. See SANS.

SAUNCE-BELL. See SAINTS-BELL.

SAUNT. A corruption of cent, the name of a game. See CENT, and SAINT.

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, p. 266.

SAW, *s.* Saying, or prophecy; perhaps corrupted from *say*, or saying. Dr. Johnson derives it from Saxon, or Dutch. See Johnson.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*.
Lear, ii, 2.

I'll tell you an old *saw* for't, over my chimney yonder.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 345.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's *saw*.
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
Sh. Tarq. & Lucrece.

The word cannot properly be called obsolete, though commentators have thought it proper to explain it.

†SAWCERY. The place where salt was kept? "The skullary and *sawcery*." *Rutland Papers*, p. 40.

†SAWF-BOX. A box of salve.

Bring in their rooms Martin Mar-Prelate, and posies of holy hony-suckles, and a *sawf-box* for a wounded conscience, and a bundle of grapes from Canaan.
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman-street.

SAY, *s.* A species of silk, or rather satin; from *soye*, French.

All in a kirtle of discoloured *say*
He clothed was. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 31.

Jack Cade, therefore, insultingly puns upon the name of lord Say:

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

Their minds are made of *say*,
Their love is like silk changeable.
Song on Women, Wit's Interp., p. 10.

His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 8.

2. '*Say*, for *assay*, test, or specimen. "A *say*, specimen: *say of it*, deliba illud, prælība." *E. Coles.* Thus, to *give the say*, at court, was for the royal taster to declare the goodness of the wine or dishes. When Charles I returned for a time to St. James's, Herbert says, that "at meals he was served with *the usual state:* the carver, the sewer, cupbearer, and gentleman usher, doing their offices respectively: his cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes;

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the *say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed." *Herb.*, p. 109.

Or to take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iii, 1.

A man that cut
Three inches deeper in the *say*, than I.
Shirley, Broth., iii, p. 38.

In hunting, the *say* was taken of the venison when the deer was killed, in this form:

The person that takes *say* is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the very middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, to discover how fat the deer is.
Gent. Recr., 8vo, p. 75.

Ben Jonson uses the original word *assay*:

You do know, as soon
As the *assay* is taken. *Sad Shep.*, i, 6.

And in Turbervile's Art of Venerie is a print of James the First, who was a great hunter, about to take the *assay* of a deer. The huntsman is presenting the knife to him. This print is copied in Secret Mem. of James I, vol. i.

†Hard hap unto that huntsman that decrees
Fat joys for all his swet, when as he sees,
After his '*say*, nought but his keepers fees.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

3. *Say* is used also for a trial, or effort. To *give a say at*, *i. e.*, to make an attempt for:

This fellow, captain,
Will come in time to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair, at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jons. Alch., i, 3.

Shakespeare uses *say* for taste, or relish:

And that my tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Lear, v, 3,

In the following example it evidently means a subject for experiments:

Still living to be wretched,
To be a *say* to Fortune in her changes.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest., iv, 1.

SAY, *v.* To try, in general; even to try the fitness of clothes.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 222.

Sometimes written *sey*:

She is not old enough to be locked up
To *sey* new perukes, or to purge for rheum.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 430.

SAY-MASTER. A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the Mint.

May we trust the wit,
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
Shirley, Doubtf. H., Epilogue.

†SCABILONIANS.

With the introduction of the Protestant faith were introduced your gallegascones, your *scabilonians*, your St. Thomas onions, your ruffees, your cuffees, and a thousand such new devised Luciferian trinckets.
Quartron of Reasons of Catholike Religion, by Thos. Hill, 1600.

†SCAFFOLD. Used by bishop Hall in his Satires for the part of the playhouse which answered to our upper gallery. The *scaffolders* were the modern gods. See Warton's History of English Poetry, iii, 269, 411.

SCALD, *s.*, from the older word scall (used by Chaucer, and in the authorised version of the Bible), a disease on the skin of the head. Scurf, or scabbiness. Derived from *ekalladur*, bald, Icelandic.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was over growne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 47.

Johnson says from the verb to *scald*; evidently an error.

SCALD, *a.* Scabby; particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting; in short, a general term of contempt.

To be revenged on this same *scald*, scurvy, cogging companion, the host of the garter. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 1.
Like lettuce like lips, a scab'd horse for a *scald* squire.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 267.

Which is a proverb equivalent to "like will to like."

To fret at the loss of a little *scal'd* hair.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 259.

For paltry, without any reference to its origin.

Plague not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine. *Ibid.*, p. 287.

In these two instances it is printed as if from *scale*. I know not whether it is so in the original copies; but in the passage from the Merry Wives of Windsor, it is *scall* in the folios. See SCALL.

To SCALD. To affect with a shameful disease, from the burning nature of it.

She's even setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.
My three court codlings that look parboil'd,
As if they came from Cupid's *scalding* house.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

†SCALDRAG. An injurious name for a dyer.

For to be a laundres, imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scaldraggs*, or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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To SCALE. To weigh as in scales, to estimate aright. I am convinced that this sense, which was given by Warburton, conveys the true meaning of the following passages:

By this is your brother saved, the poor Mariana advantaged, and the correct deputy *scaled*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

I shall tell you
A pretty tale, it may be you have heard it,
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale't* a little more, *Coriol.*, i, 1.

In the following passage it is manifest:

But you have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

and this has the more force, as occurring soon after in the same play. That it does also mean to separate and fly off, as *scales* fly from heated metal, is proved by the following passages, which Mr. Steevens cites for that purpose:

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, p. 499.
Whereupon their troops *scaled*, and departed away. *Ibid.*, p. 530.

The other passages adduced are hardly relevant; and the Scottish dialect will not often authorise English words.

SCALL, *s.* A disease in the skin of the head, now termed a scald-head; the proper origin of the word SCALD, above noticed. From the Icelandic, as above. See Johnson. The word occurs in Chaucer.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy on the head. *Levit.*, iii, 30.

Coles has "A *scall*, impetigo." Dr. Mosan treats distinctly on the *scall* of the head (p. 67.)

SCALLION, *s.* The species of small onion called a *shalot;* corrupted from *Ascalonitis*, Latin, or *scalogna*, Italian, because considered as brought from Ascalon: but the modern name is more immediately taken from the French eschallotte, now echalote. Gerard says,

There is another small kinde of onion, called by Lobel *Ascalonitis* antiquorum, or *scallions;* this hath but small roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldome beares either stalke, floure, or seede. It is used to be eaten in sallads. *Johns. Ger.*, p. 169.

Hence *scallion-fac'd* should be interpreted stinking face; since it is impossible for a man to look like a *shalot:*

His father's diet was new cheese and onions.
—What a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

See T. J.

To SCAMBLE, *v.* Equivalent, apparently, to scramble, which has now usurped its place; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain. See Johnson. Also to shift.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question. *Hen. V*, i, 1.
Before the enemie should perceive the weakenesse of his power, which was not great, and *scambled* up upon the sudden. *Knolles's Hist.*, p. 541, E.
I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 310.
It may be in like sort, that your honour will take offense at my rash and retchlesse behaviour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that, being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume, &c. *Dedic. to Holinsh.*, vol. i.

SCAMEL. Probably nothing more than an error of the press in a passage of the Tempest. See SEAMELL. Capell thought it a corruption of *shamois*.

SCANT, *a.* Scarce, ill supplied, sparing.

He's fat and *scant* of breath. *Haml.*, v, 2.
Be something *scanter* of your maiden presence.
Ibid., i, 3.
Come, come, know joy; make not abundance *scant*,
You plaine of that which thousand women want.
Rowley's New Wonder, F 2 b.

Also scanty:

And where the lion's hide is thin and *scant*,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell.
Chapm. Alph., B 2 b.

SCANT, also as a substantive. Scantiness, want.

I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want,
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your *scant*.
G. Barnw., Percy's Rel, iii, p. 259.

So also Carew:

Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of *scant*. Cited by Todd.

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely, hardly.

And she shall *scant* shew well, that now shews best.
Rom. and Jul., i, 2.
O yes, out of cry; by my troth I *scant* knew him.
Shoem. Holiday, sign. C.
This done, I *scant* can tell the rest for laughter.
Har. Epigr., i, 20.

To SCANT, *v.* To stint, lessen, cut short.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.
Merch. Ven., v, 1.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.

To SCANTLE, *v.* To become scanty, to lessen in quantity.

She could sell winds, to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold

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What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the sea-farer undid,
They rose or *scantled*. *Drayt. Moonc.*, p. 499.

SCANTLING, *s.* A given portion or division of any substance. Now little used, except as a technical term among dealers in timber, &c.; a specimen.

For the success
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad, unto the general. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 3.

See T. J.

SCANTLY, *adv.* Scarcely.

Above the eastern wave, appeared red
The rising sun, yet *scantly* half in sight.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 15.

I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where imploy the same.
Ibid., v, 11.

See Todd.

SCAPE, *s.*, contracted from *escape*. In this form, when bearing the same sense as escape, it can hardly be considered as obsolete; but, in the metaphorical sense of an *escape* from the limits of rule, a trick, or wanton deviation, it is so.

No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause.
K. John, iii, 4.

A misdemeanour.

A very pretty barne! Sure some *scape!* though I am not bookish, yet I can read a waiting gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

Milton has employed the word:

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names adored.
Par. Reg., ii, 189.

See Todd's notes on that place.

[A trick, or cheat.]

†Was there no 'plaining of the brewer's *scape*,
Nor greedie vintner mixed the strained grape.
Hall's Satires.

†Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
Chapm. Hom., Hymn to Apollo.

SCAR, *s.* A broken precipice. This says Mr. Henley, on the following passage, is its known signification, "in every part of England where rocks abound." Whence Scarborough, as Mr. Todd has observed. This word occurs in an unintelligible passage of Shakespeare, which Rowe first altered, and most of the other commentators have attempted to amend by conjecture:

I see that men make ropes in such a *scarre*,
That we'll forsake ourselves. *All's Well*, iv, 2.

So read all the folios; which makes it very improbable that it was an error of the press for *scene*, as Mr. Malone and others have thought. The change of *ropes* into *hopes* seems quite necessary, to elicit any sense; but, having made that change, I would leave *scarre*, or *scar*, to stand its ground, supposing it to mean precipice, and to be used metaphorically for extremity; or, as it might be said,

I see that men make hopes in such a plunge,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

Perhaps this is not quite satisfactory; yet to go against the consent of four editions, twice in one sentence, appears still less so.

To SCAR, *v.* To scare, or terrify. Minshew has it instead of scare.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xviii, p. 1013.

Hence we meet with *scar-babe*, of which I have not kept an example; and also the following words, which are now compounded with *scare*.

SCAR-CROW. A figure set up to frighten the crows from the fields. Sometimes formed of straw.

Lik'st a strawne *scar-crow* in the new sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Hall's Satires, iii, 7.

Minshew and other old dictionary-writers, have it in this form.

Ween you with *scar-crows* us like birds to fright.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 885.

SCAR-FIRE, or SCAREFIRE. An alarm of fire; the cry, *fire, fire!* Herrick has a short poem, entitled *The Scar-fire*, beginning,

Water, water, I desire,
Here's a house of flesh on fire. *Herrick*, p. 20.

He has it also in the other form:

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicitie! Herr. the Bellman*, p. 139.

But it sometimes meant the fire itself:

This general word, [engine] communicable to all machins or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to *quench scare-fires*. *Fuller's Worthies, London.*

Bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder*, cited by Johnson.

SCARAB, *s.* A beetle; *scarabæus*, Latin. Supposed to be bred in dung, and to feed on it. Mr. Gifford, at the following passage, thought the word too plain to require explanation, and therefore sneered at Mr. Mason for explaining it. It is, however, not now common, and a reader ignorant of Latin might be glad to have it interpreted.

Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
Mass. Duke of Mil., iii, 1.

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Hence used as a term of reproach:

No, you *scarabe*,
I'll thunder you to pieces. *B. Jons. Alchem.*, i, 1.

A little lower, he adds:

Thou vermin, have I ta'en thee out of dung?
Note but yonder *scarabs*,
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 1.

In this place it is printed *scrabs* in Seward and Sympson's edition.

Drayton has *scarabie*:

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorne all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
Idea, Sonnet 31.

Scarabee is also in Beaumont and Fletcher. See Todd.

SCARBOROUGH WARNING, *prov.* That is, a sudden surprise, or no warning at all. This proverb, says Ray, took its original from "Thomas Stafford, who in the reign of queen Mary, A. 1557, with a small company seizd on *Scarborough* castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach." *Ray*, p. 263.

They tooke them to a fort, with such small treasure
As in so *Scarborow warning* they had leasure.
Har. Ariosto, xxxiv, 22.

Ray's account of *Scarborough warning* is from Fuller's Worthies, Yorkshire; but it was probably much older, for in a ballad written by J. Heywood, on the taking of that place by Stafford, a more probable origin is given to the proverb:

This term, *Scarborow warning*, grew (some say)
By hasty hanging, for rank robbry theare.
Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
Streight he was trust up, whatever he weare.
Harl. Misc., x, p. 258, ed. Park.

It is thus similar to the Devonshire proverb of LYDFORD LAW; and was only re-applied, on that capture of the place.

Puttenham gives the meaning of it thus:

Skarborow warning, for a sodaine commandement, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his business. B. iii, c. 18.

†I now write upon *Scarborough warning*, because this messenger, Dieston, must not come empty, being a special man about Mr. Secretary, and one well known and trusted at the Hague and thereabout.
Letter dated 1616.

†When I was in the middest of this discourse, I received a message from my lord chamberlaine, that it was his majesty's pleasure that I should preach before him upon Sunday next; which *Scarborough warning* did not only perplex me, but so puzzel me, as no mervail if somewhat be pretermitted, which otherwise I might have better remembered.
Letter written from Court, 19th Jan., 1603, *by Toby Matthew, Bp. of Durham.*

†SCARCE-GOING. Hardly old enough to walk.

Whenas thy blood is dride, thy vigour wasted,
Thy plumpe cheekes falne and thy rich beauty blasted,
Thyne eye-bals suncke, and grynders worne to stumpes,
Scarce-goeing boyes will beldame thee with frumpes.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, *MS.*

SCARF, *s.* A silken ornament, tied loosely on, or hung upon any part of the dress, as a token of a lady's favour. This was a common practice with the gallant knights of chivalrous times.

G. Lady, your *scarf's* fallen down.
L. 'Tis but your luck, sir,
And does presage the mistress must fall shortly;
You may wear it an you please.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

Much comic sport is made afterwards, from the wearing of this scarf on the arm. In two other plays, the modern editions direct the tying on a *scarf*, which, though not expressed in the original, is probably right:

A. A favour for your soldier.
O. Give him this, wench.
Y. A. Thus do I tie on victory.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., i, 5.

So also in the Mad Lover, v, 4.

Such incidents are common in old romances; but a glove, a sleeve, a riband, or any other token from a fair hand, served equally well to excite the enthusiastic valour of the wearer.

To SCARF. To wear loose upon the person, like a scarf.

My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark.
Hamlet, v, 2.

To cover up, as with a bandage:

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Macb.*, iii, 1.

See Johnson.

SCARLET CLOTH. This was once supposed to have medicinal properties. The following is part of a lady's prescription:

And these, applied with a right *scarlet cloth*.
B. Jons. Volpone, iii, 2.

It is reported of Dr. John Gaddesden that, by wrapping a patient in scarlet, he cured him of the smallpox, without leaving so much as one mark in his face; and he commended it as an excellent method of cure. "Capiatur *scarletum*, et involvatur variolosus totaliter, sicut ego feci, et est bona cura." *Whalley's Note.* To this day, I believe, there are persons who rely much on the virtues of *blue flannel, nine times dyed*, to cure the

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rheumatism; of equal efficacy, I presume, with the scarlet cloth in the smallpox.

†SCARLETEER. A person clothed in scarlet? This unusual word occurs in the Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SCATH, *s.* Saxon. Hurt, damage, destruction.

To do offence and *scath* in Christendom.
K. John, ii, 1.

The substantive usually rhimes to *bath*, the verb to *bathe*.

Warriors, whom God himself elected hath
His worship true in Sion to restore,
And still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 21.

To work new woe, and unprovided *scath*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 34.

SCATHE, *v.* To damage, or injure by violence. This word was used by Milton. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy, 'tis so indeed!
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

SCATHFUL, *a.* Destructive, pernicious.

With which such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cry'd fame and honour on him. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.
Niccols' England's Eliza, Mirr. Mag., 833.

†SCATTER. To drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath *scatterd*.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

†SCATTERGOOD. A spendthrift. The term occurs in Kendall's Epigrammes, 1577, folio 56.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.
Sanders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†SCEG. A wooden peg.

Which as the owner for his use did weare,
A nayle or *sceg* by chance his breech did teare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SCELLUM. See SKELLUM.

†SCIENCE. A shoot of a tree or plant.

Surculus..... Ente, greffe. A graffe, or *science*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†SCITE. Situated; dwelling.

I' th' Book of Life without a name me write,
For in thy name alone mine hope is *scite*.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.
As in the skies the sun, i' th' sun the light,
So vertue's splendor in thy face seems *scite*. *Ibid.*

SCOGAN, SKOGAN, or SCOGGIN. Whether there were two persons of this name, one *John*, and the other *Henry*, or only one, is a matter much disputed, between the doughty critic Ritson and Mr. Malone The jests of one of them were published by Andrew Borde, physician, and this was probably the person whom Shakespeare represents as having his head broken by Falstaff in his youth. Ritson will have two of the name.

The same sir John, the very same. I saw him break *Skogan's* head at the court gate, when he was a crack, not thus high. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ben Jonson calls him up, in his masque of the Fortunate Islands, in company with Skelton, and there clearly describes him as,

A fine gentleman, and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.
In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and flowing verse,
With now and then some sense! and he was paid for't,
Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
Are now adays.

Stowe also relates that he sent a ballad to prince Henry, and his brothers, "while they were at supper in the Vintry." This then was *Henry;* and it is ridiculous to accuse Shakespeare of anachronism, for introducing him at that period. If there was one of the name also in Edward the Fourth's time, as Holinshed asserts, it must have been *John*. Which of them was the subject of a coarse epigram, which the author (lord Brook) chooses to call a sonnet, is uncertain. Whichever it was, it seems he had a wife, and not a good one. *Cælica*, 49. This suits best with what we know of the first, or *Henry*.

Steele calls *Scoggin* "a droll of the *last* century," and humorously pretends that one of the *Staffs* intermarried with a daughter of his: but he was writing in 1709, so early in that century, that perhaps he might mean the 16th by the *last;* but even that would not be early enough, if *Scoggin*, the droll, belonged to the time of Henry IV. See Tatler, No. 9. This expression *last century*, led one worthy editor into an error, who says in a note that he belonged to the reign of James I.

†SCOLE. The dish of a balance.

Lanx, Cic. πλάστιγξ, ζυγὸς etiam Eustathio teste, vocabulo latius sumpto. Basin d'un trebucher. The *scole* of the balance. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

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†SCOLLOP-LACES.

With pristine pinners next their faces,
Edg'd round with ancient *scollop laces*,
Such as, my antiquary says,
Were worn in old queen Bess's days.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

SCONCE, *s.* A round fortification, or blockhouse; *schantz*, German.

They will learn you by rote, where such and such services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

To talk of flanks, of wings, of *sconces*, holds,
To see a sally, or to give a charge.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.

2. In the Malcontent, the editor explains it a screen:

Enter Mendozo, with a *sconce*, to observe Ferneze's entrance. Stage Direction to act ii, sc. 1.

It means, however, a *lantern*. See Minshew. Ferneze also has lights carried before him.

A *sconse* is put for a lantern, in Holyoke's and the other old Dictionaries; whence it is still used for certain pendent candlesticks, as Mr. Todd with probability conjectures.

3. A head; supposed, from being round and strong.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed *sconce*.
Coriol., iii, 2.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now, to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Haml.*, v, 1.

Th' infused poyson working in his *sconce*.
Fansh. Lus., viii, 51.

I say no more,
But 'tis within this *sconce* to go beyond them.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., xii, 436.

In this sense it is perhaps still occasionally used in familiar language.

†SCOPPERELL. A boy's plaything, apparently something like our teetotum. See Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaisms.

If once we creepe out o' th' shells, we run from our ould loves like *scopperells*; weomens minds are planetary. *Sampson's Vow Breaker*, 1636.

A SCORE, *s.* Twenty yards; in the language of archers, by whom it was constantly so used. Thus a mark of *twelve score*, meant a mark at the distance of two hundred and forty yards.

Ones, when the plague was in Cambrige, the downe wynd twelve *score* marke, for the space of three weekes, was thirteen *score* and a half; and into the wynd, being not very great, a great deale above fourteen *score*. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 215.

Here "downe wynd" must mean against the wind, and "into the wynd" with it, since the shot was longest that way. The passage is obscure; but it probably means, that the same shot which at other times would have measured *twelve score* only, then was thirteen and a half, &c., from the thinness of the air.

We have this use of *score* remarkably exemplified a page or two further:

And this I perceyved also, that wynde goeth by streames, and not holl together. For I should see one streame within a *score* of me; then, for the space of *two score*, no snowe would styre. *Toxoph.*, p. 217.

Thus we understand sir J. Falstaff's praise of old Double, as a good shot:

He would have clapp'd i' th' clout at *twelve score*, and carried you a forehand shaft at fourteen, and a fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see. 2 *Henry IV*, iii.

A modern archer would be petrified with astonishment at such shots; but bows and arms both were stronger then, and practice more perfect.

SCORPION. It was a current opinion that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had a medicinal power to cure the parts wounded by the sting of the animal. The opinion was seriously maintained by sir Kenelm Digby, and by Moufet, in his Theatrum Insectorum.

And though I once despaired of women, now
I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
B. & Fl. Custom of C., act v.

'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
To cure the wounds the vermine made.
Hudibr., III, ii, l. 1029.

SCORSE, or SCORCE. Barter, or exchange. The origin seems uncertain. Lye's derivation from *cose* seems improbable, yet it is perhaps right, since it means the same in Scotch. See Jamieson. Johnson is evidently wrong in considering it as a contraction of *discourse*, in the manner of the Italian *scors*, &c. *Scorse*, or *scoace*, occurs also in the Exmoor dialect. See Grose.

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*:
Weak body is well chang'd for mind's redoubled forse.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 55.

To SCORSE, *v.* To exchange.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
Har. Orl. Fur., xx, 78.

Or cruell, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
Drayt. Idea, Sonnet 53.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorce*.
Ibid., Batt. of Agincourt, p. 56.

Drayton very frequently uses it.

Will you *scourse* with him? You are in Smithfield.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 4.

He means, will you deal or barter with him, will you make him your *scourser*, when there are so many more to try?

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The word occurs twice in Spenser. The first time exactly in this sense:

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.
F. Q., III, ix, 16.

In the second instance, *scorsed* seems rather to mean chased, and so has been interpreted. Yet I should rather expect a sense analogous at least to the other, as "forced him to change;" especially as coursed, which means chased, had just been used before:

Him first from court he to the cities coursed,
And from the cities to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the countrie back to private farms he *scorsed*.
F. Q., VI, ix, 3.

Observe, too, that he had employed the substantive in a corresponding sense. See HORSE-COURSER, which is corrupted from *horse-scourser*.

†Mango equorum, qui emit equos et permutat distrahitque. Maquignon. An horse *scorser*: he that buyeth horses and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SCOTCH, *v.* To score, or cut in a slight manner.

We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close and be herself. *Macb.*, iii, 2.
He *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado.
Coriol., iv, 5.
Plucke out thy bloudie fawchon, dastard thou,
Wherewith thou hast full many a skirmish made,
And *scotch'd* the braynes of many a learned brow.
Turbervile to the Sycoph.

A SCOTCH, *s.* A slight cut, or superficial wound.

We'll beat them into bench-holes, I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 7.

Used also by Isaac Walton. See Johnson.

To SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up; pronounced *scoothe*. Mason says from σκότος.

And ere I got my booth,
Each thing in mantle black the night doth *scoth*.
Pemb. Arc., B. iii, p. 396.

SCOTOMY, *s.* An old medical term, for a dizziness, accompanied with dimness of sight; from σκότωμα, darkness. Evidently a term much used, by its being so completely Anglicized, in termination, accent, and quantity. The more learned term, *scotoma*, has since superseded it.

How does he, with the swimming in his head?
M. O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jons. Fox*, act i.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey, you all turn round.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

See *Scotomia*, in Blancard's Lexicon Medicum.

†SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

A *scovel*, drag, or malkin, wherewith the floore of the oven is made cleane.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 172.

†SCOUTWATCH. The duty of a scout.

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide this flie,—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiyng me.
Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556.

†SCOWER. To run hard.

The lady finding my acquaintance with my friend, *scowr'd* off; and he seeing himself discover'd, begg'd my silence, and promis'd a reformation
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

†*To* SCRALL. To swarm.

And the river shall *scral* with frogs. *Exodus*, viii.
The river *scrauled* with the multitude of frogs, instead of fishes. *Wisdom*, xix.

†SCRAPE-SCALL.

That will draw unto him everything, good, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a *scraper*, or *scrape-scall*, trahax.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 80.

†SCRATCHED. A cant term for being tipsy. It is introduced with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

†SCREEK, or SCRIKE. A screech.

Stridor serræ. τρίμμος πρίονος, Plutarch. The *screaking* noise of a sawe. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Whereat they rais'd loud *screeks* the court about.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
I feare least this fellow should perceive her to be in labour, if he should often hear her *scrikes*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†SCRIB. What we now call a *scrub*, a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberall gentleman.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

SCRIMER, *s.* A fencer; *escrimeur*, French.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

No other instance has been discovered.

SCRINE, *s.* A writing desk; *scrinium*, Latin. Or a coffer; from *scryn*, a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrine*
The antique rolles which there lie hidden still.
Spens. F. Q., Introd., Stan. 2.

SCRIP, *s.* A small bag; πήραν is so translated in Luke, x, 4. Dr. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic. Shakespeare has used *scrip*, for a slip of writing, or a list:

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Mids. N. Dr., i. 2.

SCRIPPAGE, *s.* Apparently coined by Shakespeare, as a parody on baggage.

Though not with bag and baggage,
Yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *As y. l. it*, iii, 2.

SCROYLE, *s.* A term of contempt, a wretch. Johnson conjectures that it may be derived from *escrouelle*,

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French; if so, it is equivalent to *scab*.

By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
K. John, ii, 2.

To be a consort for every humdrum; hang 'em, *scroyles!* there is nothing in them in the world.
B. Jons. Ev. Man, i, 1.

A better, prophane rascal! I cry thee mercy, my good *scroile*, wast thou? *Ibid., Poet.*, iv, 3.

†SCROW. A scroll.

And after the *scrow* of the edict sent was unfolded, and begun to bee read from the beginning.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†SCRUB. A movement of dissent.

Then (after a *scrub* or a shrug) you must conceive he meetes with a lawyer, and fitting his phrase to his language, hee assaults him thus, and joynes issue.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SCRUPULOSITY. For scrupulousness.

Cum tuâ religione odio dignus es. Thou art worthie of hatred for thy peevish precisenes. I beshrew thee for thy *scrupulositie* or superstition.
Terence in English, 1614.

†*To* SCUE. To slink.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SCULL, *s.* A shoal of fishes.

And there they fly or dye like scaled *sculls*,
Before the belching whale. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 5.

Milton also has used it. See Johnson. Minshew has "a *scull* of fishes," in that sense. It occurs also as *scole*, and is clearly the same word as *shoal*, now used. See Skinner, Etym. Voc. Ant.

My silver-scaled *skulls* about my streams do sweep.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1175.

To SCUMMER, or SCUMBER. To ease the body by evacuation.

His embleme and elegie are pretie, and I have read far wittier and better pende without the picture of a fellow in a square cap, *scummering* at a privy.
Ulysses upon Ajax, B 6.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of grey-hounds, When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
Massing. Pict., v, 1.

See Gifford, in loco; and Jamieson. It is, possibly, from *scum*.

SCUMMER, *s.* The matter evacuated by stool.

For here old Ops her upper face
Is yellow, not with heat of summer,
But safroniz'd with mortal *scummer*.
Musar. Deliciæ, on Epsom Wells.

This effect is supposed to be produced by the efficacy of the Epsom waters. In some editions printed *scumber*.

†SCUMMER. An implement for clearing scum off; a skimmer.

Spatha, Plin. rudicula, Celso, ligula, Colum. pro rudi qua spumam deducimus, et quæ coquuntur super ignem agitamus. σπάθη. Escumoir, espatule. A *scummer*, a ladell. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Arenam metiris: you tell how many holes bee in a *scummer*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1634, p. 553.

†SCUPE. An old name for a woodcock.

A woodcock or *scupe*, galinago.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 21.

†SCUTE. A very small coin, mentioned in a letter of Thomas Nash, 1596, "worse than a *scute* or a dandiprat."

For sum of them, that was wonte to pay to his lord for his tenement, which he hyrith by the yere, a *scute*, payyth now to the kynge, over that *scute*, fyve *skuts*.
Fortescue's. Diff. between an absolute and limited monarchy.

SEA-MELL, called also *sea-mew*. A water-fowl, a small and common species of gull, called by Ray *larus cinereus*. There is strong reason for concluding this to be the right reading in these lines:

I'll bring thee clustring filberds, and sometimes
Young *sea-mells* from the rock. *Temp.*, ii, 2.

That is, when he could take the young birds, before they were able to fly. The old editions read *scamells*, of which nothing can be made. *Sea-mall*, or *mell*, is still a provincial name for this bird, which Montagu calls the *common gull*.

SEAM, *s.* Grease, lard, tallow. Saxon. Kersey says, "the fat of a hog dried."

The proud lord,
Who bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

Johnson quotes an instance from Dryden's Virgil. See to ENSEAM. It is given by Grose as a southern word.

SEAR, *a.* Dry, withered. Saxon.

Old age
Which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.
B. and Fl. Wit without Mon., iii, 1.

My body budding now no more; *sear* winter
Hath seal'd that sap up. *Ibid., Mons. Thomas*, ii, 5.

Noone-day and midnight shall at once be seene;
Trees, at one time, shall be both *sere* and greene.
Herrick, p. 64.

Yet shall thy sap be shortly dry and *seer*.
Drayt. Ecl., ii, p. 1389.

SEAR, as a substantive. A state of dryness.

My way of life
Is fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Macb.*, v, 3.

Hence to *sear*, still in use, is to dry up a wound by the force of fire. So *sear'd* is used as an epithet for age, meaning dried:

So beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.
Shakesp. Compl. of a Lover.

†SEARCE. A strainer; a fine sieve.

A *searce* or *searcer*, to trie out the fine poulder, incerniculum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 187.

Take al these and make them into powder, and searce them through a *searcer*, and drink them in white wine or good ale first and last.
The Pathway to Health, f. 49.

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All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

†SEARCHANT.

His countenance did show the same,
In *searchant*.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 79.

†SEARCHER. An old term for a farmer of the customs.

Fermier de ferme publicque. A *searcher* or customer: the kings or queenes farmer or commonwealths revenues. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SEARED. Secured, protected.

He viewes the place, and finds it strongly *seared*,
Not to be won by armes, but skal'd by slight.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1709.

SECONDS, in a duel. They were frequently obliged to fight as earnestly as the principals. This obligation is expressed at large in the following passage:

Good, my lord,
Let me prevent your farther conjurations
To raise my spirit. I know this is a challenge
To be delivered unto Orleans' hand,
And that my undertaking ends not there,
But I must be your *second*, and in that
Not alone search your enemy, measure weapons,
But stand in all your hazards, as our bloods
Ran in the self same veins; in which, if I
Better not your opinion, as a limb
That's putrified and useless, cut me off,
And underneath the gallows bury it.
Fl. Hon. M. Fortune, iii, 1.

There is a duel on the stage, in Shirley's tragedy of the Cardinal, in which both the *seconds* are killed before the principals. One *second* is killed by the other. It is then considered as two to one against the principal, who has lost his *second;* but he, instantly dispatching his adversary's second, exclaims,

Commend me to my friend, the scales are even.
Cardinal, act iv.

That is, to the second killed before.

In the 39th number of the Tatler, Steele gives a ludicrous account of how it became a custom for *seconds* to fight; but he had certainly no intention of writing historical fact, in that place.

SECT, *s.* Seems to be erroneously used for sex, as it is sometimes even now by incorrect speakers.

So are all her *sect*, if once they are in a calm they are sick. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

So Middleton:

'Tis the easiest art and cunning for our *sect* to counterfeit sick. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 339.

And of thy house they mean
To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*
May enter in. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, p. 322.

Several other instances are given by Mr. Steevens on the above passage of Shakespeare.

In Othello it is used for section, or cutting; unless it be, as Dr. Johnson conjectures, an error of the press for *set*.

SEDGELY CURSE, *prov.* A coarse and horrible imprecation, recorded by Ray among the proverbs of Staffordshire. Several of our old dramatists have thought it worthy of introduction.

A *Sedgly curse* light on him, which is, Pedro,
The fiend ride through him booted and spurred
With a sythe at his back.
B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, v, 2.

Here it is printed in the old editions *Seagley*, but the meaning is clear.

Now the *Sedgly curse* upon thee
And the great fiend, &c.
Goblins, by Suckling, O. Pl., x, 128.

Massinger has given it to the Scotch:

May the great fiend, &c.—as the Scotchman says.
City Madam, ii, 2.

†SEEKERS. The name of a religious sect.

I have told you, said the marquess, that the word it self sayes nothing. Then, said the gentleman, there is a perswasive spirit that directs every man and leads them into all truth who are seekers of her meerly for love of her self. Indeed, said the marquess, I have heard of such a sect that is newly sprung up, who go under the name of *Seekers*, but I had rather be on the finders side. To which the gentleman made answer, Seek and ye shall find.
Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

Seekers and singers next took pains
T' approach religion's poor remains.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

To SEEL, *v.* To close the eyelids partially or entirely, by passing a fine thread through them; *siller*, Fr. This was done to hawks till they became tractable.

Having taken a faulcon you must *seel* her, in such a manner that as the seeling slackens, the faulcon may be able to see what provision is straight before her—and be sure you *seel* her not too hard.
Gent. Recreation.

Hence, metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way:

Come, *seeling* night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Macbeth, iii, 1.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death, shall have their deadly meed.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 23.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
B. and Fl. Phil., v, 1.

It was sometimes effected by passing a small feather through the lids, to which allusion is probably made in these lines:

No, when light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid, *seel* with wanton dulness
My speculative active instruments—
—Let, &c. *Othello*, i, 3.

It was a common notion, that if a

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dove was let loose with its eyes so closed, it would fly straight upwards, continuing to mount, till it fell down through mere exhaustion. Allusions to this are made by Sidney, in his Arcadia, and many others. See Johnson.

And that vaile over her eyes, by which she hopes, like a *seeled* pigeon, to mount above the clouds.
Cœlum Britan., 4to, 1634, sign. D 2 b.

SEELY, *a.* Happy; from *sælig*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has successfully shown this to be the original meaning, from Chaucer and others. From the notion that fools are apt to be fortunate, it probably became nearly synonymous with the word *silly*, which appears to have been formed from it. In Spenser it means generally *simple*, artless; not quite what we call silly. It was then so far on its progress:

The *seely* man, seeing him ride so ranck,
And ayme at him, fell flat on ground for feare.
F. Q., II, iii, 6.

In some places he has *silly*, exactly in the same sense, where Upton and Church would substitute *seely;* but as Spenser published his own poem, we have no right to change his terms, and he evidently considered these as equivalent. See Upton's Glossary.

SEEMING, as a substantive, is little in use now, if at all; but was abundantly common in the old writers.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 2.

It is abundantly exemplified in Johnson.

†SEEMLESS. Unseemly.

Did his father place
Amids the paved entry, in a seat
Seemless and abject. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xx.

SEEN. Well seen in any art, was used for well skilled in it.

It's a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music. *Tam. of Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes simply seen. So *spectatus* was used in Latin; and it was, probably, an imitation of the Latin idiom which introduced it.

He's affable, and *seen* in many things,
Discourses well, a good companion.
A Woman killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 275.
Present me as a gentleman well qualified,
Or one extraordinarily *seen* in divers
Strange mysteries. *B. & Fl. Wom. Hater*, i, 3.
Sir Robert Stapylton—who, for a man well spoken, properlie *seen* in languages, a comlie and goodlie personage, had scant an equall.
Har. Life of Sands, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 285, ed. Park.

SEGS. Sedges, or the water flower-deluce. See Lovell's Herbal, &c. *Seeg*, Saxon.

Then on his legs
Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 22.
Segs, rank bulrush, and the sharpen'd reed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1582.
Hid in the *segges*, fast by the river's side.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. C 4 b.
I wove a coffin for his corse of *seggs*,
That with the wind did wave like bannerets.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 266.

SEIGNORIE. Lordship, dominion; commonly written SIGNORY, q. v.

And may thy floud have *seignorie*
Of all flouds else. *Brit. Past.*, i, 37.

SEIZED. Possessed. Still current as a technical term in the law, and probably used with that allusion here.

Did forfeit with his life, all those lands
Which he stood *seiz'd* of. *Haml.*, i, 1.

SELCOUTH, *a.* Strange, seldom known; from *seld*, and *couth*. A Saxon compound, existing also in the Scottish dialect, and exemplified from Gav. Douglas and A. Wyntoun. See Jamieson.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 14.

Peculiar, I believe, to Spenser, among [late] English writers. Skinner quotes it as *selkougth*, as applied to Christ's miracles, but does not name his author. It is not in Chaucer.

SELD, *adv.* Seldom; *seld*, and *seldan*, Saxon.

If I might in intreaties find success,
As *seld* I have the chance. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 6.
But fortune, that doth *seld* or never give
Success to right and virtue, made him fall
Under my sword. *Mass. Very Wom.*, iv, 2.
Seld or never stoops the will.
Sylv. Map of Man, p. 800.
Such beastly rule as *seld* was seen before.
Haringt. Ep., iii, 18.

Also in compounds:

Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

Seld-seen is used by other authors.

SELD, *adj.* Scarce.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 391.

SELDOM, *a.* Mr. Todd has shown the use of this word as an adjective, in several instances.

SELF, *a.* The use of this word as an adjective is exemplified by Johnson from Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Dryden, and he considers it as the primary signification. The mode of its composition with the pronouns adjec-

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tive, is a matter of great doubt, the discussion of which may be seen in Todd's Johnson, but belongs not to our inquiries. It is arbitrarily joined with other words to imply reciprocal action, as *self-murder*, &c., but the following compound is peculiar.

SELF-UNED, *a.* United to itself, unmixed with other things.

But when no more the soul's chief faculties
Are sperst to serve the bodie many waies,
When all *self-uned* free from day's disturber,
Through such sweet transe, she finds a quiet harbour.
Sylv. Du Bart., W. 2, D. 2, p. 177.

†SELF-HEADY. Headstrong.

The heedlesse rout
Of the *self-heady* multitude, do call
Me impious nurse of error. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.

†SELFLY. By one's self.

Shall not this heavenly work the workers raise,
Unto the clouds on columnes *selfly*-rear'd.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.
See we not hanging in the clouds each howr
So many seas, still threatning down to pour,
Supported only by th' aire's agitation
(*Selfly* too weak for the least waight's foundation)?
Ibid.

†SELF-SOCIETY. Solitude; having one's self for company.

Moreover I have observed that hee is too much given to his study and *self-society*, specially to convers with dead men, I mean books.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

SELL, *s.* A saddle; *selle*, French. Very common in Spenser. See Upton.

What mighty warrior that mote be
Who rode in golden *sell* with single speare.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 12.
They met, and low in dust was Guardo laid,
'Twixt either army, from his *sell* down kest.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 14.

So again in iv, 46.

†SELLING OF PEARS. A name of an old game.

Chytrinda, Cum qui medianus sedet vellicatur, pungitur, aut feritur a circumcurstantibus, donec ab eo prehensus quispiam ejus vices subit. χυτρίνδα, Pollu. The play called *selling of peares*, or how many plums for a penie. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
They had likewise their collabismos; and so they had their chytrinda answerable to our hot cockles, which play the learned Littleton, by a synonimous term, calls *selling of pears*, or how many pears for a penny.
Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 1709.

Another game, with a similarly quaint name, is mentioned.

After this we went to a sport called *selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings.*
Pepys' Diary, Feb. 2d, 1660.

SEMBLABLE, *a.* Like, resembling.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.
With these and the *semblable* inordinate practices.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scott., B 3 b, 1 a.

SEMBLABLE, *s.* Likeness. Intended, however, by Shakespeare, as a specimen of ridiculous affectation.

His *semblable* is his mirror; and who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more. *Haml.*, v, 2.

He means to say, "Nothing really resembles him but his mirror, whoever else attempts it, is his shadow only."

SEMBLABLY, *adv.* Like; in a similar manner.

His name was Blunt,
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
1 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.
Semblably prisoner to your general, as your honour'd selves to me. *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, iii, 1.

†SEMBLANCE. Appearance.

Wherof Maximus being certified made *semblance* as though he were sore grieved therewith.
Holinshed, 1577.

SEMBLATIVE. Resembling.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Twelfth N., i, 4.

SEMBLAUNT, or SEMBLANT, *s.* Likeness; the same as semblance.

But under simple shew and *semblant* plaine
Lurk'd false Duessa. *Spens. F. Q.*
Neither in word or countenance made any *semblant* of liking or disliking the message.
Knolles's Turks, p. 368 L.

Prior has used it as a substantive; but his example has not been followed. See Johnson.

†*To* SEMBLE. To dissemble.

Ile tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker. *Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

A SEMINARY, *s.* An elliptical expression, meaning a *seminary priest;* that is, an Englishman educated as a popish priest in a foreign seminary or university.

O' my conscience a *seminary!* he kisses the stocks.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 1.
By this good bishops means, [Cotton, bp. of Salisbury] and by the assistance of the learned dean of Sarum Dr. Gourden, a *seminarie* called Mr. Carpenter, a good scholler, and in degree a bachelor of divinitie, was converted. *Haring. Nugæ*, ii, p. 130, ed. Park.
Awhile agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 1.

Their residence in this country being forbidden by act of parliament, they were the sport of informers, and the victims of persecution, throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

SEMPSTER, *s.* What we now call a sempstress; a woman who makes up linen for wear. Minshew explains it, "a needle woman."

S. A *sempster* speak with me, sayst thou?
N. Yes, sir, *she's* there *viva voce.*
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 11.

SENDAL, *s.* A kind of thin Cyprus silk. *Kersey.* From the low Latin, *cendalum.* [It is not unfrequently

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spelt *cendal* in English.] "Tela subserica, vel pannus Sericus." *Du Cange.*

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
Greensleeves, Ellis' Specim., vol. iii, p. 328.

And how, in *sendal* wrapt, away he bore
That head with him. *Fairf. Tasso*, viii, 55.

SENGREEN. The common house-leek.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called stone-crop, and stone-hore.
Lyte's Herbal, p. 124.

SENNET, SENET, SYNNET, or CYNET; written also SIGNET, and SIGNATE. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays, and seeming to indicate a particular set of notes on the trumpet, or cornet, different from a flourish.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
Decker's Satirom.

Cornets sound a *cynet*. *Antonio's Revenge.*

Sound a *signate*, and pass over the stage.
1st *Part Hieron.*, O. Pl., iii, 63.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's Knight of Malta, act v, sc. 2, it is written *synnet*, and Mr. Sympson has explained it, i. e., *flourish of trumpets*. But we see above, from Decker's play, that they were different. It appears to have been a technical term of the musicians who played those instruments.

SENOYS. Siennois, the people of Sienna.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears.
All's W., i, 2.

Mr. Steevens says that Painter, translating Boccaccio, calls them *Senois*, the Italian being *Sanese;* but I have not been able to find the example. In Mercator's Geography, translated by Saltonstall, they are called *Senenians*. P. 701.

†*To* SENSE. To give the sense of, to expound.

'Twas writ, not to be understood, but read,
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get——undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'r knew.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

SEQUENCE, *s.* Succession, regular order. The words of this family are in general rare, but can hardly be called obsolete. See Johnson.

Cut off the *sequence* of posterity. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Tell my friends,
Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout. *Timon of Ath.*, v, 3.

SEQUENT, following, as an adjective, is very uncommon, but as a substantive still more so; a follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Love L. L.*, iv, 2.

SEQUESTER, *s.* Sequestration, separation. I know it only in the following instance:

This hand requires
A *sequester* from liberty, fasting and prayer.
Othello, iii, 4.

It is evidently accented there on the first syllable.

SERE, *adj.* Dry. See SEAR.

SERE, *s.* The claw of an eagle, or other bird or beast of prey. Johnson has one example from Chapman; but others are to be found. It is clearly from *serre*, French, which means the same.

But as of lyons it is said or eagles,
That when they goe they draw their *seeres* and talons
Close up, to shun rebating of their sharpnesse.
Revenge of Busey D'Amb., E 3.

Again:

Death in his *seres* beares. *Ibid.*

That laurell spray,
That, from the heav'nly eagle's golden *seres*,
Fell in the lap of great Augustus' wife.
Byron's Trag., L 2.

Sere, or *cere*, in falconry, meant the fleshy part at the base of a hawk's beak, which term is still used by ornithologists for the corresponding part of other birds. Being more commonly written *cere*, it should seem to be derived from *cera*, having in many birds the appearance of wax. But *sere* means something very different in the following passage:

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled ath' *sere*. *Haml.*, act ii.

This is, probably, to be referred to *sear*, dry, as signifying a dry cough; or *serum*, for defluxion.

SERE, *adj.* This word occurs again, in a sense perfectly peculiar, in Ascham's Toxophilus. It seems there to mean individual, particular, single:

To all manner of men, that every *sere* person shall have bowe and shaftes of his own. *Tox.*, p. 90.
Some be instruments for every *sere* archer to bringe with him. *Ibid.*, p. 134.
I have seene good shooters, which would have for every bowe a *sere* case. *Ibid.*, p. 154.

Also, p. 187, "every *sere* archer."

I have not met the word elsewhere, in such a sense.

SERENE, *s.* A blight, or unwholesome air, the damp of evening.

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Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jons. Fox*, ii, 6.

Also in his 32d Epigram. Daniel writes it *syrene:*

The fogs and the *syrene* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before.
Queen's Arcad., i, 1.

It is from the French *serain*, which means the same, and is explained by Cotgrave, "The mildew, or harmefull dew of some summer evenings."

†SERENIFY. To become serene.

It's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *serenefies*.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

A SERPENT, TO BECOME A DRAGON, MUST EAT A SERPENT, *prov.* Brathwaite attributes this saying to Pliny: "Serpens, nisi serpentem comederit, non fit draco." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 237, 4to. I believe it is not in Pliny, but it is a Greek proverb, noticed both by Apostolius and Erasmus, and found also in Suidas: Ὄφις εἰ μὴ φάγοι ὄφιν, δράκων οὐ γενήσεται. Dryden has it exactly:

A *serpent* ne'er becomes a flying dragon,
'Till he has eat a serpent. *Œdipus*, iii, 1.

We are thus enabled to supply a remarkable deficiency in a passage in the Honest Man's Fortune, by Beaumont and Fletcher, where both folios read, very strangely,

The *snake*, that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat, and what implieth that, but this.

The repetition of the word *snake*, led to this blunder, being itself probably taken for an error. Read,

The *snake* that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat a *snake*, &c.

And this is fully confirmed by what follows:

And what implieth that, but this,
That in this *cannibal* age, he that would have
The sute of wealth, must not care whom he feeds on?
And, as I've heard, there's no flesh battens better
Than that of a profest friend; and he that would mount
To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, or
Neck of his brother, for ladders to his preferment.
Act iii, sc. 3.

All implying the devouring of friends and kindred. There is no old quarto of this play. Ben Jonson has changed it to *eating a bat*, probably in consideration of *the wings;* but it is odd that he should desert the ancients:

A *serpent*, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Must eat a *bat*. *Catiline*, iii, 6.

It is also made an emblem, in Arch. Simson's Hieroglyphica, p. 95.

SERPIGO, *s.* A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin; from *serpo*, Latin, but more immediately from *serpedo*, or *serpigo*, low Latin.

The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.
Now the dry *serpigo* on the subject.
Tro. & Cress., ii, 3.
You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the *serpigo;* in a knight the grincomes, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb.
Jones's Adrasta, C 2.

In Langham's Garden of Health, *celandine* is recommended as a cure:

Stamp it, and apply it 14 dayes to all ringwormes, tetters, impetigo, and *serpigo*—morning and evening to heale them. *Celandine*, No. 5.

Sometimes corruptly written *sarpego:*

Be all his body stung
With the French fly, with the *sarpego* dry'd.
T. Heywood's Roy. King, &c., act iii.

To SERRE. To join closely; *serrer*, French. Bacon has used it, and Milton certainly employs the participle *serried*, but it is supposed from to *serry*. See Todd. This word was attempted to be introduced into a passage of Shakespeare's Timon, but without necessity or propriety. See BECK.

Double soldiers *serring*
The spiritual to the temporal corslet.
G. Tooke's Belides, p. 4.
†Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.
†And more closely to *serre* themselves together, the better to endure the shocke of their enemies, if they should charge them. *Ibid.*, 1610.

SERVANT. The gallantry of old times, not contented with calling a lady the mistress of her lover (a phrase still retained), gave to him also the correlative title of *servant;* which, therefore, was often equivalent to lover. Lovers have long ceased to be so obsequious.

Too low a mistress for so high a *servant*.
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 4.
Where the first question is—if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, ii, 2.
Was I not once your mistress, and you my *servant?*
B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, v, 1.

The instances are too common and well known to require multiplying.

SESKARIS. Small coins.

There was at that time forbidden certaine other coynes called *seskaris* and dodkins, with all Scottish monies. *Stowe's London*, 1599, p. 97.

†SESPERAL.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*,

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or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

SESSY, or SESSA. A word occurring thrice in Shakespeare, but I believe nowhere else. I have little doubt that the conjecture of Dr. Johnson is right, that it was used for the French *cessez*, cease, though I do not believe that it was ever common: and clearly it has no connexion with our expression, *so, so*. Mr. Steevens gives *cease* instead of *sessy*, in a stanza which he quotes. In Lear it is,

Dolphin, my boy,
Sessy, let him trot by. iii, 4.

It is a fragment of an old song, introduced in both places. It occurs again in Lear:

Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs. iii, 6.

The word is used once more in the Taming of the Shrew:

Therefore, pucas pallabras; let the world slide; *sessa*. *Induction.*

In this place, Theobald calls it Spanish, being joined with two Spanish words. It may be either; but the learned commentators seem to have forgotten this passage, when they wrote their notes on the two others.

SETEBOS. The supposed deity of Sycorax, in Shakespeare's Tempest.

His art is of such power,
It would controul my dam's god, *Setebos*,
And make a vassal of him. *Tempest*, i, 2.

Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had found him in the travels of his time:

The giantes, when they found themselves fettered, roared like bulls, and cryed upon *Setebos* to help them. *Eden's Hist. of Travayle*, p. 434.

SETTING, *a*. The west, the place of the setting sun. This usage of it has never been common.

Conceiv'd so great a pride,
In Severn on the east, Wyre on the *setting* side.
Drayt. Polyolb., vii, p. 791.

SETTLE, *s*., for a bench, though used by Dryden, is now little known. Johnson quotes this instance:

A common *settle* drew for either guest.

In Ezekiel, xliii, 14, 17, *settle* seems to be used for a kind of ledge or flat portion of the altar, as it increased in breadth towards the bottom. Dr. Gill makes a court of it. In the Vulgate, it is *crepido*, which agrees with *ledge* in some translations. The clearest account of the *settle* seems to be in the assembly's annotations: "The fabrick of it seems to be thus; one cubit high was the basis, or foot, or bottome, bosome, or *settle*.—From thence two cubits to the round ledge, or bench, or *settle*, of a cubit broad, that went round about it.—This lodge or bench seems to be for them that served at the altar to stand upon, and to go upon, round about the altar." *In loco*. In ch. xlv, v. 19, the "four corners of the *settle* of the altar" are mentioned in a way that seems quite incompatible with Dr. Gill's interpretation.

SETYWALL, SETWALL, *s*. Garden valerian. "Quia solet provenire propè muros humidos," says Minshew. The *humidos* might be omitted.

Went forth when May was in her prime,
To get sweet *setywall*. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iv, p. 1402.
Setwall, or garden valerian, at the first hath broad leaves of a whitish greene colour.
Lyte's Herbal, p. 392.

A long chapter on its medical virtues is given in Langham's Garden of Health.

SEVERAL, *s*. An inclosed pasture, as opposed to an open field or common. In the following passage there seems to be some confusion:

My lips are no common, though *several* they be.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

Others are clearer:

Why should my heart think that a *several* plot
Which my heart knows the world's wide common place. *Shakesp. Sonnet*, 137.
Of late he's broke into a *several*
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture. *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii, 1.
All *severals* to him are common.
Leigh's Accedence of Arm.

Bacon and others use it in this sense. See Johnson. Dr. James, quoted in the notes to the first passage, explains it of the two lands of an open field which are in culture, opposed to the third, which is fallow, and therefore common. It may be so locally, but the other is the more general sense. Tusser has a distinct chapter, comparing champion, or open country, with *severall*, and preferring the latter. See Mavor's edit., p. 203, &c. In the *severall*, he says they have,

More plenty of mutton and beef,
Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,
More wealth any where, to be brief,
More people, more handsome and prest.

Also, an individual:

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Not noted, is't?
But of the finer natures; by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Also particulars:

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals, and generals. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

†SEW. A sewer.

L'esgout d'une ville. The towne sinke: the common *sew*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SEW. To follow; from *suivre*, French. Formed as in pursue, therefore more properly *sue*.

Since errant arms to *sew* he first began.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 17.

The while king Henry conquered in France
I *sued* the warres, and still found victory
In all assaults, so happy was my chance.
Mirr. Mag., p. 311.

To *sue*, in the legal sense, evidently originated from this; to follow or pursue in a law process, thence also called a *suit*.

SEWER, *s.* The officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast; probably from *escuyer*. The word was used by Milton and Dryden. The following remark on the usual conduct of these officers, has been quoted from Barclay:

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away.
Barcl. Ecl., ii.

The inferior servants carried the dishes, the *sewer* placed them on the table, and took them off. See Stage Direction, Macb., i, 7.

Marry, sir, get me your pheasants, and your godwits, and your best meat, and dish it in silver dishes of your cousins presently, and say nothing, but *clap me a clean towel about you*, like a *sewer*, and bareheaded march afore it with a good confidence.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 3.

It was the business of the *sewer* also to bring water for the hands of the guests; hence he bore a towel, as the mark of his office:

Then the *sewre*
Pourd water from a great and golden ewre.
Chapman's Odyssey.

Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman with a sweet green goose.
Marston's Fawn, ii, 1; Anc. Dr., ii, 318.

†SEXTRY. Another name for the vestry; the sacristy.

A *sextrie* or vestrie, sacrarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 252.

†SHACKLOCK. A lock for a fetter.

Or unback'd Jennet, or a Flanders mare,
That at the forge stand sniffing of the air.
The swarthy smith spits in his buckhorn first,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chains.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

SHADOW, *s.* A Latinism, for an uninvited stranger, introduced by one of the guests at a feast, or dinner. Called *umbra* in Latin. He came as the shadow of the person invited.

Locus est et pluribus *umbris*. *Hor.*
I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement. *Mass. Unn. Combat*, iii, 1.

†SHADOWS. Another name for a BONEGRACE, which shaded the face from the sun.

For your head here's precious geere,
Bonelace cros-cloths, squares, and *shadows*,
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a yeare.
Jordan's Death Dissected, 1649.

†SHAFNET. The same probably as SHAFTMAN.

There's a planck sprung, somthing in hold did break.
Pump, bullies; carpenters, quicke stop the leake.
Once heave the lead againe, and sound abaffe,
A *shafnet* lesse, seven all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHAFT, *s.* Sometimes used for a may-pole. Johnson says "anything straight," which seems rather too lax a definition.

Great Mayings and May-games made by the governors and maisters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principall May-pole in Corn-hill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, therefore called *Undershafte*).
Stowe, Lond., p. 74.

The fate of this shaft, and the mischief it occasioned, may be seen in Pennant's London, p. 587, 8vo ed.

SHAFTMAN, *s.* Doubtless the same as *shaftment* in Kersey and Phillips, which is explained "a measure of about half a foot."

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake,
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.
Har. Ariost., xxxvi, 56.

In the original it is "un palmo e più." [The *shaftman* was properly the measure from the top of the extended thumb to the extremity of the palm.]

SHAGEBUSHES, and SHALINES. Musical instruments mentioned at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

In which barge was *shalines*, *shagebushes*, and divers other instrumentes of musicke which played continually. *Nichols' Progr., Cor. of Anne B.*, p. 2.

Shagebushes doubtless were sackbuts, or bass trumpets; for *shalines*, see SHAWM.

†SHAGGE. A sort of rough cloth?

The high priest a cap of white silke *shagge* close to his head. *The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne*, 1612.

SHAKESPEARE. A few words respecting the orthography of this celebrated name, may not be amiss. The poet himself, like many other persons of that age, appears to have

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varied in the manner of writing his name. Critics, however, have adjudged the preference to *Shakspeare*, without the first *e;* and so it is printed in the latest edition of his works, the posthumous edition of Mr. Malone. I have preferred *Shakespeare*, and for these reasons: 1. That the *a* seems always to have been pronounced long, as the derivation requires, *Shake-speare* [ἐγχεσπάλος]; whereas *Shakspeare* leads to pronouncing it short, like *Shack*. 2. His contemporaries seem, with more uniformity than was then common, to have written it *Shakespeare*. So it stands in the first edition of his works; so in the verses written in honour of him, by his friend Jonson, and others; so in Allot's English Parnassus, and elsewhere. [He seems always to have printed it so.] After all, it is not of great importance either way, if it be agreed, at all events, to call him Shākespeare. But I thought it right to give an account of the practice which I have adopted.

SHAK-FORKE, *s.* A hay-fork; a fork for shaking up the grass: whence it is named.

Lik'st a strawne scare crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Or if that semblance suit not everie deale,
Like a broad *shak-forke*, with a slender steel.
Hall, Sat., iii, 7.

SHAKING OF THE SHEETS. An old country dance, often alluded to, but seldom without an indecent intimation; for which reason the passages cannot well be cited. The tune is in sir John Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v, Appendix, No. 15. See Mass. City Madam, ii, 1; O. Pl., v, 502, vii, 262, 397; Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 25.

SHALE, *s.* The outer coat of some kinds of fruit. Dr. Johnson rightly considers it as only a corruption of shell.

Your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Hen. V, iv, 2.

We have also *shall* in the same sense; and it is punned upon, in allusion to *shall*, the sign of the future sense:

What hast thou fed me all this while with *shalles*,
And com'st to tell me now thou lik'st it not?
Merry Dev., O Pl., v, 268.

So Churchyard:

Thus all with *shall* or *shalles* ye shal be fed.
Challenge, p. 153.

Shells and *shalls* were often so united in a phrase:

Another man shall enjoye the sweet kirnell of this hard and chardgeable nutt, which I have beene so long in cracking; and nothing left to me but shells and *shalls* to feed me withall.
Ascham, in *Har. Nuga Ant.*, i, 101, 8vo.

To SHALE. To take off the shell or coat.

A little lad set on a banke to *shale*
The ripen'd nuts. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 129.

†SHALLOP. A small pilot's ship, a ship with two masts.

They are two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed, and like two dragons defying one another, and ther are pylots, that in small *shallops*, are ready to steer all ships that passe.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Ther are divers other private short leters which may be said to be as small *shallops* attending greater ships, therfore they must not be expected to carry so much ballast. *Ibid.*

†SHAMEFAST, and SHAMEFASTNESS. These words have been corrupted into *shame-faced*, in which the real derivation, A.-S. *sceam-fæst*, is quite lost sight of. The words were always properly printed in the English bible till very recently.

For that he saw her wise, *shamefast*, and bringing forth goodly children. *North's Plutarch, Lycurgus.*
It was some mean of continency and *shamefastness*. *Ibid.*

†SHAMERAG. A shamrock.

Whilst all the Hibernian kernes in multitudes
Did feast with *shameragz* stew'd in usquebagh.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Shamroot, is also used.

And, for my cloathing, in a mantle goe,
And feed on *sham-roots* as the Irish doe.
Wythers, Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613.

SHAMPANIE. This uncommon word appears only, so far as I know, in a masque supposed to be written by George Ferrers, one of the poets of the Mirror for Magistrates, to be performed before the queen, at the house of sir Henry Lee. It was first published from a MS., in a late beautiful work, entitled, Kenilworth Illustrated, where we find,

Sir Henry Lee's challenge before the *shampanie*.
P. 85.

This the editor explains, by conjecture I presume, "The lists, or field of contention, from the French, *campagne*."

†SHAPPAROON, or SHAPPEROON. A hood, a chaperon.

Most cleanely and profest antagonist to vermine, dirt, and filth, as Dragmatus the Diagotian stigmatist very

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worthily wrot in his treatise of the antiquitie of *shapparoones* and carelesse bands.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Her *shapperoones*, her perriwigs and tires,
Are reliques which this flatt'ry much admires;
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,
As things to which mad men must homage doe. *Ibid.*

SHARD, *s.* A fragment of a pot or tile; hence *potsherd*, written *pot-sheard*, in the early editions of the Bible, Job, ii, 8, &c. From *schaerde*, Flemish, or *sceard*, Saxon.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her.
Haml., v, 1.

Hence, probably from a fancied resemblance, the hard wing-cases of a beetle:

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 2.

That is, they lift his sluggish body from the earth.

Hence also, *sharded*, enclosed in *shards*:

And often, to our comforts we shall find,
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

Gower is quoted for *sherded*, in the sense of armed.

Cowsheards appear to mean only the hard scales of dried cow-dung: [quite erroneous; see the next article.]

The humble-bee taketh no scorn to lodge in a *cow's* foule *shard*. *Petite Palace of Pettie, &c.*, p. 165.

†SHARD. Dung, especially cow-dung. This is the meaning of the word in all the quotations in the preceding article in which beetles are alluded to. See Kirby and Spence's Entomology, p. 221 (seventh edition).

SHARD-BORNE, therefore, is not "born among shards," as Dr. Johnson once supposed, but carried by *shards*, which, as in the quotation from Antony and Cleop., are put for the wings themselves. [*Shard-borne* means born in dung. See above.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hum.
Macb., iii, 2.

SHARD appears once to be used by Spenser in the sense of boundary; the boundary in question being a river:

In Phædria's flit bark, over that perlous *shard*.
F. Q., II, vi, 38.

Bourn is the word used in a former stanza for the same thing. Stanza 10. See Warton on Comus, l. 313.

†SHARE. The pubes.

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water, the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To SHARK, *v.* Nearly equivalent to the modern word to swindle; to play a dishonest trick.

That does it fair and above-board, without legerdemain, and neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning.
Earle's Microcosm., p. 206, Bliss.

Perhaps sometimes of this kind was intended in the following lines, where it is said that young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes
For food and diet. *Haml.*, i, 1.

Meaning, that he had collected, in a banditti-like manner, a set of rogues and vagabonds.

The word, either as substantive or verb, is hardly obsolete, and is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

†Then if we shall *shark* it,
Here fair is, and market.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

SHAVELING, *s.* A term of contempt for a monk, because their heads were shaved.

Through that lewd *shaveling* will her shame be wrought. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunting.*, F 3.

Pope Alexander VI who was *ras* [a *shaveling*] was poisoned by another *ras* [a *shaveling*] with rat's bane.
Notes to Rabel., ii, ch. 30.

Curse, exorcise with beads, with booke and bell,
Polluted *shavelings*.
Taylor, Wat. Poet, Sculler, Epigr., 1

†Wouldst knowe the cause why Ponticus
Abroade she doeth not rome?
It is her use these *shavelyngs* still
With her to have at home.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†SHAVER. A cunning fellow.

Thou art a hackney, that hast oft beene tride,
And art not coy to grant him such a favour,
To try the courage of so young a *shaver*.
Cranley's Amanda, 1635.

But it was more likely that some of us scholars had done the fact, and the pedant likewise was of the same opinion, knowing full well that there were some cunning *shavers* amongst us, who were well verst in the art of picking locks. *History of Francion*, 1655.

SHAW, *s.* A thicket, or small wood. The word is still in use in Staffordshire, and is frequent in the composition of names, as *Aldershaw*, *Gentleshaw*, &c.

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perhaps close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 52.

According to some Dictionaries, it is a thicket of trees surrounding a close.

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Kersey. "Septum circumcingens." *Coles.*

†SHAWLD, a fan to winnow corn.

A *trey*, or *shawld*, to winnowe or wimble corne with, ventilabrum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 83.

SHAWM, from *schawme*, Teutonic. A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. It is often corruptly written *shalm*, probably from an erroneous notion of its being the same as *psalm*. It is spoken of as very shrill.

Ev'n from the shrillest *shawm*, unto the cornamute. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, iv, p. 736.

Shalines, in the passage quoted under SHAGEBUSH, is evidently only a misprint or mis-reading for *shalmes*; which, indeed, are afterwards mentioned in the same paper. P. 10.

I find it rhymed to *balm*, which seems to imply that it was then used as of the same sound with *psalm:*

He—
That never wants a Gilead full of balm
For his elect, shall turn thy woful *shalm*
Into the merry pipe. *G. Tooke, Belides*, p. 18.

SHEAF OF ARROWS. A bundle of them, such as one man carried for use.

Archers in coates of white fustian, signed on the brest and backe with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with *sheafes of arrowes* by their side. *Stowe's London*, p. 75.

Applied to various things collected or bundled together, as a sheaf of corn; from a Saxon word, meaning to press together.

To SHEAL. To strip the shell; from *shale*, or *shell*.

That's a *sheal'd* peascod. *Lear*, i, 4.

In saying this, the Fool points to Lear, meaning to say that he was an empty, useless thing. See SHALE.

SHEARD, *s.* The same as *shard*; written also *sherd*.

So that there shall not be found in the burning of it [the potter's vessel], a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit. *Isaiah*, xxx, 14.

Thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out, and thou shalt break the *sherds* thereof. *Ezek.*, xxiii, 34.

In both these passages, it was *sheards* in the early editions. See SHARD.

SHEARMAN, *s.* The man who shears the woollen cloth in manufacturing it.

Villain, thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

†*To* SHED. To divide the hair on the head.

Poinson pour faire la creste des cheveux. A bodkin, wier, or pin, to part, divide, or *shed* the haires. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SHEEN, *adj.*, shining; or, *s.*, lustre, brightness. Saxon, *scene*. The same word as shine. Both these words, though now disused, were so long retained by our poets, and particularly by Milton, that it seems hardly necessary here to exemplify them. I insert only one instance of each, from Shakespeare.

Adjective:

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 1.

Substantive:

And thirty dozen moons, with borrowed *sheen*. *Haml.*, iii, 1.

We have also *shine*, as a substantive, in the same sense; which is established in the compounds *sunshine* and *moonshine*. See SHINE.

†SHEEP-HEADED. Stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepeheaded* fooles, whom it hath undone and beggered. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†SHEEP'S EYE. *To cast a sheep's eye*, to look amorously or wantonly.

An. If I do look on any woman, nay,
If I do cast a *sheeps eye* upon any.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SHEER, *a.* Clear, and transparent, like pure water. This sense of the word is hardly expressed in Dr. Johnson's first definition or examples.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath held his current and defiled himself.
Richard II, v, 3.

Who, having viewed in a fountain *shere*
His face, was with the love thereof beguyld.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 44.

The water was so pure and *sheere*.
Golding's Ovid, Met., iv.

In the metaphorical sense of pure and unmixed it is still used, as *sheer* sense, *sheer* argument. In the sense of quick, clean (as an adverb), it is preserved by the usage of Milton. See Johnson.

SHEER, SHER, or SHIER THURSDAY. The Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday; so called, from the custom of shearing or shaving the beard on that day. Cotgrave, under *Jeudi absolut*, writes it "*sheere* Thursday." The name is thus accounted for,

For that in old fader's days the people would on that day *shere* theyr hedes, and clyp theyr berdes, and

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pool theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day.
Old Homily, cited in *Bourne's Pop. Ant.*, i, 124, 4to.

Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is much preferable. The doubtful nature of the origin, however, has caused a variation in the spelling, unusual even in those days of unsettled orthography. Here it is *chare*:

Item, said one of them, men speake much of the sacrament of the altar, but this will I bide by, that upon *chare* Thursday Christ brake bread unto his disciples. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 295.

Where also the same passage which is here first cited, is given much at large in a note, as taken from the *Festival*, p. 31. Dr. Wordsworth considers this as a decision *ex cathedra* respecting the origin of the word.

SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between them;" a proverbial expression, implying likeness, as, "They are of the same cloth or stuff; cut out at the same time, and in the same manner." A tailor's metaphor.

Well, there went but a pair of *sheers* between us.
Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

There went but a pair of *sheers* and a bodkin between them. *B. and Fl., Maid of Mill.*

There went but a paire of *sheeres* between him and the pursuivant of hell, for they both delight in sinne, grow richer by it, and are by justice appointed to punish it. *Overbury's Charact.*, 34, ed. 1630.

Why there goes but a pair of *sheers* between a promoter and a knave; if you know more, take your choice of either. *Match. at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

It is in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16, a; but I have not found it in Ray. Instances of its use, however, are very frequent. See Decker's Gul's Hornbook, chap. i, p. 38, repr.

SHELD, *a.* Coles has it, and explains it, "*interstinctus, discolor;*" i. e., *spotted, variegated* in colour: which explains both *sheld-apple*, and *fringilla*, a chaffinch, which he and Kersey have; and also *sheldrake*, a well-known name for a beautifully coloured duck.

To SHEND. To reproach, or scold; with several kindred significations. Of this word Johnson very properly says that, though used by Dryden, it is now wholly obsolete. *Scendan*, Saxon. The participle is *shent*.

Alas! sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

Sore brused with the fall he slow up rose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent*.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 5.

2. To injure, or disgrace:

How may it be, said then the knight half wroth,
That knight should knighthood ever so have *shent*.
F. Q., II, i, 11.

3. To punish:

But first of Pinnabel a word to speake,
Who as you heard, with traiterous intent,
The bonds of all humanitie did break,
For which er long himselfe was after *shent*.
Har. Ariost., iii, 4.

4. To destroy:

But we must yield whom hunger soon will *shend*,
And make for peace, to save our lives, request.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 4.

5. In the following passage it seems to mean to protect, which must be considered as an error, being contrary to all analogy [but see the second]:

This I must succour, this I must defend,
And from the wild boare's rooting ever *shend*.
Browne, Brit. Past., part ii, p. 144.

†Our noble queene Elizabeth in health and honour eke,
Good Lord, preserve to Nestor's dayes, that she thy truthe may keepe.
From bloody hands of forraine foes, good Lord, her save and *shend*:
Graunt that at all assayes she may by thee still be defend. *Stubbes' Examples*, 1581.

†SHEPPICK. A kind of hay-fork, still in use.

Two paire of links, a forest bill, and a *sheppicke*, with some odd tooles.
Inventory, 1627, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*

†SHEPSTER. A seamstress.

A sempster or *shepster*, sutrix.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 146.

Mabyll the *shepster* chevissheth her right well; she maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
Caxton's Boke for Travellers.

†*To* SHERE. An old sea-term, to run aground.

These daungers greate doe oft befall,
On those that *shere* upon the sande.
Paradyse of Daynty Devyces, 1576.

SHERIFF'S POSTS. See POSTS.

†*To* SHERKE. To shrug.

Cap. No thou art deceiv'd, my noble Hyacinth, tis a mystery will exalt thee, Hylas, 'twill make thee rise, I say, and put gold in thy purse; thou shalt follow the court like a baboone, when a thousand proper fellowes shall *sherke* for their ordinary.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To SHEW WATER. Seemingly a cant phrase for to produce a fee, for thus it is introduced:

F. If you've a suit, *shew water*, I am blind else.
A. A suit; yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for — —
— — — — one poor syllable
Cannot deserve a fee. *Massing. Maid of Honour*, i, 1.

"A proverbial phrase," says Mr. Gifford, "for a bribe, which, in Massinger's days *(though happily not since)* was found to be the only collyrium for the eyes of a courtier." The

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allusion, after all, is obscure, and it would be satisfactory to find some other examples; which, if it were really proverbial, should not be difficult.

SHEWELLES, *s.* Examples, or something held up to give warning of danger; from to *shew*.

So are these bug-beares of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keepe them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakenesse of senses might pull them.
Pembr. Arc., p. 263.

I have not found any other example.

†SHIDE. A billet of wood.

A *shide* or billet, cala.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 184.

Downe tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes strokes,
Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive, and mountaine elmes with leavers roll.
Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†SHIELD.

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known,
But *shield* of bacon, and the sword of brawn.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

Such gallants having spent their estates and wasted their bodies, they then look like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date, and ready to take his leave.
Poor Robin, 1705.

†SHIFTER. A cozener.

Shifting doeth many times incurre the indignitie of reproch, and to be counted a *shifter*, is as if a man would say in plaine tearmes a coosener.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

And let those *shifters* their owne judges be,
If they have not bin arrant thieves to me.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SHIMRING. Glimmering?

Whom when the Trojan duke had found
Approaching neare and knew, in *shimring* shadow darke and thin;
Much like, as after changing new when prime doth first begin,
Men see, or thinke they see, that doubtful moone in cloudes above.
Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

SHINE, *s.* Light, brightness, lustre. See SHEEN.

And now the dame had dried her dropping eyne,
When, like an April *Iris*, flew her *shine*
About the streets. *B. Jons. Panegyre*, vol. v, p. 198.
The *shine* of armour bright. *Har. Ariost.*, xxxvii, 15.
His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.
Ps. xcvii, 4.

Milton has it:

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*.
Ode on Nativity, v. 202.

Hence *sun-shine*, and *moon-shine*. It is even used as an adjective, for *shining*:

Those warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to define.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 3.

Evidently put for *sheen*, for the convenience of a rhyme to define. It is rather odd, that *shine*, the verb, rhymes to it, in the former part of the stanza, a licence rarely assumed by English poets, though reckoned allowable in French verse.

†SHINERS. A Russian instrument of torture, mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

†SHINNER. A long boot.

Caliga..... Chausse, chaussure, botine. An hose: a nether stocke: a *shinner*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SHIPPY. Frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SHIRT, WROUGHT (*i. e.*, worked), or HISTORICAL. Shirts and shifts were sometimes so adorned with worked or woven figures as to be thus described:

I wonder he speaks not of his *wrought shirt*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of his H., iv, 6.

Afterwards the man, who is a coxcomb, does say,

I, having bound up my wound with a piece of my *wrought shirt*. *Ibid.*

In Epicœne, he speaks of

Velvet petticoats, and *wrought smocks*. Act v, 1.

Having a mistress, sure you should not be
Without a neat *historical shirt*.
B. and Fl. Custom of C., ii, 1.

My *smock* sleeves have such holy imbroideries,
And are so learned, that I fear, in time,
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor.
Maine's City Match, ii, 2, O. Pl., ix, 294.

SHIVE, *s.* A small lamina, or slice, chiefly applied to bread, and preserved principally by the following proverb, used in a play attributed to Shakespeare:

What, man! more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of; and easy it is,
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive* we know.
Titus Andr., ii, 1.

That is, "it is easy to steal, where the theft cannot well be detected." *Sheeve* was probably the original word, as appears by a quotation from Warner:

A *sheeve* of bread as browne as nut. *Alb. Engl.*

In this form it exists also in the Scottish dialect:

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.
Ramsay, ii, 73.

See Jamieson, who rightly, I think, derives it from shave, *quasi*, a shaving. It does not appear to be a Scotch proverb, as Mr. Steevens imagined: it is genuine English, and appears in Fuller's Collection, in this form:

It is safe taking a slice off a cut loaf. No. 3012.

It is not in Kelly; nor, I think, in

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Ray, or Howell. Bailey has, "It is safe cutting a *slice* off another man's loaf;" which alludes only to living free of expense.

†SHOAT. A young pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 72.

†SHOCK. A small rough-haired dog.

Al. What a terrible bandog do's she make of it,
Which other ladies play with as familiarly
As with their little *shocks* or Bononia dogs?
Erminia, 1661.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That live's upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog. Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHOE, OLD, *phr.* To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as lucky. This superstition is not yet, I believe, extinct. I have formerly known examples of it.

Hurl after an old shoe,
I'll be merry whatever I do.
B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 84.

Now for good lucke, *cast an old shoe* after me.
John Heyw., 4to, sign. C.

Ay, with all my heart, *there's an old shoe* after you.
Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 499.

Captain, your *shoes are old*, pray put 'em off,
And let one *fling 'em after us.*
B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., v, 1.

See also the references in Brand's Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. ii, p. 490.

†*Cro.* Well mistresse, pray throw an *old shooe* after us.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†*Sal.* Then I've my liberty.
Iber. I'l throw Marc Antony's *old shoo* after you.
The Slighted Maid, p. 30.

†Our lodging stands here filthy in Shooe lane, for if our commings in be not the better, London may shortly *throw an old shoo* after us, and with those shreds of French, that we gathered up in our hostes house in Paris, weele gull the world.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

SHOE-TYE, *s.* The ornamental shoe-tie, like other gay fashions, came to us from France. Jonson, describing a mere Englishman, who affected to be French, thus attacks him:

Would you believe, when you this monsieur see,
That his whole body should speak French, not he.
That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,
And *shoe* and *tye*, and garter, should come hither,
And land on one, whose face durst never be
Toward the sea.
Epigr., 86.

Hence *Shoe-tye* was a characteristic name for a traveller, which, though spelt *Shootie* in the old editions, was clearly the word intended:

Master Forthright, the tilter, and brave master *Shoe-tye*, the great traveller.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

Shoe, indeed, was often written *shoo*, and thus the old reading would want no correction. Plain strings were used before; and soon after, those great roses, which figure so much in the portraits of those times. *Shoe-strings* are quoted from Randolph, by Mr. Steevens.

Crashaw writes it *shoo-ty*, and rhymes it to duty, as Butler did after him:

I wish her beauty
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy 'tire, or glistering *shoo-ty*.
Wishes, p. 109, ed. 1785.

SHOES, SHINING, at one time was ridiculed as part of the precise dress of citizens. It had probably been fashionable before. Kitely says, as a citizen,

Mock me all over,
From my flat-cap, unto my *shining shoes.*
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., ii, 1.

Will you to your shop again?
Citizen. I have no mind to woollen stockings now,
And *shoes* that *shine.*
Shirley's Doubtful Heir.

See Mr. Gifford on the first passage, who quotes Massinger also for the same.

SHOEING-HORN, *s.* The name of this implement, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was applied, in a jocular metaphor, to other subservient and tractable assistants. Thus Thersites, in his railing mood, is made to give that name to Menelaus, whom he calls,

A thrifty *shooing-horn* in a chain, hanging at his brother (Agamemnon's) leg.
Tro. and Cress., v, 1.

Whether it was ever the practice of thrifty persons so to carry their *shoeing-horns*, as seems to be implied, I cannot undertake to say. The *horn* was clearly suggested by his cuckoldom, just before mentioned; and he was a *shoeing-horn* to Agamemnon, in the other sense, because he was made the pretext for invading Troy; and he was said to hang at his brother's leg, as being entirely dependent on him.

Much more frequently it is used as a convenient incitement to liquor; something to *draw on* another glass or pot. So even the learned Dr. Cogan:

Yet a gamond of bacon well dressed is a good *shooing horn* to pull down a cup of wine.
Haven of Health, ch. 132, p. 134.

And caught a slyp of bacon——
Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,
Shall serve as a *shoing-horne*, to draw on two pots of ale.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 8.

When you have done, to have some *shooing-horne* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.
Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

Then, sir, comes me up a service of *shooing-hornes*

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(do yee see) of all sorts; salt-cakes, red herrings, anchoves, and gammons of bacon—and aboundance of such pullers-on.
Healey's Discov. of a New World, p. 68.
They swear they'll flea us, and then dry our quarters,
A rasher of a salt lover is such a *shoeing-horn*.
B. and Fl. False One, iv, 2.

See Gul's Hornbook, p. 28, repr.

The Spectator afterwards applied it, as a contemptuous name for danglers on young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers. See Todd.

SHOG, *v.* I fancy only a corruption of jog; to move off, to shake.

Will you *shog* off, I would have you solus.
Hen. V, ii, 1.

Again, sc. 3,

Come, prithee let us *shog* off,
And bowse an hour or two. *B. and Fl. Coxcomb*, ii, 2.
Laughter pucker our cheeks, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightness.
Marston's What you will, v, 1.

†SHOLDE. Shallow?

And we (say I) holde all, thus to be tolde,
Holes, sides, and toppes; brode, narow, depe, and *sholde*. *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

SHOON. The old plural of shoe.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

By his cockle hat and staff,
And by his sandal *shoon*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
But up then rose that lither ladd,
And hose and *shoone* did on.
Percy's Reliques, iii, p. 45, 4to ed.

SHOPE, for shaped.

When he him *shope*, of wrong receavde,
T' avenge himselfe by fight. *Romeus and Jul.*, D 5 b.

SHOPPINI. See CHIOPPINI.

SHOREDITCH, DUKE OF. A mock title of honour, conferred on the most successful of the London archers, of which this account is given:

When Henry VIII became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise, [archery] when Barlo, one of his guards, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, acquired such honour as an archer, that the king created him *duke of Shoreditch*, on the spot. This title, together with that of marquis of Islington, earl of Pancridge, &c, was taken from these villages, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury fields, and continued so late as 1683.
Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 170.

The latest account is this:

In 1682, there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of *duke of Shoreditch*, &c., upon the most deserving. The king was present.
Ibid., 173.

SHORNE, M. JOHN. Whoever he was, must have been held an eminent saint. In the Four Ps, the palmer boasts that he has been at all famous shrines; among the rest,

At mayster *Johan Shorne* in Canterbury. O. Pl., i, 55.
He said, he ware not the same [coat] since he came last from *sir John Shorne*.
Leyh's Accod. of Armorie, Preface.

Latimer says,

Ye shall not thinke that I will speake of the popish pilgrimage, which we were wont to use in times past, in running hither and thither, to *M. John Shorne*, or to our lady of Walsingham. No, no, I will not speake of such fooleries. *Latimer*, p. 186, b.

Of his history, or of his shrine, I have not been fortunate enough to learn anything more, but, from his being called *Sir*, we may conjecture that he had been a priest of *Shorne*, in Kent.

SHORT, in the technical language of archers, not shot far enough to reach the mark; as *gone*, when it was shot too far.

Standinge betweene two extreames, eschewing *shorte*, or gone, or eyther syde wyde. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 18.

The same expressions were, and still are, in use at the game of bowls, with reference to their approach to the Jack.

†SHORT-HAIRED-MEN. This phrase appears to be applied to the Puritans in Shirley's Cardinal, 1652.

†SHORT-HOME. *To come short home*, to be put in prison.

Our 'prentices were very unruly on Shrove-Tuesday, and pulled down a house or two of good fellowship, in which service two or three of them came *short home*. *Letter dated* 1611.

†SHORTED. Diminished.

The draper of his wealth would much be *shorted*,
But that our cloathes and kersies are transported.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SHOT-ANCHOR. What the sailors now call *sheet-anchor*, the chief and most trusty anchor.

For a fistela or a canker,
Thys oyntment is even *shot anker*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 78.

SHOT-CLOG, *s.* One who was tolerated because he paid the shot, or reckoning, for the rest; otherwise a mere clog upon the company. This odd term has been interpreted in the opposite sense, "one who was an incumbrance upon the reckoning;" but a comparison of the passages where it occurs, clears up the sense:

Well, if you be out, keep your distance, and be not made a *shot-clog* any more.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., v, 9.

Fungoso, the person so addressed, had been made to pay a reckoning in default of others.

He is some primate metropolitan rascal,
Our *shot-clog* makes so much of him.
Ibid., Staple of News, iv, 1.

This *shot-clog* was Penny-boy, jun., the spendthrift and dupe of the company.

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Thou common *shot-clog*, dupe of all companies.
Eastward Hoe, i, 1, O. Pl., iv, 308.

This is addressed to a character of the same sort, a rakish apprentice, who was the "dupe of all companies," in paying their reckoning for them. This important point, therefore, needs not be any more mistaken.

†SHOTTER. A large fishing-boat. Boats "called shotters of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen.

SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD, SHOVEL-BOARD, and SHUFFLE-BOARD. Some of the names for a common trivial game, which consisted in pushing or shaking pieces of money on a board, to reach certain marks. *Shovel-board* play is graphically described in a poem, entitled, Mensa Lubrica, &c., written both in Latin and English, by Thomas Master. The English poem is cited at large in Bliss's edition of Ant. Wood, vol. iii, p. 84. The beginning of the game is thus described:

He who begins the strife does first compose
His fingers like a purse's mouth, which showes
A shilling in the lips, and then the length
Being exactly weighd, (not with bruit strength)
But with advised wary force, his hand
Shoots the flat bullet forth; it doth not stand
With art to use much violence, for so
They slip aside the measur'd race, or goe
Into the swallowing pit, &c. &c.

The table had lines or divisions, marked with figures, according to the value of which the player counted his game. It is minutely described by Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, p. 267), as still in use at pot-houses, and played with a smooth halfpenny. Mr. Douce bears the same testimony. The piece of money was in fact immaterial. It was played at one time with silver groats, and thence had its name.

At *shove-groat*, venter-point, or crosse and pile.
Humour's Ordinary, by Rowlands, Sat. 4.

Afterwards with a smooth shilling, but still retaining its name of *shove-groat*:

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., iii, 5.

Such a shilling was always smooth, that it might slip more easily; whence it is generally alluded to in reference to gliding away:

And away slid my man, like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Roaring Girl., O. Pl., vi, 103.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward *shovel-boards*, that cost me two shillings and two-pence apiece.
Merry W. W., i, 1.

If we suppose these to have been shillings, the *wisdom* of Slender is the more conspicuous, in giving *two and two-pence* each for them, in a smooth state. Taylor, the water-poet, calls the game *shove-board*; and in a note says, that Edward the Sixth's shillings were then for the most part used at *shove-board*. He makes one of these shillings complain of being so used:

You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine,
Because my soveraigne was a child 'tis known,
When as he did put on the English crowne;
But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
For why, with me the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
Travels of Twelve-pence, p. 68.

Shove-groat was one of the games prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII, where it is also called *slide-thrift*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., ii, 305, 4to. *Shuffle*-board is probably only a corruption of *shovel*, unless the pieces were sometimes *shuffled* on the board, to produce casual results, excluding all skill.

†SHOULDER-PITCH.

Acromium, Humeri summitas, ubicum scapuli jugula committuntur..... The *shoulder-pitch* or point.
Nomenclator.

Acromion. The *shoulder-pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
Colgrave.

†SHOW-DAY. It seems to have been a practice with the merchants to fix a certain day for exhibiting their merchandise and exposing it for sale,—called hence "a *show-day*." We learn from Clough's letter of March 7, 1562-3, that 5000 cloths on the first two *show-days*, was thought "reasonable good sales."

†*To* SHRED. To lop off

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 103.

Frondator.... Esmondeur des arbres, tailleur de vignes. A lopper, *shredder*, or cutter of trees.
Nomenclator.

†SHREECHES. Screeches.

For her alone
Your cryes and *shreeches* spare.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

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SHREW, *s.* A scold, a contentious angry woman. This word was in such constant use in early days, that exemplification must be superfluous. Every one remembers the Taming of the Shrew, and other common instances. The derivation is less certain. Under BESHREW, I have taken it from *screawa*, the *shrew*, now called shrew-mouse. This is the etymology given by Lye: "*Schreawa, a shrew*, mus araneus, cujus venenum occidit. *Ælfr. Gl.*, p. 60. Inde nostra *shrew*, mulier rixosa." *Screowa* meant the same. Hence we have both *shrew* and *shrow*, which fairly represent the two Saxon words. The glossary of Ælfric, to which Lye refers, is ancient and good authority. This makes the substantive the first sense, and the verb derivative, contrary to my friend Todd's opinion. From the spitefulness of the little animal called a *shrew*, its name was transferred to spiteful females; in which sense, doubtless from the improved polish of the female character, it is now almost out of use. But the venom of the *shrew* was also thought mortal. Hence to *shrew*, or *beshrew*, became a curse. *Syrwan*, to beguile [sirwan], proposed by Mr. Todd, neither suits the sound, nor reaches the sense of the word.

The term *shrew* might be applied to a man:

By this reckoning, he is more a *shrew* than she.
Tam. Shr., iv, 1,
Come on, fellow; it is told me thou art a *shrew*.
Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 65.

Sometimes written and rhymed as *shrow:*

R. O that your face were not so full of O's.
K. Pox on that jest, and I beshrew all *shrows*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

To SHREW, or BESHREW, *v.* To curse. Probably *beshrew* was first introduced. To strike as with the mortal venom of a *shrew*. It was equivalent to imprecating death.

Shrew my heart!
You never spoke what did become you less
Than this. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
Shrew me,
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe. *Cymb.*, ii, 3

SHREWD, *a.* Cursed, malicious, venomous; from to *shrew*, derived as above. A *shrewd turn* meant, therefore, a malicious injury; in which sense it is exemplified by Johnson. But there is one instance of it, so illustrative of the mild and forgiving temper of that great man Cranmer, that I cannot omit it. On his reconciliation with Gardiner, Shakespeare makes Henry VIII thus address him:

The common voice I see is verified
Of thee, which says, "Do my lord of Canterbury
A *shrewd turn*, and he's your friend for ever."
Henry VIII, v, 2.

This is historical fact, and is attested by Fox, the martyrologist, and other authorities. It was actually proverbial. The sense of acute, or sharp, with some idea of malice, afterwards remained to the word *shrewd;* which at length has dropped the bad sense, and is often employed to express acuteness only. *Shrewdness*, and other derivatives, have undergone a similar change.

[A *shrewd* many, a great number.]

†*Cred.* 'Snigs how many fell?
Cast. He threw twice twelve.
Cred. By'r lady, a *shrewd* many.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SHRIFT, *s.* Confession to a priest, or the absolution consequent upon it, or the act of the priest in hearing and absolving. This word, and the kindred verb to *shrive*, which are both pure Saxon, naturally became obsolete, by rapid steps, when the practice to which they referred was at an end.

1. Confession:

Make a short *shrift;* he longs to see your head.
Rich. III, iii, 4.

2. Absolution:

I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

3. The priestly act:

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

As nothing was so secret as such confession, we meet with the expression *in shrift*, for in strict confidence, or secrecy:

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xii, p. 291.

By the aid of Taylor, the water-poet, we learn the priest's fee for this office. In his margin he says,

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"Twelve pence is a *shrift*." *Travels of Twelve Pence.*

A SHRIFT-FATHER. A father confessor.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where, but *shrift-fathers*, never mankind treads.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 9.

†*To* SHRIG. To strip; to rob.

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

Down in her lap she hid her face, and loudly *shright*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 32.
With plaining voice these words to me she *shright*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 260.

Used in the present tense by Surrey:

And ye so ready sighes, to make me *shright*.
Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 4 b.

SHRIGHT, *s.* A shriek.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 57.

To SHRILL, *v.* To utter shrill sounds. *Sp. F. Q.*, II, iii, 20. Sufficiently exemplified by Johnson. It has sometimes been considered as obsolete, but Pope used it. It is a poetical word.

†SHRIMP. A prostitute.

Vat tough me vil not lye vit pimpes,
And pend me's coyne on light-teale *shrimpes*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 52.

To SHRINE, *v.* To enshrine, to deify.

You have caused Alexander to dry up springs, and plant vines; to sow rocket, and weed endive; to shear sheep, and *shrine* foxes.
Lyly, Alex. & Camp., iv, 1.

He means, I conjecture, that the Athenians, whom he (Diogenes) is abusing, had occasioned Alexander to encourage luxury in preference to utility; and the plunder of the innocent, while he exalted or deified the wicked; this he calls (in Lyly's quaint style) shearing the sheep, and enshrining the foxes. I can make nothing better of it.

To SHRIVE. See SHRIFT. To confess, &c.

Husband, I'll dine above with you to-day,
And *shrive* you of a thousand idle pranks.
Com. of Errors, ii, 2.
He will her *shrive* for all this gere, and give her penaunce strait. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 46.

In the licence of our early poetry, it was made *shrieve*, or *shreeve*, if more convenient for the rhyme:

But afterwards she 'gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And wooe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphs his heart so sore did meive.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xii, 26.

Here are two licences, *shrieve* for shrive, and *meive* for move; and thus two words, so remote as shrive and move, are brought together as a rhyme.

For to absolve, and for the participle, *shriven:*

Since Diccon hath confession made, and is so cleane *shreeve*. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 74.

The preterite was *shrove;* whence *Shrove-Tuesday* was named.

A SHRIVER. A confessor, one that administers shrift.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

†SHROVE-PRENTICES. Ruffianly fellows who invaded houses of ill-fame at Shrovetide.

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
Davenant's Madagascar, 1648.

SHROVING. Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove Tuesday. It appears that on that day the peace officers went in form to search for persons who kept houses of ill-fame; who were either carted immediately, or confined during Lent.

'Twill be rarely strange
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city. *Fl. Noble Gent.*, iii, 2.

Hence sir T. Overbury says of what he calls "a *maquerela*, in plaine English, a bawde:"

Nothing joyes her so much as the comming over of strangers, nor daunts her so much as the approach of *Shrove-Tuesday*. *Char.* 37, sign. K.

See Brand's Pop. Antiq., i, 75, 4to.

It was a day of holiday and licence, for apprentices, labouring persons, and others. William Hawkins, a schoolmaster of Hadleigh in Suffolk, wrote a comedy for his scholars to act on that day, to which he gave the title of *Apollo Shroving*. The same author published, at Cambridge, a neat 12mo volume of Latin poetry, with a title-page engraved by Cecil, 1634.

Apollo Shroving was printed in 1626, by a friend of the author, who signs himself E. W. The prologue is in dialogue, and in prose, except these lines:

All which we on this stage shall act or say,
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens. P. 6.

The play extends to 95 pages, and is

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extant in the Garrick Collection. It is in prose, with verses here and there interspersed; and Mr. Todd has done the author the honour to suppose, that one passage might have suggested a thought to Milton. But the thought is common poetical property, and has often been used. See on Par. Lost, viii, 46.

To SHROWD, or SHROUD, *v. a.* and *n.* To hide, or take shelter.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did poure into his leman's lap so fast
That every wight to *shrowd* it did constraine,
And this faire couple eke to *shroud* themselves were faine. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, i, 6.

I will *shrowde* myselfe secretly, even here for awhile. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 186.

Nay, but sorrow close *shrouded* in heart,
I know to keepe is a burdenous smart. *Spens. Shep. Kal.*, ix, 15.

SHROWDS, THE. A covered place, near the cross, at old St. Paul's church, London, where the sermons were delivered in wet weather, instead of at the cross. When the sermon was at the cross, which was the usual place, the greatest part of the congregation, which was often very numerous, stood exposed in the open air; for which reason, says Mr. Pennant, "The preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *shrowds;* a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons." *London*, p. 512, 8vo ed.

It appears that these *shrouds* were no other than the parish church of St. Faith, in the crypt under St. Paul's, to which there was an entrance from the north side, where the sermon cross stood. Dugdale says of it,

This, being a parish church, dedicated to the honour of St. Faith, the virgin, was heretofore called *ecclesia S. Fidis in cryptis* (or in the *croudes*, according to the vulgar expression). *Hist. of Paul's*, p. 117.

The last edition adds, in a note, called also the *shrouds.*

†A vault or *shroudes*, as under a church or other place, criptoporticus. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 163.

†*To* SHRUB. See to SCRUB.

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing.* *Nashe's Unfortunate Traveller*, 1594.

†SHRUFF.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

SHUNAMITE'S HOUSE, THE. A lodging so called, where the clergymen were lodged, who went to London to preach at Paul's Cross.

A house so called, for that, besides the stipend paid the preacher, there is provision made also for his lodging and diet, for two days before, and one after his sermon. *Walton's Life of Hooker*, An. 1581.

Here it was that poor Hooker met with his very unsuitable and ill-tempered wife, who was no other than Mrs. Churchman's daughter Joan; that is, the daughter of the man and woman who were hired to keep the house. The kindness of the mother to him when he was sick, unhappily won him to this compliance. The name of the mansion was evidently taken from the *Shunamitish* woman, who entertained Elisha (2 Kings, iv, 8, &c.), whose son he afterwards raised from the dead.

†*To* SHUFF. To contend?

Like adverse windes burst out with fierce crosse puffs,
Eastern with west, west windes with southern *shuffs*. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†SHUT. A shutter of a window.

He there having flung down several platters and dishes, before day, made his retreat again betwixt the barres of a small window, which had never a *shut;* and which was his accustomed passage. *Hist. of Francion*, 1655.

SI QUIS, Latin. If any one. The common beginning of an advertisement, or posting bill, which thence took the name of a *Siquis.* *Siquises* were commonly set up in St. Paul's church, as a place of great resort, and they were usually placed on a particular door.

Saw'st thou ere *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church dore,
To gaine some vacant vicarage before? *Hall's Satires*, B. ii, S 5.

The first time you enter into Paul's, pass thorough the body of the church like a porter; yet presume not to fetch so much as one whole turne in the middle isle, nor to cast an eye on *si quis* door, pasted and plaistered up with ferrugineous supplications. *Gul's Hornbook*, p. 102.

Greene says of common women, that

They stand like the devil's *si quis* at a tavern or alehouse. *Tu Quoque.*

My end is to paste up a *si quis.* *Marston's What you will*, act iii.

Two *siquises*, called also bills, are brought in by Shift, in Every Man out of his Humour, and fixed up in St. Paul's. There is one also in B. Holiday's Technogamia, act 1, sc. 7; they all begin, not with the

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Latin words, but equivalent expressions in English:

If there be *any* lady or gentleman,—
Or,
If this city, or the suburbs thereof do afford *any*,—
Or,
If there be *any* gentleman that, &c.

But Ben Jonson's are concluded by the words, "Stet quæso candide lector;" which, perhaps, were not unusual. Act iii, sc. 1.

The term is still in use, in a particular ecclesiastical regulation, which obliges a candidate for orders, under certain circumstances, to put up a *si quis*. See T. J.

We have a Roman *si quis* in the 23d Elegy of B. iii of Propertius, advertising his lost tablets:

Quas *si quis* mihi retulerit, donabitur auro.

And it was to be fixed against a column,

I puer, et citus hæc aliquâ propone columnâ;

with the writer's direction,

Et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum.

SIB, or SIBBE. A cousin, or kinsman. Saxon.

Let
The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, be suck'd
From me with leeches. *B. & Fl. Two N. Kinsm.*, i, 2.

What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
And in th' exchequer rot for surety-ship.
Hall's Sat., v, 1.

That shepheardesse so neare is *sib* to me,
As I ne may, for all the world, her wed.
Maid's Metamorph., F 3.

Not that it is *sibbe* or cater-cousin to any mongrel Democratia, in which one is all, and all are one.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 154.

SIBBED. Related, or akin.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder [now corrupted to *riddle*] that grew in the same wood together.
Proverbial Simile, Ray, p. 225.

SICK MAN'S SALVE. Not a real nostrum, or external application, as might well be supposed, but the quaint title of an old book of devotion, published by Thomas Becon, a puritan, about 1591. It is often alluded to by our old dramatists, and not always with strict attention to chronology. Thus, in the first part of Sir John Oldcastle, a play once attributed to Shakespeare, it is made a part of that nobleman's library, who lived under Henry V!

My lord, here's not a Latin book, no not so much as our lady's Psalter. Here's the Bible, the Testament, the Psalms in metre, the *Sick Man's Salve*, the Treasure of Gladness, all in English.
iv, 3, *Malone's Suppl.*, ii, 338.

One of them, I know not which, was cured with the *Sick Man's Salve*, and the other with Greene's Groatsworth of Wit. *B. Jons. Silent Woman*, iv, 2.

This affords a correction to a corrupt passage in the play of Philaster, where it was printed "a sick man's *slave*:"

Yet he looks like a mortified member, as if he had the *Sick Man's Salve* in his mouth. Act iv, sc. 1.

It is said of the penitent young Quicksilver, in Eastward Hoe,

He can tell you almost all the stories of the book of Martyrs; and speak you all the *Sick-man's Salve*, without book. O. Pl., iv, 285.

SICKER, *adv.* Certainly.

Or *sicker* thy head very tottie is.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Feb., 55.

SICKER, or SIKER. Secure, safe.

Being some honest curate or some vicker,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 429.

The *sicker* refuge of mortall people in their distresse and miseries. *Holinshed, Scotl.*, P. 4 b, col. 2, c.

SICKERNESSE, *s.* Security.

In their most weale, let men beware mishap,
And not to sleepe in slumbring *sickernesse*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

†SIDANEN. A Welsh epithet for a fine woman, and applied sometimes to queen Elizabeth.

SIDE, *a.* Long; *sid*, Saxon. Particularly applied to dress, and long retained in that usage. Hence that sense is properly given to this passage:

Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set with pearls down sleeves, *side*-sleeves and skirts round. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.

Had his velvet sleeves,
And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,
All his formalities. *B. Jons. New Inn*, v, 1.

Theyr cotes be so *syde*, that they be fayne to tucke them up when they ride, as women do theyr kyrtels when they go to the market.
Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie.

It occurs more than once in Laneham's curious letter from Kenilworth:

Hiz gown had *syde* sleevez dooun to mid legge.
Kenilw. Illustr., p. 28.

Side sleeves were afterwards called hanging sleeves. They are commonly illustrated from Occleve, whose lines are well known, satirising the "*side* sleevys of penyles groomes." The word is still used in the north. See Todd.

†We found not her face painted, her haires hanging loose very *side* down, carelesly cast about her head.
Terence in English, 1614.

SIDE-COATS. The long coats worn by young children. From the above.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 167.

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[Also called *side-guarded coats.*]

†Others that clubs and spades apparrell notes,
Because they both are in *side-garded* coates,
To arme them two usurers, villanous rich.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

To* SIDE, *v. To equal, to stand in equal place.

So I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford's Perkin Warbeck, i, 2.

In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superior.
Ibid., Lady's Trial, i, 1.

Mr. Todd has an example precisely similar, from lord Clarendon.

†SIDE-SIM. An epithet for a fool.

A. The trout pleaseth my taste very well, wherefore not to forget old amitie, I will taste of the backe of this: reach me that platter there, you *side simme.* This fellow the higher hee is in stature, the more foole he grows. What looke you after? Dost not heare me? and where is Mamaluc? By how much the moe servants a man keepes, by so much the lesse they doe. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

SIEGE, *s.* Seat. French.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo has, to the publick ear,
Profess'd the contrary. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Drawing to him the eies of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sownd.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 39.
The knight, viewing the auncienty and excellence of the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the *siege* of his abode.
Painter's Pal. of Pleas., vol. ii, L 14.

Place, or situation:

Ah, traiterous eyes, com out of your shamelesse *siege* for ever. *Ibid.*, vol. i, R 2.

Rank, or estimation:

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy
As did that one [fencing]; and that, in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Haml.*, iv, 7.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Othello*, i, 2.

Stool, or discharge of fæces:

How cam'st thou to be the *siege* of this mooncalf? can he vent Trinculos? *Tempest*, ii, 2.
It accompanieth the unconvertible part unto the *siege*.
Browne, Vulg. Errors.

Jonson has it in Sejanus, i, 2, but I forbear to quote the passage.

Siege was also a term in fowling; when a heron was driven from her station, she was said to be put from her *siege:*

A hearn put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high, that to your view, she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
Mass. Guardian, i, 1.

A beautiful and exact description of the sport follows. The term is thus defined:

Hern at *siege* is when you find a hern standing by the water side, watching for prey, and the like.
Gentl. Recreation.

***†To* SIEGE.** To beset.

I who through all the dangers that can *siege*
The life of man. *Byron's Tragedy.*

SIESTA, *s.* A Spanish term for the rest usually taken in hot countries about noon, being, by their reckoning, the sixth hour of the day (*sesta*), whence *sesteár*, to take that rest, and *sesteádor*, a room for taking it. It has not often been adopted by English writers, excepting such travellers as speak of the local practice.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already? if so,
You must have patience to be waked out of it.
Elvira, O. Pl., xii, 147.

We find it in Don Quixote:

Con esto cesó la platica, y Don Quixote se fue á reposar *la siesta.* P. ii, c. 22.

Which Shelton translates,

With this their discourse ceased: and Don Quixote went to his *afternoon's sleep.* *Loc. cit.*

Sancho confesses that he generally took a nap of four or five hours, at that time.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling; from *sifler*, French. An affected word, which never was adopted.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements.*
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 122.

†SIFTED. Minutely detailed.

To add
To all this *sifted* circumstance, he had
A herald. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Invisible.

Or heaven's cherubim hors'd
Upon the *sightless* coursers of the air. *Macb.*, i, 7.
Wherever, in your *sightless* substances,
You wait on nature's mischiefs. *Ibid.*, i, 5.
The scouring winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11.
Hath any *sightless* and infernal fire
Laid hold upon my flesh. *Heyw. Braz. Age.*

2. Offensive to sight, unsightly:

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
K. John, iii, 1.

The obvious and analogous sense of *sightless* is wanting sight, in which acceptation it was also used in old times, and is still current. See Johnson.

SIGNET. See SENNET.

SIGNIORIZE, *v.* To govern, or bear rule.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could *signiorize.*
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 240.
As faire he was as Citherea's make [lover],
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 46.

SIGNIORY. Government, dominion.

The inextinguishable thirst of *signiory.*
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 269.

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2. Domain, or lordship:

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signiories*.
Rich. II, iii, 1.

3. Seniority:

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

Senior, for elder, was often spelt *signior*, and is so in the old copies of Shakespeare, in L. L. Lost, i, 2.

SIKE, *a.* Such.

But *sike* fancies weren foolerie.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 211.

Spelt also *sich*. This word, and those connected with it, belong more properly to the language of Chaucer.

SIKER, *adv.* The same as SICKER; sure, or surely,

But even as *siker* as th' end of woe is joy.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 423.
Let swannes example *siker* serve for thee.
Pembr. Arc., 225.

SIKERLY. See SYKERLY.

SILD, *adv.*, for seld, that is, seldom. See SELD.

So that we *sild* are seen, as wisdom would,
To bridle time with reason, as we should.
Reference lost.

Sometimes written *sield*:

So many springs that *sield* that soyle is dry.
Churchyard, Worth. of Wales.

Also as an adjective:

For honest women are so *sild* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish these poore few that are.
Revenger's Tr., sign. H 2 b.

SILDER, comparative of the above. Seldomer.

He will not part from the desired sight
Of your presence, which *silder* he should have.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 183.

SILDE, or SELDE. A shed.

After which time the king caused this *silde* or shede to be made, and strongly to bee builded of stone, for himself, the queene, and other estates, to stand in, and there behold the justings. *Stowe, London*, p. 206.
The men of Bred-streete ward contended with the men of Cordwayner-street ward for a *selde* or shede.
Ibid., p. 207.

†SILENCY. Silence.

And in love's *silency*,
Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

SILENT, *s.* Silence, silent period.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.
2 Hen. VI, i, 4.

SILK STOCKINGS, or even knit worsted, were a novel luxury in the days of Elizabeth, and inveighed against accordingly.

Why have not many handsome legs in *silk stockings* villainous splay feet, for all their great roses!
Roar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 86.

Stockings were before of cloth, kersey, or other stuff. An old woman says, they wore in her youth,

Black karsie stockings, worsted now, yea *silke* of youthfullest dye. *Alb. Engl.*, ch. 47, p. 200.
Then have they *neyther stockes* [stockings] to these gay hosen, not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of Jarsey, worsted crewell, *silke*, thred, and such like.
Greene's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

SILLY. Simple, rustic. See SEELY.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit.
Cymb., v, 3.
A *silly* man, in simple weedes forworne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 35.

Harmless, innocent:

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstande
All that she might. *Ibid.*, III, viii, 27.

SIMNEL, *s.* A sort of cake, made of fine flour; supposed to be the same as cracknel. *Simenel*, old French.

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. *Herrick*, p. 278.
Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknels, be verie unwholesome. *Bullein*, cited by Todd.

Dr. Cogan says the same, but in a more comprehensive way:

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
Haven of Health, p. 26.
†Panis similagineus, similaceus. σεμιδαλίτης ἄρτος. Pain de fleur de farine. *Simnell* bread, or fine manchet. *Nomenclator.*

SIMPER-DE-COCKIT, or SIMPER-THE-COCKET, quasi, simpering coquette. One of Cotgrave's words, in rendering coquette, is *cocket*. Under *Coquine* he has also this word, *simper-de-cocket*.

And grey russet-rocket,
With *simper-the-cocket*. *Skelton, El. Rum.*
In diving the pockets,
And sounding the sockets,
Of *simper the cockets*.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gips., vi, 76.

Mr. Gifford quotes also these lines:

Upright as a candle standeth in a socket,
Stood she that day, so *simpre de cocket*.
Heywood, Dialogue.

I doubt its connexion with *cocket* bread, which that able editor suggests. As for the *simper*, it is sufficiently clear. To *simper* is to smile affectedly.

SIMULAR, *a.* Counterfeited; from *simulo*, Latin.

My practice so prevail'd,
That I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad. *Cymb.*, v, 5.
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of virtue,
That art incestuous. *K. Lear*, iii, 2.

SIN, *adv.* Since; a northern term.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xi, 44.

Syne is still current in Scotland, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

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SINCKLO, or SINKLOW, JOHN. A player in the company with Burbage, Shakespeare, &c., but of whom less has been traced than of almost any other. His existence, however, is fully proved by the Induction to Marston's Malcontent, in which he is an interlocutor with Sly, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin. See O. Pl., iv, 10, &c. His name also occurs in the plot, or platt, of the Seven Deadly Sins, part ii, published by Mr. Malone (Shakesp., vol. iii, p. 348). It is there sometimes written *Sincler*, and sometimes abbreviated to *Sink*. It appears also in the Induction to the Taming of the Shrew (fol. 1623), and in the quarto of 2 Henry IV. By the speeches given to him in the Malcontent, he seems to be represented as a lively person; and he takes occasion to repeat these two curious hexameters; as good, however, as most that have been attempted in that measure:

Great Alexander, when he came to the tomb of Achilles,
Spake with a big loud voice, O thou, thrice blessed and happy.

SINGLE ALE, SINGLE DRINK, or SINGLE BEER. All were terms for small-beer; as *double beer*, for strong. The French now use *bierre double*, for strong beer.

The very smiths——
Drink penitent *single ale*. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, ii, 1.
With kidnies, rumps, and cues of *single beer*.
Ibid., Wit. at sev. W., ii, 1.
Dawson the butler's dead: although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse.
Bp. Corbet on Dawson the Butler of Ch. Ch.

It should be remarked, that strong beer, or ale, has never been allowed in the buttery at Ch. Ch. Oxford, to this day.

Corbet afterwards calls it *single tiff*:

And as the conduits ran
With claret at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with *single tiff*. *Ibid.*

See Witts Recr., Epit. 154. See DOUBLE BEER.

†SINGLE-BROTH. Another name for small beer.

Sack's drink for our masters;
All may be ale-tasters.
Good things the more common the better.
Sack's but *single broth*;
Ale's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†SINGLE-WOMAN. A courtezan. See the notices of the stews in Howell's Londinopolis, 1657, p. 337.

†SINGULARLY. One by one.

They agreed to fight a combat *singularly* man to man. *Holinshed.*

SINGULF, for singult; *singultus*, Latin. A sigh, or sobbing.

There an huge heape of *singulfes* did oppresse
His struggling soule. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 12.
But with deepe sighes, and *singulfes* few.
Ibid., V, vi, 13.

Why Spenser so changed the word does not appear; but it is clearly so in his own edition, though altered in some others. *Singult* itself is very uncommon, but the following example has been found:

So when her tears were stopp't from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly,
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrills wide.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1.
†Nothing but *singults*, mixt with hearty tears,
Can scale the fortress of th' Almighty's ears.
The Infancy of the World, 1658.

SINK-A-PACE. A corruption of CINQUE-PACE, which see.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water, but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Where, doubtless, a quibble upon *sink* was intended.

Now do your *sinque pace* cleanly.
Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 143.
He fronts me with some spruce, neat, *sinque pace*.
Marst., Sat. 1.

†SINKING-PAPER. Blotting-paper.

Charta bibula, transmittens literas, Plin. Papier qui passe. Blotting or *sinking paper*. *Nomenclator.*

SINS, THE SEVEN DEADLY. In compliance with the superstition of classing things by sevens, the mortal or deadly sins were so arranged. They have been enumerated in works of devotion, and descanted upon in various ways. They are these: *pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, gluttony*. Perhaps they were never put together in a sonnet, except in the following instance:

Mine eyè with all the deadly sinnes is fraught,
First *proud*, sith it presum'd to look so hie:
A watchman being made, stoode gazing by,
And *idle*, took no heede till I was caught:
And *envious*, beares envie that by [my?] thought
Should in his absence be to her so nie:
To kill my hart, mine eye let in her eye,
And so consent gave to a *murther* wrought:
And *covetous*, it never would remove
From her faire haire, gold so doth please his sight:
Unchast, a baude betweene my hart and love:
A *glutton* eye, with teares drunke every night.
These sinnes procured have a goddesse ire,
Wherfore my hart is damn'd in love's sweet fire.
Constable, Sonnets, Decad. i, S, 6.

But this was not the only form in

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which these formidable enemies of man were introduced into poetry. Richard Tarleton wrote an interlude, called the *Seven Deadly Sins*. Probably of the nature of a Mystery. It was not printed; but the platt, or scheme of it, remains, and has been published by Mr. Malone. Tarleton died about 1589.

In the 100 Mery Tales, alluded to by Shakespeare, and lately recovered, there is one of a servant, who, being urged by a friar to repeat the ten commandments, replied,

Mary they be these, Pryde, covetous [covetize], slouthe, envy, wrathe, glotony, and lechery. *Tale* 55.

Which are exactly the seven deadly sins. Very like the more modern tale of him who wagered that he could say the Lord's Prayer, when he repeated the Creed, and was allowed by his antagonist to have gained his wager.

SIR. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the Universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus* Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*.

Make him believe thou art *Sir Thopas*, the curate. Do it quickly. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

And, instead of a faithfull and painefull teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping a garden, then in God's word. *Latimer's Serm.*, Dedic., A 4.

Sir Roger, the curate, in the Scornful Lady, is also called *Domine:*

Adieu, dear *Domine*. Half a dozen such in a kingdom would make a man forswear confession. *B. & Fl. Sc. Lady*, ii, 1.

Though *sir Hugh* of Pancras
Be hither come to Totten. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub*, 1, 1.
Close by the nunnery, there you'll find a night-priest,
Little *sir Hugh*, and he can say his matrimony
Over without book. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, v, 2.

But it is to be observed, that in all these instances *sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. Sirnames were little used, when the practice began.

SIR. Used as a substantive, for gentleman.

A lady to the worthiest *sir*, that ever
Country call'd his. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

Again:

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Ibid.*

See Johnson, who notices this as the third sense of the word.

Spenser has given the name particularly to a priest, according to the usage above noticed:

But this good *sir* did follow the plaine word,
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.
Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 390.

SIR-REVERENCE. See SAVE-REVERENCE.

SIRE. Used for grandsire, or ancestor.

Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors. *Painter's P. of Pleas.*, vol. i, p. 4.

Shakespeare has made a verb of *to sire*, in the sense of to procreate.

†SISES. The assizes. *Size-time*, occurs for assize-time.

Where God his *sises* holds
Environ'd round with seraphins, and soules
Bought with his precious bloud. *Du Bartas.*

So having din'd, from thence we quickly past,
Through Owse strong bridge, to York faire city last;
Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,
'Twas *size* time there, and hanging was a brewing.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SITH, *adv.*, from *sith*, Saxon. Since, in the sense of because. See SITHENCE.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.
Meas. for Meas., i, 4.

Sith cruell fates the carefull threads unfould,
The which my life and love together tyde.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 22.

It was common, in fact, to all writers of that period, and occurs even in the translation of the Bible:

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. *Ezek.*, xxxv, 6.

Also Jeremiah, xv, 7. Even the modern editions retain it, which have discarded many antiquated words, by tacit substitution.

Also, as an adverb of time, since:

For Edward, first by stelth, and *sith* by gathred strength. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 379.

SITH, *s.* Time.

And humbly thanked him, a thousand *sith*,
That had from death to life him newly wonne.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 33.

Mr. Todd quotes Bevis of Hampton for the word:

Of his comming the king was blith,
And rejoiced an hundred *sith*.

SITHE, ST. Conjectured to be meant for St. Swithin.

Now God and good *saint Sithe* I pray to send it home againe. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 15.

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SITHENCE, *adv.* Sith thence, from thence, or since, which is contracted from it; or at once from *siththan*, Saxon.

Sithence in the loss that may happen, it concerns you something to know it. *All's W.*, i, 3.

But, fair Fidessa, *sithens* fortune's guile,
Or enimies power hath now captiv'd thee.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 51.

Since, in point of time:

I seldom dreame, madam: but *sithence* your sicknes —I have had many phantasticall visions.
Lyly's Sapho & Phaon, iv, 3.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.
Holinsh. Descr. of Brit., ch. 1, init.

SIX AND SEVEN, or AT SIXES AND SEVENS; that is, in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by Johnson; and very admirably from Bacon, who jocularly changes it to *six and five*, in allusion to pope Sixtus the Fifth. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare:

All is uneven,
And everything is left *at six and seven*.
Rich. II, ii, 2.

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea, that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throws of *six* and *seven*, is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard; since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. li, p. 367, quotes as a proverb, "*At sixes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house." But that saying, if ever current, implies the previous use of *sixes and sevens*, as a phrase to express negligence.

SIX AND SIX, TO BEAR. See BEAR.

SIX, A CUP OF. A cup of beer, sold at six shillings the barrel. Grose says, "Small beer, formerly sold at six shillings the barrel." *Class. Dict.* Mr. Steevens also says that *small beer* still goes by the cant name of *sixes*.

Evelyn, however, seems to intimate that it was drunk diluted, which does not well accord with small beer:

So as when for ordinary drink our citizens and honest countrymen shall come to drink it [cider] moderately diluted (as now they do *six-shilling-beer*, in London and other places), they will find it marvellously conduce to health. *Pref. to Pomona*, fol. ed., p. 341.

Probably, therefore, it was strong beer, as the subsequent examples seem to imply; and *six* shillings, though now very low, was a good price when most of those passages were written. Now, indeed, it must be *very small*.

Look if he be not drunk! The very look of him makes one long for *a cup of six*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 350.

How this threede-bare philosopher shruggs, shiffs, and shuffles for *a cuppe of six*.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 97.

Give me the man that can start up a justice of wit, out of *six shillings beer*. *B. Jons. Bart. F.*, i, 1.

The common sailors now call small beer *swipes*, but that can hardly be a corruption of *sixes*.

SIX STRINGED WHIP. A popular name for the infamous statute of the six articles, passed in 1539, called also the *bloody* statute. John Heywood, the epigrammatist, was near suffering under this law, but, says Harington,

The king being graciously, and (as I think) truly perswaded, that a man that wrot so many pleasant and harmless verses, could not have any harmful conceit against his proceedings, and so by the honest motion of a gentleman of his chamber, saved him from the jerke of the *six stringd whip*.
Metam. of Ajax, sign. D 2.

It is said before, that his peril arose from refusing to sign the six articles.

SIZE, *s.* A small portion of bread, or other food, still used at Cambridge; whence the time *sizer*, which is still in use, equivalent to servitor at Oxford.

To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*. *Lear*, ii, 4.

As contraction of *assize;* still a common vulgarism:

And there's the satin that your worship sent,
'Twill serve you at *a sizes* yet.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Mon., iii, 1.

Admires nothing
But a long charge at *sizes*. *Ibid.*, iv, 3.

Johnson quotes Donne for it.

To SIZE. To feed with sizes, or small scraps.

To be so strict
A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidnies, rumps, &c. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.*, ii.
You are still at Cambridge with your *size* cue.
Orig. of Dr., iii, 271.

See CUE.

†*Ing.* So ho, maister recorder, you that are one of the divels fellow commoners, one that *sizeth* the devils butteries, sinnes and perjuries, very lavishly one

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that are so deare to Lucifer, that he never puts you out of commons for non paiment.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.
†Fiddlers set it on my head, I use to *size* my musicke, or go on the score for it, Ile pay it at the quarters end. *Ibid.*

SKAIN, SKEAN, SKEIN, or SKAYNE (supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish, or Highlanders). A crooked sword or scimitar. Randle Holme describes it more particularly: "A *skean*, or Irish dagger, is broad at the handle, and goes taper all along to the point." *Academy of Armoury*, B. III, ch. iii, p. 91. Attributed also to the Saxons, by Drayton:

The Saxons of her sorts the very noblest were,
And of those crooked *skains* they us'd in war to bear,
Which in their thund'ring tongue the Germans *hand-seax* name,
They Saxons first were called.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 737.

The poor howz'd Irish there,
Whose mantles stood for mails, whose skins for corslets were,
And for their weapons had but Irish *skains* and darts.
Ibid., xxii, p. 1103.

His arme is strong,
In which he shakes a *skeine* bright, broad, and long.
T. Heyw. Brit. Troy, iii, 50.

In another place he describes it as crooked. *Ibid.*, vi, 13.

And hidden *skeins* from underneath their forged garments drew,
Wherewith the tyrant and his bawds with safe escape they slew.
Warn. Alb. Engl., B. v, p. 129.

With a bande of xvj hundred Irishmen, in mayle, with darts and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, c c c 5, col. 2.

He and any man els, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may, under his mantle, goe privily armed, without suspicion of any; carry his head peece, his *skean*, or pistol, if he please.
Spens. View of Ireland, Todd's ed., viii, p. 365.

SKAINS-MATE, *s.* A companion of some sort, from the term *mate;* but the *skain* has been variously interpreted. Some go to *skain*, a sword; others to *skains* of silk. But unluckily, both are equally objectionable; for Mercutio and the Nurse (in Romeo and Juliet) could not well be *mates*, either in sword-play, or in winding *skains* of silk. Others, as the Nurse is no very correct speaker, suppose her to mean *kins-mates;* but then, no such word as *kins-mate* has been found. Mr. Malone, Steevens, and Capell, are for the first interpretation. Warner, and Mr. Douce, for the second. Mr. Monck Mason proposed the third. See T. J. In this grand difficulty, as it is dangerous to be too positive, in arguing upon the words of such a speaker as the good old Nurse, we must leave the readers to choose for themselves. In her anger at the raillery of Mercutio, she says of him, to Peter,

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

I am inclined to think that the old lady means "roaring or swaggering companions."

†SKALT. Withered; dried up.

The holly and furze were *skalt*.
Norwich Records, 1564.

†SKARE-FIRE. Appears to be used here in the sense of a general conflagration. See SCARE-FIRE.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *skare-fire*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SKATING. An exercise undoubtedly introduced among us from Holland; but a kind of rude essay towards it was made among ourselves very early, by tying bones upon the feet. This we learn from Stowe, which he also had from Stephanides, or Fitz Stephen:

When the great fenne or moore (which watereth the walles of the citie on the north side) is frozen, many young men play upon the yce:—some stryding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly, some *tye bones to their feete*, and *under their heeles*, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as a birde flyeth in the aire, or an arrow out of a crossebow. *London*, p. 69, ed. 1599.

He describes also contests on the ice between such skaters.

Carr's Remarks on Holland (1695), quoted by Todd, speak of the adroitness of the Dutch in annoying the French, with the aid of their *scatzes*, as he calls them, as long as the ice would bear them. Now this word scatzes is exactly from the Dutch *schaatzen*, not from *schaetze*, Teutonic, if such a word exists. Their name, in German, is *schlittschuhe*, which means, I presume, cutting shoe. This is what Hoole, in *Comenius* (ch. 137), has converted into *scrick-shoes*, which he Latinises by *diabatris*. See Strutt's Sports, p. 80. Coles, whose fourth edition was published in 1699, has, "Dutch *skates*, calopodia ferrata [ad glaciem lubricè calcandum]." Strutt acknowledges

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that he cannot trace the first introduction of this exercise into England.

SKAYLES. Skettles, or nine-pins.

Another time, being but a little boye, he played at *skayles* in the middest of the streete,——and the *skailes* were set right in the highway.
North's Plut., 211 D.

†SKEAD.

Because great Hector was thy foe, thou sparest
To speake of him (his praise must be to seeke),
And all thy *skeads* Achilles fame display,
Whom Hector hath un-horst twice in one day.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SKEEN. See SKAIN.

To SKELDER. To cheat, swindle, and the like.

A man may *skelder* ye now and then of half a dozen shillings or so. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iii, 4.
Wandring abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
Amongst your bowling allies.
S. Marmyon, Fine Companion.

See O. Pl., vi, p. 106.

He shall now and then light upon some gull or other whom he may *skelder*, after the genteel fashion, of money. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, ch. v, p. 129, repr.

SKELLE. Gayton has the expression of skelle painters; what he means by it, I have not discovered.

What cannot poets and *skelle painters* doe?
Festivous Notes, p. 10.

†SKELLUM. A scoundrel; a cant term for a thief.

He longs for sweet grapes, but going to steale 'em,
He findeth soure grapes and gripes from a Dutch *skelum*. *Coryat's Crudities*, 1611.
He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching stirred up the maids of the city to bring their bodkins and thimbles. *Pepys' Diary.*
Among 'em then, quo the palatine, and with that starting up upon his legs, and spying a Belgian vessel lying like a great whale in the sea, without masts or rigging, Give way, quo the palatine, and let me send that *skellum* to perdition. *Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†SKEW-BALD. Pie-bald; still used in this sense in Cheshire.

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and which is worse,
Th'apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†SKIBB. A squib?

And to make waye in the streetes, there are certayne men apparelled lyke devells, and wylde men with *skybbs*, and certayne beadells.
Smythe's Description of London, 1575, MS.

†SKIBBERED.

Fur. What slimie bold presumptious groome is he,
Dares, with his rude audacious hardy chat,
Thus sever me from *skibbered* contemplation.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

It SKILLS, *v. impersonal*. It signifies, or makes a difference. Johnson says it is from *skilia*, Icelandic. It is so very common in old writers, that it hardly wants exemplification. Commonly used with a negative.

Whate'er he be *it skills* not much. *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.
I command thee,
That instantly, on any terms, how poor
So e'er *it skills not*, thou desire his pardon.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of Inn, i, near end.

It skills not, whether I be kind to any man living.
Shirley's Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 36.

Johnson quotes it from Hooker, Herbert, &c.

A modern poet has revived it:

It skills not, boots not, step by step to trace
His youth. *Lord Byron's Lara*, I, Stanza 2.

Examples of it as an active verb are found. See Todd.

†Hee came to his owne house, lived long with great wealth, and as much worship as any one in Scyrum, and whether he be now living I know not: but whether he be or not it *skilleth* not.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, *a*. Rambling, unconnected; from *scamble*, by a common mode of reduplication.

And such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Mr. Steevens found it in Taylor also:

Here's a sweet deal of *scimble-scamble* stuff.
Descr. of a Wanton.

SKIMMINGTON; to RIDE SKIMMINGTON, or to RIDE THE STANG. Two phrases, the former used in the south, the latter in the north, for a burlesque ceremony, performed by our merry ancestors, in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. As it is most graphically described in a book so common as Hudibras (II, ii, 585), I shall not expatiate upon it; but refer the reader to that passage, and its notes; to Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, 108, 4to; and to the two words *Skimmington* and *Stang*, in Todd's Johnson.

Butler calls it "an antique show." The earliest authority that has been produced for it is this:

1562. Shrove Monday, at Charing cross, was a man carried of four men, and before him a bagpipe playing, a shawm, and a drum beating, and twenty men with links burning round about him. The cause was his *next neighbour's wife* beat her husband; it being so ordered that the next should ride about to expose her. *Strype's Stowe*, B. ii, p. 258.

This odd circumstance, of the *next neighbour* riding for the unfortunate man, is confirmed by Misson's Travels; and by the following passage, which I have not seen quoted elsewhere:

A punishment invented first to awe
Masculine wives, transgressing nature's law;
Where when the brawny female disobeys,
And beats the husband, 'till for peace he prays,
No concern'd jury damage for him finds,
Nor partial justice her behaviour binds;
But the just street does the *next house* invade,
Mounting *the neighbour couple* on lean jade;
The distaff knocks, the graius from kettle fly,
And boys and girls in troops run hooting by.
State Poems (1703), vol. i, p. 64.

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See Dr. King's Works, iii, p. 256.

†When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
Oldham's Satyrs, 1685.

SKIN; AS HONEST AS THE SKIN, &c. See HONEST.

SKINK, *s.* Drink, liquor; from the Saxon.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink,
'Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar-*skinke*.
Marston's Sophon., v, 2.

The word is still used in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson's Dictionary. Dr. Johnson quotes the substantive from Bacon. See Johnson.

To SKINK. To draw liquor; from *scenc*, drink, Sax.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to crambe give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*, or else you stink.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

To *crambe* seems to mean here, to satiety, in abundance; from "occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros."

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove
When he invites the gods to feast with him.
Shirley, Impost., A. v, p. 57.

Sometimes merely to pour out:

Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, ii, 2.

SKINKER, *s.* A tapster, or drawer; one who fetches liquor in a public-house.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*.
B. Jons, Verses at the Apollo, vii, p. 295.

I must be *skinker* then, let me alone,
They all shall want, ere Robin shall have none.
Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 222.

Awake, thou noblest drunkard Bacchus,—teach me, thou sovereign *skinker*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 26.

†The Phrygian *skinker*, with his lavish ewer,
Drowns not the fields with shower after shower.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†SKIP-JACKS. Youths who ride horses up and down for the sight of purchasers. *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

Of Jack-an-Apes I list not to endite,
Nor of Jack Daw my gooses quill shall write;
Of Jacke of Newbery I will not repeate,
Nor Jacke of both sides, nor of *Skip Jacke* neate.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

SKIPPET. A skiff, or small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell, dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 14.

In the next stanza it is called "her boat."

To SKIRR. To run swiftly, in various directions; perhaps from *scorrere*, Italian, or *discurrere*, Latin. Either of these derivations at least is preferable to the Saxon and Greek etymologies offered by Johnson. We now say *to scour*, in the same sense; to *scour the country round*, which seems still to come from the same source.

And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Hen. V*, iv, 7.

Whilst I with that and this, well-mounted, *skirr'd*
A horse troop through and through.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Where the old folio reads *scurr'd*, which may serve to show how *skirr* and *scour* have been interchanged.

Or *skir* over him with his bat's wings, ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.
B. Jons. Masque of Moon., vi, p. 64.

Shakespeare employs *skirr* in a similar phrase, in which it seems rather neuter than active:

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.
Macb., v, 3.

That is, surely, "*skirr* round the country." Johnson marked it as active.

SKIRRET, SKERRET, or SKIRWORT. The water-parsnip; *sium sisarum* of Linnæus. A root formerly much used in salads, and other dishes; and supposed to have the same qualities which were then attributed to potatoes. Evelyn says of it,

This excellent root is seldom eaten raw; but being boiled, stewed, roasted under the embers, baked in pies, whole, sliced, or in pulp, is very acceptable to all palates. *Acetaria*, p. 65.

The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.
Drayt. Polyolb., xx.

Roasted potatoes or boiled *skerrets* are your only lofty food. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 427.

Of the potato, Gerard says, in his Herbal, that it was "by some called *skyrrits* of *Peru*." P. 780.

Skirwort is the name given to it by Lyte, Gerard, Camden, and all the early English botanists. The plant is originally Chinese, and I suspect that the name has only become uncommon from the root itself being less used.

†SKIRTS. *To sit upon one's skirts*, to meditate revenge against, to persecute.

The Swed answer'd, that he had not broke the least title of the articles agreed on, and touching the said archbishop, he had not stood neutrall as was promised, therfore he had justly *set on his skirts*.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†SKIRT-FOIST.

Serv. Since my lord entertain'd his last new servant
I can have no admittance: hee's a favorit
At the first dash; I feare there is small good
Intended, that Emilia did prefer him.
I do not like that *skirtfoist*. Leave your bouncing!
Arthur Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

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SKOM. I suppose for *scum of the earth*, a term of the lowest contempt; or from *scomma*, Latin.

If England will in ought prevent her own mishap,
Against these *skoms* (no terme too grosse) let England shut the gap.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ix, p. 239.

The *skoms* here meant were the Puritans.

SKONCE. See SCONCE.

SKULL. See SCULL.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and gyrles did pelt at him with stones. *Warner, Alb.*, i, p. 23.

SLAB. A contraction of slabby; having an adhesive and glutinous moisture, like wet clay.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

†SLABBER. Seems here to have different meanings, and none of them quite the same as that given to it now.

Now oyster season's past away and gone,
And in its place the mack'rel is come on;
I like the change; one mack'rel in its prime,
Is worth two *slabbering* oysters any time.
Poor Robin, 1737.

Till neere unto the haven where Sandwitch stands,
We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.
There were we sowsd and *slabberd*, wash'd and dash'd,
And gravell'd, that it made us halfe abash'd.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Consider this, that here is writ, or said,
And pay her (not as was the sculler paid),
Call not your laundresse slut or *slabb'ring* queane,
It is her *slabb'ring* that doth keepe thee cleane. *Ibid.*

Then, how now, wife; why, what's the matter?
My dear, 'tis nothing but a vapour.
You're drunk, you sow; you reel and *slabber*.
You lie, you hog, I'm sick, but sober.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SLADE. A valley; from the Saxon *slæd*.

Down through the deeper *slades*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 938.

And satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell.
Ibid., ii, p. 690.

Drayton uses it often, but I have not remarked it in others.

†Thus as the medowes, forests, and the feelds,
In sumptuous tires had deckt their daynty *slades*.
Dolarny's Primerose, 1606.

†SLAM. An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut,
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At post and pair, or *slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmass, but his want therewith says nay.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

SLAMPAMBES. I know not what; probably a mere jocular term. [To cut of the *slampambes*, or give the *slampambes*, to circumvent.]

I wyll cut him of the *slampambes*, I hold him a crowne,
Wherever I meete him, in countrie or towne.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 230.

†The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascall in such scornefull wise should give them the *slampame*, not so much weieng the slendernesse of the losse as the shamefulnesse of the foile.
Stanihurst's Ireland.

†SLAT, *part.* Split.

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes, that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SLATTERPOUCH. A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 86.

SLEAVE-SILK, and sometimes SLEAVE alone. The soft flos-silk used for weaving.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Macb., ii, 2.

Drayton particularly speaks of it as matted:

The bank with daffadillies dight,
With grass, like *sleave*, was matted.
Quest of Cynthia, p. 622.

Thou idle, immaterial skein of *sleive-silk*.
Tro. & Cress., v, 1.

Which bears a grass as soft, as is the dainty *sleave*,
And thrum'd so thick and deep.
Drayt. Pol., xxiii, p. 1114.

Or curious traitors, *sleave-silk* flies,
Bewitch poor fishes' wandring eyes.
Donne's Sonnets, The Bait, p. 47.

Hence the very reasonable conjecture of Mr. Seward, of "*sleave* judgments," for *jave*, which is unintelligible. *B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 5. See SLEIDED.

†She washt the wound with a fresh teare,
Which my Lucasta dropped,
And in the *sleave-silke* of her haire,
'Twas hard bound up and wrapped.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†SLEAZY. Flimsy.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of matter. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

SLED. Used for sledge, whether in the sense of a hammer, or for a carriage without wheels.

For exercise, got early from their beds
Pitch bars of silver, and cast golden *sleds*.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iii, p. 89.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn, among the frozen poles.
Tamburlaine.

Volgha—
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea.
Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl., ii, 13.

The words have been confounded in both senses. According to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *sledge* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *slege*, Saxon; and *sled*, for a carriage with low wheels, or without any, as that comes from *sledde*, Dutch, or *slæd*, Danish. *Sledge* is now used in both significations.

SLEDDED. Borne on a sled or sledge.

When, in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

†SLEEK. A trick at cards.

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He knows ye all the cards as well as he that made 'em; and then for the *sleek*, the nip, the double, and all that, he is the devil of a gamster.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†SLEEK-STONE. A smoothing stone.

She that hath no glasse to dresse her head, will use a bowle of water: she that wanteth a *sleeke-stone* to smooth her linnen, will take a pibble.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

But prick the leather with a bodkin, and smooth it often with a hand-iron, or a *slick-stone*, and when smooth use it. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

Now what a wardrobe could I put to view,
The cloak-bag breeches, and the *sleek-stone* shooe.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

So lay them smooth, and go over them with a very even iron, and then a *sleek-stone*, or sleeking-iron, to set a gloss upon them.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

†*To* SLEERE. To give a leering look.

To make thee dreame (if thou canst heare, asleepe)
That fortune fawnes on wise-men, *sleeres* on fooles.
Shee *sleeres* in scorne, sith fooles no footing keepe
On ground of grace; but are like cucking-stooles,
Now up aloft, then straight orewhelm'd belowe.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

The SLEEVE. Literally rendered from *la manche*, meaning the narrow channel between Britain and France, or other similar places.

To Devonshire, where the land her bosom doth enlarge,
And with the inland air her beauties doth relieve,
Along the Celtic sea, call'd oftentimes *the sleeve*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1107.

And if Antenor with his ship did thred
Th' Illyrian *sleeve*, and reach'd Timavus' wall.
Fansh. Lusiad, ii, 45.

The *sleeve* between England and France, *oceanus Britannicus*. *Coles*.

A lady's *sleeve* was frequently worn as a favour, or her glove, garter, or riband of any kind:

Knights in auncient times used to weare their mistresses or loves *sleive* upon their armes, as appeareth by that which is written of sir Launceiot, that he wore the *sleive* of the faire maide of Asteloth in a tourney, whereat queene Guenever was much displeased. *Spenser's Ireland*, p. 380, Todd.

Some such token of a lady's favour was thought quite necessary to a gallant knight:

Ne any there doth brave or valiant seeme,
Unlesse that some gay mistresse badge he weare.
Spens. Colin Clout, l. 779.

See SCARF.

Ah, noble prince, how oft have I beheld
Thee, mounted on thy fierce and trampling stede,
Shining in armour bright before the tilt,
And with thy mistress' *sleve* tied on thy helme.
Ferrex and Porr., act iv, O. Pl., i, 149.

One ware on his head-piece his ladies *sleve*, and another bare on hys helme the glove of his dearlynge.
Hall's Chron., 1550.

Troilus, on the contrary, gives his sleeve for Cressida to wear, and receives her glove:

Tr. And I'll grow friend with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.
Cr. And you this glove. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 4.

A lady's *sleeve* high-spirited Hastings wore.
Drayt. Barons' Wars.

The custom was very common in times of chivalry.

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square on't. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 2.

A sur-coat of crimson velvet—the coller, skirts, and *sleeve-hands* garnished with ribbons of gold,
Leland's Collectanea, iv, 325.

Also for the wristband of a shirt:

Poignet de la chemise, the *sleeve-hand* of a shirt.
Cotgrave.

SLEEVELESS, *a.* Futile, useless. Johnson quotes it from the prose of Hall, and it occurs also in his verse:

Worse than the logogryphes of later times,
Or hundreth riddles shak'd to *sleevelesse* rhymes.
Satires, iv, 1.

It remained longest in use in the phrase *sleeveless errand*, meaning a fruitless, unprofitable message: which is hardly yet disused. How it obtained this sense, it is by no means easy to say; but it was fixed in very early times, since Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to Chaucer's Testament of Love for it. All the conjectures respecting its derivation seem equally unsatisfactory, even that of Horne Tooke. They may all be seen in Todd's Johnson. It is plain, however, that *sleeveless* had the sense of *useless*, before it was applied to an errand. Thus Hall has "a *sleeveless* tale;" and even Milton, "a *sleeveless* reason."

That same Trojan ass—might send that Greekish whore masterly villain—of a *sleeveless errand*.
Tro. & Cress., v, 4.

I had one [a coat] like your's,
'Till it did play me such a *sleeveless errand*,
As I had nothing where to put mine arms in,
And then I threw it off. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub*, iv, 4.

To be dispatch'd upon a *sleeveless errand*,
To leave my friend engag'd, mine honour tainted.
B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., act ii.

It is punned on also by Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, act iv, p. 401, Seward.

SLEIDED. The same as *sleave*, or *sleaved*, raw, untwisted silk.

When she weaved the *sleded* silk
With fingers long, small, white as milk.
Pericles, act iv, Introd.

Found yet more letters,—
With *sleided* silk feat and affectedly
Enswath'd, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shakesp. Lover's Complaint.

This alludes to the practice of twisting raw silk round letters, and then sealing upon it, as may still be seen

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in all old collections of original correspondence.

SLENT, *s.* Seemingly a witticism or sarcasm.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse. *North, Plut. Lives* (1579), 982 B.

This is continued in the edition of 1603, p. 923. Of the etymology, I can form no conjecture. The nearest word I have found is *slenk*, in Scotch, which Dr. Jamieson interprets low craft.

To SLENT. To jest, or be sarcastic; from the noun.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North, Plut. Lives*, 744 B.

In the later edition it is *jeast*. Of these two words I have seen no other instance; nor have I found them in any glossary, as provincial or otherwise.

†SLICK. Smooth, sleek.

Their sister Sylvia deare that deere kept trim,
And on his horns with flowres adorned him;
And comb'd his locks, and kept him clean and *slick*.
Reference lost.

But silk is more smooth and *slik*, and so is the Italian toung compar'd to the Engl sh.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1630.

To slick, to smooth, to stroke with the hand.

The richest most t'encrease their wealth do crave,
The finest dames doe *slike* their faces brave.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

The horse-keepers about them busie stand,
Slicking their breasts, clapping them with their hand,
To cheere them up, and combe their mains rough haire. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†SLICK-FREE. Apparently, impervious to a sword or any slick weapon. The term occurs in Hollyband.

SLIGHT, *s.* Artifice, contrivance.

And that, distill'd by magic *slights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights. *Macb.*, iii, 5.

Devices, ornaments:

In yvory sheath, ycarvd with curious *slights*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 30.

'SLIGHT. A contracted form of "by this light," a familiar asseveration.

'Slight! I could so beat the rogue. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
'Slight! will you make an ass of me? *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

†SLIGHTFUL. Full of slights; cunning.

Wild beasts forsook their dens or woody hills,
And *slightful* otters left the purling rills.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

†*To* SLINCH. To slink.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†SLINK-SKIN.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin* without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pumnice stone well sifted, &c. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

SLIP, *s.* 1. A kind of noose, in which greyhounds were held, before they were suffered to start for their game.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Hen. V*, iii, 1.
Even as a grewnd which hunters hold in *slip*,
Doth strive to break the string, or slide the coller.
Har. Orl. Fur., xxxix, 10.
The greyhound is aggreev'd, although he see his game,
If still in *slippe* he must be stayde, when he would chase the same.
Gascoigne, An Absent Lady's Complaint.

Keep them also in the *slip* while they are abroad, until they can see their course, and loosen not a young dog, until the game have been on foot for a good season. *Gentl. Recreat.*, p. 33, 8vo.

2. A peculiar sort of counterfeit money; named, probably, from being smooth and slippery:

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you? *Mer.* The *slip*, sir, the *slip:* can you not conceive?
Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

So Ben Jonson:

I had like t' have been
Abused in the business, had the *slip* slurr'd on me,
A counterfeit. *Magn. Lady*, iii, 4.
First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too,
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
Ibid., Epigr., 64.

Certain *slips*, which are counterfeit pieces of money, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*.
Rob. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 399.

An't please your majesty, we have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 494.

To SLIP, or LET SLIP. A coursing term, expressing the loosing of a greyhound from the *slip*.

Before the game's afoot, thou still *let'st slip*.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

So have I seen, on Lamborn's pleasant downes,
When yelping beagles, or some deeper hounds,
Have start a hare, how milk-white Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run,)
Held in one leash, have leap'd, and strain'd, and whin'd
To be restrain'd, till, to their master's minde,
They might be *slip'd* to purpose.
Sylv. Du B., 3d Day, 2d Week, part iv.

We find it also applied to a hawk:

When they grow ripe for marriage,
They must be *slipt* like hawks.
B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd, ii, 2.

SLIPPER, *a.* The same as *slippery*, which has completely supplanted it; but this was the original word, from *slipere*, or *slipor*, Saxon.

And *slipper* hope
Of mortal men that swinck and sweate for nought.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., l. 153.

You worldly wights that have your fancies fixt
On *slipper* joy of certain pleasure here.
Parad. of Dainty Dev., E 3.

Because it is more currant and *slipper* upon the tongue, and withal tunable and melodious.
Puttenh., l. i, ch. 4.

This example sufficiently proves that Johnson was mistaken, in supposing that it was never used but for poetical convenience.

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SLIPPERNESS, *s.* Slipperiness; from the preceding. A further proof, if any were wanting, that *slipper* was an original term.

Let this example teach menne, not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1.

†SLIPPERTNESS. The same as the preceding.

The speckled snake doth passe for *slippertnesse*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 142.

†SLIPPER-TONGUED. Smooth-tongued.

I had this day carroust the thirteenth cup,
And was both *slipper-tong'd*, and idle-brain'd.
Harington's Epigrams.

SLIPPERS. There was a niceness observed very early in making slippers, which might not have been suspected, but for the following passage:

Standing on *slippers*, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet. *K. John*, iv, 2.

They were shaped to each foot, so that they could not conveniently be interchanged. It is odd enough that this exactness had once been so long disused as to puzzle Dr. Johnson. Other commentators have abundantly illustrated the fact; and now shoes are very commonly so made.

He that receiveth a mischance will consider whether he put not on his shirt the wrong side outwards, or his left shoe on his right foot.
Scott's Descr. of Witcher.

The word is pure Saxon.

SLIVER, *v.* and *s.* I cannot think that these words require explaining, or exemplifying. Mr. Todd has shown that they are good old English, and they are certainly not altogether obsolete. The substantive occurs in Hamlet, iv, 7; the verb in Lear, iv, 2, and in Macbeth.

SLOBBERY, *a.* Sloppy, wet; slobber is a corruption of slaver.

But I will sell my dukedom
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Hen. V*, iii, 5.

SLONE, *s.* I fancy, as the plural of *sloe*, for sloes.

Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone*.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 17.

SLOPS. Lower garments, breeches, trowsers, &c. It is now familiarly used, especially by seafaring men, to signify clothes of all kinds.

As a German, from the waist downwards, all *slops*.
Much Ado ab. N., iii, 2.

Now to our rendezvous; three pounds in gold
These *slops* contain. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483.

Sometimes called *a pair of slops:*

In a pair of pain'd [paned] *slops*.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 3.

Also in the singular:

Bon jour, there's a French salutation to your French *slop*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

A slender *slop* close couched to your docke.
Gascoigne, sign. N 8.

Slop is admirably conjectured for *shop*, in Love's L. L., iv, 3, by Theobald: "Disfigure not his *slop*."

SLOT, *s.* A hunting term, for the footing of a deer, as followed by the scent.

When the hounds touch the scent, and draw on 'till they rouze or put up the chase, we say, *they draw on the slot*. *Gentl. Recreat.*

Milton used it in this sense. Drayton rather makes it the visible track:

The huntsman by his *slot* or breaking earth perceives.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

In a note he says, "the track of the foot."

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 2.

†SLOTH, *adj.* Slow.

God is a good God, a mercyfull God and very *sloth* to revenge. *Latimer's Sermons*, Pref.

†SLOVENOUS. Knavish; rascally.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin, the Saddler of Walden*, n. d.

†SLOUTH. ?Sloth or sluggishness.

Whose tender touch, will make the blood
Wild in the aged, and the good.
Whose kisses fastned to the mouth
Of threescore yeares and longer *slouth*,
Renew the age. *Carew's Poems*, 1642.

To SLOW. To make slow, to slacken in pace. To *foreslow* was more common in the same sense.

P. Now do you know the reason of this haste?
F. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 1.

Will you overflow
The fields, thereby my march to *slow*.
Gorge's Lucan, cited by Steevens.

SLOY, *s.* Perhaps a contraction of disloyal; a disloyal person. [More probably a slut.]

How tedious were a shroe, a *sloy*, a wanton, or a foole. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xi, 67, p. 286.

†A fourth in marriage doth hym joyn,
With one that is most monstrous fine;
Exceeding brave from head to foot,
But married proves a *sloy* or slut.
Poor Robin, 1739.

To SLUBBER. To do anything in a slovenly manner. Johnson says, perhaps from *lubber;* rather, probably, from *slaver*, as in its other senses, like *slabber*, and *slobber*.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Merch. Ven.*, ii, 8.

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To obscure or darken, as by smearing over:

You must be content, therefore, to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Othello*, i, 3.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.
1*st Part Jeronymo*, O. Pl., iii, 89.

With my vain breath, I will not seek to *slubber*
Her angel-like perfections. *Merry Dev.*, O. Pl., v, 263.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A burlesque word, whimsically compounded of *slubber* and *gull*. It is used by Butler in Hudibras, where Trulla styles that hero,

Base *Slubberdegullion*. I, iii, 886.

Taylor, the water-poet, is cited in the notes as having used it. It is also in a mock oration, addressed to Tom Coriat, beginning thus:

Contaminous, pestiferous, preposterous, stygmaticall, slavonians, *slubberdegullions*. *Laugh and be Fat*, p. 78.

It occurs, too, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Custom of the Country.

†*To* SLUG. To play the sluggard.

One spends his day in plots, his night in play;
Another sleeps and *slugs* both night and day.
Quarles' Emblems.

†SLUG, *adj.* Sluggish; slow.

Car. Will none deliver me?
Lu. They are somewhat *slug*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

To SLUR, *v.* To slip, or slide; also a term among the old gamblers for slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn. It was among the ways which "the rook had to cheat."

Thirdly, by *slurring*, that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.—It is usual for some to *slur* a dye two yards or more without turning.
Compleat Gamester, p. 11 (1680).

SLUR-BOWE, *s.* A species of bow, mentioned repeatedly in a MS. account of arms in the Tower of London, inserted in the Archæologia, vol. xiii, p. 397. It comes always between common bows and cross-bows, and seems to have been something of the nature of the latter, having a part belonging to it called a *bender*. *Slurbowe arrowes* are also repeatedly mentioned. The *bender* probably resembled what was called the *tiller* in the cross-bow; and in a subsequent extract we find enumerated, "*benders*, to bend small crosbowes." These might be the *slur-bows*. The *slur-bowe* arrows are often said to be with fireworks.

†SLURGING. Lazy.

Of them was *slurgyng* slothe
And gluttonie avoided bothe.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Nor any *slurging* waste in drowsie bed the day.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

SLY, WILLIAM. A player in the company with Shakespeare. His name remains in the Induction to the Taming of the Shrew, and in that prefixed to Marston's Malcontent. He has been traced as early as 1589, as having performed Porrex in the mystery of the Seven Deadly Sins, and is supposed to have died before 1612. From the parts assigned to him by Shakespeare and Marston, we may conclude that he shone most in low characters. The diligence of Mr. George Chalmers has collected a few more particulars. See Boswell's Malone, iii, p. 476.

SMACK, *v.* and *s.*, in the sense of taste. Well illustrated by Johnson, and often used by Shakespeare. It can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

†SMALLY, *adv.* Little.

Cruelty makes a tyrants frownes to bee feared, when the threats of a coward are *smally* regarded.
Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

SMATCH, *s.* Probably a mere corruption of smack; a taste, a smattering.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Jul. Cæs., v, 5.

He has some *smatch* of a scholar, and yet uses Latin very hardly. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 36, p. 105, Bliss.

Thus the folios. Most of the modern editions read *smack*, except Capell, and the last Malone.

†SMELL-FEAST. A parasite.

As for Mercurius, called commonly captaine of *smell-feasts*, for that like unto a dogge softly and closely let in, readie upon an inward naughtie propertie to give a snatch, and to bite, yet wagging his taile, he used to thrust himselfe often into feasts and companies. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

These mens houses, yee shall have certaine idle talkative fellowes ordinarily to haunt, after sundrie sorts and devised fashions of flatterie, at everie word sounding their high fortunes, and praysing them: affecting herein the ridiculous conceits and pleasant jests of these *smel-feast* parasites in comedies. *Ibid.*

He that by his own humour haply ghest,
What manner sprite these *smell-feasts* had possest.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†SMELL-SMOCK. A lover of women; a great wencher.

Smell-smock Sardanapalus would have given
The moiety of his kingdom to be his pupil.
Unfortunate Usurper, 1663

Your puritan nose is sharp and long, and can find out an edifying capon five streets off. A whore-

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master hath a *smell-smock* nose, which for the most part in process of time proves bridge-fallen.
Poor Robin, 1746.

SMICKER, *a.* Amorous; and hence, perhaps, fawning. Kersey has, "to *smicker*, to look amorously or wantonly;" and Mr. Todd has found *smickering* in Dryden. It is probably allied to *smirking*.

Regardful of his honour, he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, p. 8, repr.

A *smicker* boy, a lyther swaine,
Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine;
That in his love was wanton faine,
With smiling looks straight came unto her.
Lodge, Coridon's Song, Poems, p. 106, repr.

To SMIRCH. To darken, or make obscure. Johnson says from murky. I doubt. It may be only a corruption of SMUTCH.

And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
As you like it, i, 3.

Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his *smircht* complexion all fell feats.
Hen. V, iii, 3.

Hitherto it has only been found in Shakespeare, who has also *besmircht*, and *unsmirch'd*. *Hen. V*, iv, 3, and *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

†SMIT. The smut in corn.

The smit blasting or burned blacknes of the eares of corne. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†*To* SMOKE. To find out a secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoakd*, told their third brother he seemd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, hee should heare all.
Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620.

†SMOKE-LOFT. Seems to mean the wide space in the old-fashioned chimneys.

Item, for creeping into the *smoak-loft*, and then falling down into the fire. *The Welch Traveller*, n. d.

SMOLKIN. The supposed name of a fiend; probably, as well as *Malkin*, a corruption of Moll.

Peace, *Smolkin*, peace, thou fiend. *K. Lear*, iii, 4.

It is among the names enumerated by Harsnet, and quoted from him by bishop Percy, *loc. cit.*

†*To* SMORE. To smother; to suffocate.

Som undermines, som other undertook
To fire the gates, or *smore* the towne with smoke.
Du Bartas.

†*To* SMOUTCH. To kiss. A kiss is still called a *smoucher* in the north of England.

Why how now pedant Phœbus, are you *smoutching* Thalia on her tender lips?
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†SMUG. Neat; trim.

Young girles (he saith) his old-cold flesh doth cheere,
And makes the same to looke most smooth and *smugge*.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

To SMUTCH. To blacken; from *smut*.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it.
B. Jons. Underw., vi, p. 344.

†The god whose face is *smoog'd* with smoke and fiar.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SMUTCHIN, *s.* Snuff. So used by Howell, in a letter on the virtues of tobacco. Perhaps an Irish term for it.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder, or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving-maid upon the washing block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill.
Letters, B. iii, L. 7.

A SNACH, *s.* A snare, or trap.

For which they did prepare
A new found *snach*, which did my feet insnare.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 193.

Coles has a *snatchet* for the fastening of a window.

†SNAG-TOOTH. A tooth longer than the others.

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 253.

Dento, dentatus.....Qui a de longs dents. That hath teethe longer or greater than ordinarie: *snaggle-toothed*, or gag-toothed. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SNAGGY. Knotty.

His weapon was a tall and *snaggy* oake,
With which he menac'st death at every stroake.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

'SNAILS. A colloquial contraction of a profane ejaculation, *his nails*, meaning the nails which fastened our Saviour to the cross. Part of a set of oaths now happily obsolete.

'Snails, I am almost starved with love, and cold, and one thing or other. *B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. W.*, v, 1.

Snails! is there such cowardice in that?
London Prod., v, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, 521.

Snails! what hast thou got there? a book?
Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, p. 39, repr.

We find the oath at length in Chaucer:

By Goddes precious herte, and by *his nailes*,
And by the blood of Crist that is in Hailes.
Pardoner's Tale, v. 12587, Tyr.

SNAKE, as a term of reproach, equivalent to wretch, a poor creature. "A poore *snake*, Irus." *Coles' Dict.*

Well, go your way to her, for I see love hath made thee a tame *snake*, and say this to her.
As you like it, iv, 3.

The poore *snakes* dare not so much as wipe their mouthes unless their wives bidde them.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 114.

For those poore *snakes* who feed on reversions, a glimpse through the key-hole, or a light through the grate, must be all their prospect.
Clitus's Whimsies, p. 67.

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But I have found him a poor baffled *snake*.
Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 228.

Yet to *eat a snake* was supposed to be a receipt for growing young again; probably from the snake's renewal of his skin:

That you have *eat a snake*,
And are grown young, gamesome, and rampant.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iv, 4.

†SNAP. A sharper.

Butler being a subtle *snap*, wrought so with his companion, with promises of a share, that he got the possession of it. *Wilson's James I*, 1653.

†*To* SNAP. To entrap.

Diego, wee'll to th' gipsies.
Die. Best take heed
You be not *snap'd*.
Lew. How *snap'd?*
Die. By that little faire,
'Thas a shrew'd tempting face, and a notable tongue.
Spanish Gipsie.

SNAPHANCE, *s.* A spring lock to a gun, or pistol; a firelock, which term, as *snaphance* sometimes was, is since given to the gun itself. "*Snaphance*, tormentum bellicum cum igniario." *El. Coles' Dict.* From *snaphaan*, Dutch, which means the same. Grose says, very truly,

The exchange of the matchlock musquet, for the firelock, fusil, or *snaphance*, most probably was not made at the same time throughout the army, but brought about by degrees. *Hist. of Engl. Army*, ii, p. 128.

In one passage it seems to be opposed to matchlock, which is there called firelock:

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. *Harl. Misc.*, iv, 275.
These old huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snaphance*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, ii, 1.
A parlous girle, her wit's a meere *snaphaunce*,
Goes with a fire-locke. *Day's Law Tricks*, sign. H 4.
He that shall marry thee is matcht y faith
To English rash, or to a Dutch *snap-haunce*,
You will strike fire with words.
Two Maids of Moreel., sign. A 4.

In the following enumeration, muskets and calivers being also mentioned, I should take *snaphances* to mean pistols or else guns with such locks, opposed to match-locks. It is in enumerating the arms possessed by some men raised in Ireland:

Among 13092 men,—7226 swords, 3083 pikes, 700 muskets, 384 calivers, 836 *snaphances*, 69 halberts, 11 lances, so as in effect they are, as you see, a company of naked men.
Lord Strafford's Lett., vol. i, p. 199.

Metaphorically, what strikes smartly:

I than even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snap-haunce* satirist.
Marston Lib. i, Sat. 2.

Quick repartee:

And old crabb'd Scotus, on the orgarion,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Ibid., Lib. i, Sat. 4.

In Ozell's Rabelais, we read of a *snap-work* gun, which evidently means the same:

Buts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow. B. 1, ch. 55, p. 375.

To SNAR, *v.* Used by Spenser for to snarl:

And some of tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 27.

This is the true reading. Hughes arbitrarily substituted *snarl*, and Church proposed *gnar*. See Todd, in loc. *Snarren*, Dutch, is the etymology. Gren is put for grin, merely to make a rhyme to *men*.

†SNARL. A knot, or entanglement.

Boast not thy flames, blind boy, thy feather'd shot;
Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot:
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot. *Quarles's Emblems.*

To SNARLE, or ENSNARLE. To entangle; as silk, thread, or hair. Supposed to be formed from snare.

And from her head ofte rente her *snarled* heare.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 17.

Todd quotes Cranmer for it:

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute. *Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 168.

Also the Decay of Christian Piety.

†Horrid old nasty Charon, on whose face
A wood of *snarl'd* and grizly hair doth grow.
Æneas his Descent into Hell, 1661.

†*To* SNARRE. To snarl.

A kind of cramp when the lips and the nostrils are puld and drawne awry like a dogs mouth when he *snarreth*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SNATCH AND AWAY. A hasty meal.

Prandium statarium..... Manger debout, ou en pied. A standing dinner, which is eaten in haste: a *snatch and away*. *Nomenclator.*

SNATTOCK, *s.* A scrap, or fragment. Todd conjectures that it is from to *snathe*, to lop, a northern word.

For from rags, *snattocks*, snips, irreconcileable and superannuated smocks and shirts, come very sheets. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 148.
But as for the letter to Toboso, it crumbled into such miserable *snattocks*, that the devil could not piece it together. *Ibid.*, p. 160.

†SNAUGHT. Snatched?

Thence to England, wheare *snaught* water of the rose,
Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.
Lane's Triton's Trumpet.

†SNEAKBILL, or SNEAKSBILL. A sneaking fellow.

Perchaunce thou deemst me in thy minde
Therefore a *sneckbill* snudge unkinde.
Kendall's Flowres of Epigrammes, 1577.
A base thin-jaw'd *sneaksbill*,
Thus to work gallants out of all.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

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SNEAK-CUP, *s.* One who balks his glass, who sneaks from his cups; used only by Falstaff:

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

Here the quarto reads *sneak-cap*; but the folios have distinctly *sneake-cuppe*, which cannot be mistaken for one word. It is therefore quite distinct from SNECK-UP, q. v. Todd has erroneously admitted *sneak-up*.

To **SNEAP.** Probably the same as to *sneb*, *snib*, or *snub*, to check or rebuke; which come from the Swedish *snubba*. Todd derives it from the Icelandic *sneipa*. These languages are much allied.

Biron is like an envious *sneaping* frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

Do you *sneap* me too, my lord. *Brome's Antipodes.*
Like little frosts that sometimes threat the spring,
To add a more rejoicing to the prime,
And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 492.

Ray also has to *snape*, or *sneap*, for to check, in his list of north country words. See also the examples in T. J.

SNEAP, *s.* A check, or rebuke.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

This substantive has not been met with elsewhere.

To **SNEBBE.** The same as to *sneap*, or *snib*.

That on a time he cast him for to scold,
And *snebbe* the good oake. *Spens. Sh. K., Feb.*, 125.

Spenser himself has *snib*, in Mother Hubbard's Tale, l. 371. The rhyme often made all the difference. To *snib* is in Chaucer, &c.

SNECK-UP, or **SNICK-UP.** An interjection of contempt, thought to be of little meaning, till it was proved by one passage to signify "go and be hanged," or "hang yourself;" which sense, indeed, agrees best with most of the instances. Mr. Malone had conjectured that this was the meaning. The passage alluded to is this:

A Tiburne hempen-caudell will e'en cure you:
It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit
T' apply't ere they the treason do commit.
Wherefore in Sparta it ycleped was
Snick-up, which is in English gallow-grass.
Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

This was quoted by Mr. Weber; and from it we may not unfairly conjecture that "neck-up," or "his neck-up," was the original notion.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snick-up*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iii, 2.

No, Michael, let thy father go *snick-up*. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

It is on this passage that Mr. Weber quotes the lines from Taylor, to illustrate the meaning. He had no good repute as a critic, but here he was more fortunate than usual.

If my mistress would be ruled by him, Sophos might go *snick-up*. *Wily Beguiled, Or. of Dr.*, iii, 342.
If they be not, let them go *snick-up*.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

I am in great perplexitie, least my country-women should have any understanding of this state; for if they have, wee may go *snicup* for any female that will bide among us. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 106.
But for a paltry disguise—she shall go *snick-up*.
Chapm. May Day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 38.

In most of these passages it is *snickup*; but *snecke up* is the reading of the first folio of Shakespeare, in Twelfth Night, where sir Toby clearly means to tell Malvolio, that he may be hanged:

We did keepe time in our catches, sir. *Snecke-up*.
Act iii, sc. 2.

SNEED, *s.* The handle of a scythe. *Dict.* It is still used in Wiltshire, and other counties. Hence the name of *Sneyd*, which family bears scythes in its arms. The word is pure Saxon.

These hedges are tonsile—they are to be cut and kept in order with a sythe of four foot long, and very little falcated; this is fixed on a long *sneed*, or streight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges. *Evelyn's Sylva*, xiii, § 2.

SNIB, or **SNYB,** *s.* The same as snub; a reproof.

Whose pert agile spirits
Are too much frost-bit, numb'd with ill-strain'd *snibs*.
Marston's What you will, act ii.

So Moth, the antiquary, in Cartwright's Ordinary, who talks old language, says,

You *snyb* mine old yeares. O. Pl., x, p. 234.

†When Rabsakeh, with railing insolence,
Thus braves the Hebrues and upbraids their prince
(Weening them all with vaunt-full threats to *snib*).
Du Bartas.

†**SNICK-A-SNEE.** Fighting with knives. A Dutch word, apparently, and used generally when speaking of Dutchmen. In Norfolk, a sort of large clasp-knife is still called a *snicker-snee*.

Amongst other customs they have in that town, one is, that none must carry a pointed knif about him, which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to *snik and snee*, to leave his horn-sheath and knif a shipboard when he comes a shore.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

But they'l ere long come to themselves you'l see,
When we in earnest are at *snick a snee*.
Norfolk Drollery, 1673, p. 64.

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What hand that can design a history
Wou'd copy low-land boors at *snick a snee?*
The Fatal Friendship, 1698.

Four Dutch-men, of a bulky stature,
As clumsy as they are by nature,
With bottles full of brandy stor'd,
(The only god they e'er ador'd,)
By their sides, knives for *snick-a-snee.*
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†*To* SNICKER. To giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker.*
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SNICKUP. See SNECKUP.

SNIGLE, or SNIGGLE, *v.* A term among anglers for a particular mode of catching eels; which is thus mentioned by the worthy Izaak Walton:

In a warm day in summer, I have taken many a good eel by *snigling*, and have been much pleased with the sport; and because you that are but a young angler know not what *snigling* is, I will teach it you.
Compl. Angler, I, xiii.

It is then described as being performed with a bait on a strong hook, and with a short stick pushed into any hole where an eel may be supposed to lie in a hot day.

It is here used metaphorically, for catching a slippery courtier:

Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
M. Yes, sir; I have *snigled* him.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 2.

†'SNIGS. A popular oath.

Cred. 'Snigs, another!
A very perillous head, a dangerous brain.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†SNIP. A tailor.

Lup. Where's my w[ll]c?
Colax. Shee's gone with a young *snip*, and an old bawd. *Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse*, 1643.

†SNIP. A piece; a share.

The justice of the place (who lived by mischief and debates) not willing to lose his *snip*, was very earnest in perswading Valentine to let him draw up informations against those offenders. *History of Francion.*

†SNISHING. Snuff made of tobacco.

SNITE, *s.* The bird called a snipe; *snita*, Saxon. Thus *snite* must have been the original name, and is still preserved by zoologists. See Montagu.

The witless woodcock, and his neighbour *snite*,
That will be hir'd to pass on every night.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1315.

Greene-plover, *snite*,
Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., act i, sc. 2.

†*Asot.* Marry I will brood upon it,
And hatch it into chicken, capons, hens,
Larks, thrushes, quailes, wood-cocks, *snites*, and phesants. *Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse*, 1643.

†He loves your venison, *snytes*, quailes, larks, not you.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To SNITE, *v.* To blow the nose. "Nares emungere." *Coles. Snytan*, Saxon, and that from *snuyte*, Teut., meaning a snout, or nose.

So looks he like a marble toward raine,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes againe.
Hall, Sat., vi, 1.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, &c.
Grew, cited by Todd.

In the Scottish dialect it means also to snuff a candle. See Jamieson.

To SNOOK, *v.* To lie concealed, or hidden; probably from *nook*, a corner.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii, 1.

†SNOUTFAIR. A person with a handsome countenance.

How. What? Lady Piggwiggin, th' only *snoutfaire* of the fairies. *Masque of the Twelve Months.*

SNUCH. See SNUDGE.

†SNUDE. A fillet for the hair.

Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am master Camillus.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640.

A SNUDGE. A miser, or curmudgeon; a sneaking fellow.

Thus your husbandrye, methincke, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that ofte very evill proves, then the labour of a good husbande, that knoweth well what he doth. *Ascham's Toxoph.*, p. 6.

We find that the filthy *snudge* is yet more mischievous and ignorant than these ignorant wretches here.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. V, ch. xvi, p. 125.

So Coles explains, and Latins it by *triparcus.*

Snudges may well be called jailers; for if a poor wretch steal but into a debt of ten pounds, they lead him straight to execution.
Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 124.

Here it implies also meanness, or perverseness:

Oh Lord, thought he, what man wold judge
Titus to have been such a *snudge*,
From whom I suffer all this smart.
E. Lewicke's Titus and Gisippus, 1562.

Snuche is evidently used for it, in the following lines:

But in the ende (a right reward for such)
This bribing wretch was forced for to holde
A tipling boothe, most like a clowne or *snuche.*
North's Plut. (1579), p. 135, A.

Herbert has the verb to *snudge*, meaning, apparently, to lie *snug*, which may probably be the origin of the word. See T. J.

†My master hath left his gloves behind where he sat in his chair, and hath sent me to fetch them; it is such an old *snudge*, he'll not lose the droppings of his nose. *How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad*, 1602.

SNUFF, anger. *To take in snuff*, to be angry, to take offence.

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Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke. *Lear*, iii, 1.

Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

For I tell you true, *I take it* highly *in snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, I' faith. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, ii, 1.

Old Œdipus
Would be amaz'd, and take it in foule *snufs*,
That such Cimmerian darkness should involve
A quaint conceit, which he could not resolve.
Marston, Sat., 2.

To *snuff at*, in contempt, is used in the English Bible, Malachi, i, 13. It implies making a contemptuous noise with the nostrils. So also to *sniff*, which is the same word corrupted.

To SNUFF PEPPER. The same meaning; or as to take pepper in the nose.

I brought them in, because here are some of other cities in the room, that might *snuff pepper* else.
City Night-cap, O. Pl., xi, 333.

See PEPPER.

SNUFFKIN, or SNUFTKIN. "Chirotheca hiberna." *Coles.* A muff. *Manchon*, in Cotgrave, is translated a *snuffekin.* So also *Manicone*, in Florio, "a muff, a *snufkin.*"

'Tis summer, yet a *snuftkin* is your lot,
But 'twill be winter one day, doubt you not.
Mottos to Lots at Haref. Progr. Eliz., vol. iii, by *F. Davison.*

See his Rhapsodies.

†SNUFFLE. To take offence.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiors all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened, that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe, unlesse they left their mutiny.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†SNUSH. Snuff.

Nor neither are we so expert in all vices, as a fop is letting his tooth-picker or *snush-box* bear a great part in his discourse. *The Shop-keeper's Wife*, 1706.

†SO. *Than so*, a phrase in common use, and best explained by the examples.

A bridegroome said unto his spouse, When as at such a time I sollicited thy chastity, hadst thou then condiscended I should never had lov'd thee after, neither had wee beene now man and wife, for I did it purposely to trie thee. Shee answered: Faith I thought as much, but such a one taught me more wit *then so* seaven yeares agoe.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
Terence in English, 1614.

Tut, tut, husband, said shee (sure shee was halfe asleepe and halfe waking), I trow I was a little wiser *than so.* *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

Hear. Foh, foh! she hath let fly.
Poll. Doe y' think I have no more manners *than so?*
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

No more but so, only this.

Next hollow out a tomb to cover
Me; me, the most despised lover;
And write thereon, This, reader, know,
Love kill'd this man. *No more but so.*
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Remember the place you are, in noe more, but this; the dayes of old, no more, but that; and the glory father; knighthood at least, to the utter defacing of you and your posterity, *noe more but soe.*
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SOIL. See SOYLE.

SOIL, TO TAKE, was, and perhaps is, a hunting term for taking water, when the game is driven to that refuge; *souille*, French.

O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 1.

The metaphor is afterwards further continued; Drayton has ventured to use *soil*, therefore, for water, in speaking of a hunted deer:

The stately deer—
Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing *soil.*
Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

Fairfax, before him, had done nearly the same:

As when a chaced hind her course doth bend,
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good.
Tasso, vi, 109.

Fida went down the dale to seeke the hinde,
And found her *taking soyle* within the flood.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 84.

Spenser uses it, very singularly, for the prey itself. *F. Q.*, IV, iii, 16.

SOILURE, *s.* Defilement, incontinence.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her,
(Not making any scruple of her *soilure*)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 1.

This word has not been found elsewhere; but I am not one of those who suspect Shakespeare of coining words, and therefore think it will be found.

SOKE, *s.* A franchise. See Law Dictionaries.

The same prior was, for him and his successors, admitted as one of the aldermen of London, to govern the same land and *soke.*
Stowe, p. 88, *in Portsoken Ward.*

SOLD AT A PIKE or SPEAR, that is, by public auction, or outcry; *venale sub hasta*, Latin.

Or see the wealth that Pompey gain'd in war
Sold at a pike, and borne away by strangers.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 302.

And all their goods *under the spear*, at out-cry.
B. Jons. Catil., ii, 3.

SOLDADO, or SOLDADE. A soldier; a Spanish word.

Which, like *soldados* of our warlike age,
March rich bedight in warlike equipage.
Marston on his Pygmal., p. 134.

A. We were told by the cheating captain,
That we should want men to tell our money.
L. This 'tis to deal with *soldades.*
Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, act v, p. 62.

SOLENT SEA. The narrow strait between the Hampshire coast and the

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Isle of Wight, so called by Bede, and after him by many other writers.

Now tow'rds the *Solent sea* as Stour her way doth ply,
On Shaftsbury, by chance, she cast her crystal eye.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 688.

See Selden, in loc.

SOLICIT, *s.* Solicitation.

Frame yourself
To ordinary *solicits.* *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

Of this, and many other words, I say the same that I have said of SOILURE.

SOLIDARE, *s.* A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not. *Timon*, iii, 1.

Mr. Steevens says, "I believe this coin is from the mint of the poet." There is reason, however, to suspect that it is not. Where he picked it up is uncertain; but *solidata* is the word, in low Latin, for the daily pay of a common soldier, and *solidare*, the verb expressing the act of paying it; whence comes the word soldier itself. See Du Cange. From one or the other of these, some writer may have formed this English word. Or the true reading might be *solidate*, which is precisely *solidata* made English.

†SOLLER. Used in the sense of a stage of a house.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another.
Nomenclator.

†SOME. *By some and some*, by bit and bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d.

†SOMEDEALE. Somewhat.

But for Æneas love with me *somedeale* I like she burne.
And how this thing ywrought shal be, give eare and know my minde. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

SOMERSAULT, or SOMERSAUT. *Soprasalto*, Italian; *soubresault*, French. A complete turn in the air, as practised by tumblers. Now corrupted to *somerset*.

And with her golde lance
She taught him how the *somersaut* to dance.
Har. Ariost., xxxv, 68.

His marginal note says, "*Somersaut* is a leape that the tumblers use, to cast themselves forward, their heels over their head."

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*
Stands on his head and feet. *Brit. Past.*, i, p. 62.
And sometimes for too much woe, making unwelcome *somersaults*. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 408.

Donne has it *sombersalt*, which is clearly from the French. *Poems*, cited by Todd.

†SOMETIMES. Once.

From famous London (*somtimes* Troynovant).
Taylor's Workes, 1630

SOMMER, or SOMMERS, WILLIAM. A buffoon or jester in Henry VIII's time. A curious practice of his is mentioned by Ascham:

They be not much unlike in this pointe to *Wyll Sommer* the kinges foole, which smiteth him that standeth alwayes before his face, be he never so worshipfull a man, and never greatlye lokes for him which lurkes behinde an other man's backe, that hurte him in deede. *Ascham's Toxoph.*, p. 43.

There is a scarce print of him, by Delaram, from a picture by Holbein; and he is also introduced, with a monkey on his shoulder, in a picture of Henry VIII and his family, which hangs in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Decker calls *Motley, Will. Sommer's wardrobe. Gul's Hornb.*, Introduction.

It appears, by the old descriptions of the Tower of London, that the armour of *Will Sommers*, or what was pretended to be so, was long shown in the Armoury, with that of his royal master.

Whoever wishes to know more of this celebrated personage, may consult a tract, printed in 1676, and reprinted in 1794, of which I subjoin the title: "A Pleasant History of the Life and Death of *Will Summers:* how he came to be first known at Court, and by what means he got to be King Henry the Eighth's Jester. With the Entertainment that his Cousin *Patch*, Cardinal Wolsey's Fool, gave him at his Lord's House; and how the Hogsheads of Gold were known by his means." Repr., where the spelling doubtless has been changed.

†SOMMER-HAULES. A corrupt orthography for *summer-halls*, the meaning of which may be gathered from the examples.

Then after this, aboute the churche they goe againe and againe, and so forthe into the churchyarde, where they have commonly their *sommer haules*, arbours, and banquettyng houses set up. *Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses.*
And this [the maypole] being reared up with handkerchiefs and flagges streamyn on the toppe, they strawe the grounde aboute, binde greene boughes about it, set up *sommer haules*, bowers, and harbours hard by it. *Ibid.*

†SON. It was very usual for elder

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poets to call those of younger standing their *sons*. Howell, Randolph, and others, were thus *sons* of Ben Jonson.

SONANCE, *s.* Sound; from *son*, French.

Or if he chance to hear our tongues so much
As to endure their *sonance*. *Heywood, Rape of Lucr.*

So Shakespeare has *tucket-sonaunce*, for the sound of the tucket. *Hen. V*, iv, 2.

SONTIES. A corruption, perhaps, of *santes*, for saints. Thus *God's-sonties*, was God's saints. *Santé* and *sanctity* have been proposed, but apparently with less probability.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Mer. Venice, ii, 2.
God's-santy, yonder come friars.
Hon Wh., O. Pl., iii, 361.
God's-santie, this is a goodly book indeed.
The longer thou livest, &c., quoted by Steevens.

†SOOPING. Sweeping.

Acute John Davis, I affect thy rymes,
That jerck in hidden charmes these looser times;
Thy plainer verse, thy unaffected vaine,
Is grac'd with a faire and a *sooping* traine.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

SOORD, for sword (properly *sward*), the skin or outside of bacon.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon *soords* shall feast his family.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

It has been used also for the horny part of brawn. See Coles, in *Sword*.

SOOTE. Sweet. Used by Chaucer as *sote*.

Hir coralline mouth, through which breathing issued out a breath more *soote* and saverous than ambre, muske, &c. *Painter's Pal. of Pl.*, vol. ii, I i 7 b.
They dauncen deftely, and singen *soote*,
In their merriment.
Spenser's Hobbinoll's Dittie, Sheph. Kalend., Apr., 111.

SOOTH, *s.* Truth; *soth*, Saxon. Written also *soth*.

He looks like *sooth*; he says he loves my daughter,
I think so too. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Thus a soothsayer was in name, though not often in fact, a *truth speaker*. Also sweetness; the Saxon word includes both senses:

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On this proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*. *Rich. II*, iii, 3.

Thus, to *soothe*, still means to calm and sweeten the mind.

SOOTH, *a.* True

If thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much. *Macb.*, v, 5.

Thus Milton has,

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.
Comus, l. 823.

That is, the most to be depended upon. It might be interpreted *sweetest*, only that is not the point there in question, but whether his word might be trusted.

SOOTHFAST, or SOTHFAST, *a.* True, of scrupulous veracity.

Abandon all affray, be *soothfast* in your sawes.
Mirr. Mag., p. 281.
It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe,
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Ibid., p. 464.

SOOTHLICH, *adv.* The old adverbial form, instead of *soothly*.

And *soothlich* it is easy for to read,
Where now on earth, or how, he may be found.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 14.

SOPS IN WINE. A fanciful old name for the flowers now called pinks, considered as the second species of gillofers. "The second sort is also of the kind of vetonicarum or *gillofers*—called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honesties." *Dodoens by Lyte*, p. 174. Also Gerard, p. 589, ed. 1636.

At weddings, cakes, wafers, and the like, were blessed, and put into the sweet wine, which was always presented to the bride on those occasions (see Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 64): and probably these flowers were thought to resemble them. E. K., however, the annotator on Spenser's Pastorals, (by some supposed to be Spenser himself,) describes them as "a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and *quantity*," *i. e.*, size, I presume. On this passage,

Bring coronations and *sops in wine*,
Worne of paramoures. *Shep. Kal., April*, 138.

He mentions them again in May, l. 14. Dodoens, or rather his translator Lyte, gives us also more latitude as to colour, in a subsequent passage:

In English, single gillofers, whereof be divers sorts, great and small, and as divers in colors as the first kinds, and are called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honesties. *Loc. cit.*
Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put, with rosemary and bays.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 946.

After all, perhaps, the origin of the name was, that such pinks were often put into the wine, to give it a flavour; for we read in Blount's Tenures, of

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"a sextary of *July-flower* wine," p. 133, Beckwith's edition.

The custom of taking the more substantial *sops in wine* at weddings, is well illustrated in the Popular Antiquities above cited; and is alluded to in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, where, at his own wedding, Petruchio is said to have

Quaff'd off the muscadel; and threw *the sops*
All in the sexton's face; having no other reason,
But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,
And seem'd to ask him sops, as he was drinking.
Act iii, sc. 2.

We find it also in Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, in the description of a wedding.

Kindred and friends are mette together, *soppes and muscadine* run sweating up and downe, till they drop againe, to comfort their hearts.
Wonderfull Feare, 1603, p. 44.

SORANCE, *s.* Apparently for soreness; speaking of the wounds inflicted by the fiery serpents in the wilderness, and the cure effected by looking up to the brazen serpent.

Rare in this creature was his wondrous might,
That should effect the nature of the fire;
Yet to recure the *sorance* by the sight,
Sickness might seem the remedy t' admire.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1618.

Sorrance is in Kersey, in the sense of any disease or sore that happens to horses.

To SORE, *v.* To make sore; peculiar to this single verse of Spenser, where, however, it is the original and true reading:

Her bleeding breast, and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*.
F. Q., III, xii, 38.

SORE-HAWK. A young hawk; a term in falconry for a hawk, between the time "when she is taken from the eyrie, till she has mew'd her feathers." The term is French, and is more exactly defined in the Manuel Lexique: "*Saure, adj.* ou *sore*, parce-qu'il se prononce ainsi. En termes de faulconnerie, on appelle *oiseau saure*, celui qui dans sa première année n'a point *encore* perdu son premier pennage, qui est roux." He adds, that the term is derived from the Italian, in which language *sauro* means a horse of the colour which we call *sorrel*, doubtless from the same original. Thus also red herrings are called *harengs saures*.

The passenger *soar-faulcon* is a more choice and tender hawk, by reason of her youth, and tendernesse of age. *Latham*, I, x, p. 42.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to flye,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
'Till she herself for stronger flight can breath.
Spens. Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 26.

†SORREL. A very common name for a horse, given, like Bayard, &c., from the colour of the animal.

Till he fals from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

I think I can remember what they be;
Ball, Pie-ball, Vidiar, *Sorrel*, Gee, Ho, Ree.
The Knight Adventurer, 1663.

†SORREL-SOPS. A term frequently used in Beaumont and Fletcher for some liquor which was taken in sickness.

Hang up your juleps, and your Portugal possets,
Your barley broths, and *sorrel-sops*.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

†SORRILY, *adv.* In sorrow; miserably.

Nor so *sorrily*
Shouldst thou me see on this cold cloud to sit,
Suffring so many things fit and unfit.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SORROWED, *part.* of to sorrow. Full of sorrow.

And sends forth us to make their *sorrow'd* render.
Timon of Ath., v, 2.

To *sorrow* is well authorised, as a neuter verb; but this passive participle is contrary to analogy. Yet Milton has used it in prose. See T. J.

SORT, *s.* Set, or company. Johnson has this as the fifth sense of the word, but does not notice that it is out of use, which certainly it is.

Remember whom you are to cope withall,—
A *sort* of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways.
Richard III, v, 3.

Cyaxares—kept a *sort* of Scythians with him, only for this purpose, to teach his son Astyages to shoote.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 14.

A *sort* of poor folks met, God's fools, good master.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Some mile o' this town, we were set upon
By a *sort* of country fellows.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Sort is used by Shakespeare for a lot; *sors*, Latin.

No, make a lottery,
And by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

To SORT, *v. a.* To choose.

I'll *sort* some other time to visit you. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 3.

To SORT, *v. n.* To suit, to fit.

I am glad that all things *sort* so well.
Much Ado ab. N., v, 2.

Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch. *Haml.*, i, 1.

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SORTANCE, *s.* Agreement, suitableness.

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

I do not know another instance.

†SOT-WEED. A name for tobacco.

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*,
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus.

SOTHBIND, *a.* A word peculiar, I believe, to this passage.

But late medicines can helpe no *sothbinde* sore.
Mirr. for Mag., p, 295.

The meaning evidently is "inveterate." It is formed apparently from *soth*, truth, and bind; therefore, literally, *truly-binding*, or not to be escaped. Or it may be for *sooth-fast*, that is, true, or truly established. See SOOTHFAST.

SOTHERY, *adj.* Sweet; from *soth*.

And, as I wene,
With *sothery* butter theyr bodyes anoynted.
Four Ps, O. Pl., v, 87.

SOUD, *interj.* Meaning unknown. This word is repeated four times by Petruchio, in the scene where he affects great violence with the servants, and at the same time attempts to soothe Katharine. Act iv, sc. 1. Johnson conjectured that it was put for *soote*, sweet; Capell would have it an old French word, which it is not. Mr. Monck Mason seems for once to be most right: that it seems "to denote the humming of a tune, or some kind of ejaculation, for which it is not necessary to find out a meaning."

SOVENANCE, *s.* Remembrance; from the French.

To dwell in darkness without *sovenance*.
Spens. Teares of Muses, v. 485.

Observe, however, that this word is here restored by Mr. Todd, instead of the corrupted reading, *soverance;* but Spenser has it elsewhere:

That of his way he had no *sovenaunce*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge, and cruell fight.
F. Q., II, vi, 8.

Also in the Eclogues.

Sovenance was also the name of a sort of ring contrived to assist recollection:

A ring of many hoops, one of which we let hang as a remembrance of anything. *G. Tooke's Belides*, p. 20.

SOUGH. Perhaps sound. Skinner says, *sowgh* exponitur *sound*. But the passage is not very clear:

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewell *sough* unto the burden.
B. Jons. Epigr., vi, 287.

To SOUL, or SOOL, *v.* To satisfy with food. This unusual word, which appears from Ray to be provincial also, is most clearly derived from the French *saoule*, or *soul*, which means exactly, "full, or well satisfied with meat or drink." It is exemplified only from Warner:

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings, *souling* well.
Alb. Engl., IV, xx, p. 95.

The right etymology is just hinted in the glossary to Percy's Reliques, vol. ii, but seems to have been overlooked. The Saxon has surely no affinity to it.

SOULS, THREE. The peripatetic philosophy, which governed the schools in the time of our old dramatists, assigns to every man three souls; the *vegetative*, the *animal*, and the *rational*. Hence the following allusions:

Shall we rouze the night owl with a catch, that will draw *three souls* out of one weaver. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.
What, will I turn shark upon my friends, or my friends friends? I scorn it with my *three souls*.
B. Jons. Poetast., v, 3.

In Huarte's Trial of Wits, translated by Carew, there is a curious chapter concerning these three souls. This is mentioned by Dr. Farmer.

After the 45th day of conception, says Howell,

The embryon is animated with *three souls*; with that of plants, called the *vegetable* soul; then with a *sensitive*, which all brute animals have; and lastly, the *rational* soul is infused; and these three in man are like *Trigonus* in *Tetragono*. *Letters*, I, iii, 36.

†*To* SOULTER. To swelter?

Thus to be furnish'd then, is just as though
A man should thatch his dwelling house with snow,
Which melts, drops, *soulters*, and consumes away,
E'en in the time of one sun-shining day.
Clavell's Recantation, 1634.

SOUNDER, *s.* A herd of wild swine; so Phillips, Howell, Blount, and Ger. Markham. Mr. Seward somewhere found it explained as *a boar*, and therefore altered the reading of the following passage, which in both the folios stands thus:

Isgrin himself, in all his bloody anger,
I can beat from the bay, and the wild *sounder*
Single; and with my arm'd staff turn the boare,

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Spight of his foamy tushes, and thus strike him,
'Till he fall down my prey.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 3.

If I proposed any alteration, it would be merely to read "*from* the wild *sounder*," instead of *and*, or *in*, which is still less change. Seward's alteration is in all respects unwarrantable. He would read:

And the wild *sounder*
Single, and with my *boar-staff arm'd, thus* turn.

If so chance that there is a *sounder* of them together, then, if any break *sounder*, the rest will run that way.
Gentl. Recreation, p. 119.

What number constitutes a *sounder* we are thus told:

Twelve or some lesser number be called a *sounder* of wilde swine: sixteene is a middle *sounder:* but twenty may very well be termed a great *sounder*.
Gentlem.'s Academie, p. 31, by *G. M.*, 1595.

SOUNST, seemingly for soused. A word coined, like that which rhymes to it, by Baldwine, who wrote that part of the book.

To see a silly soule, with woe and sorrow *sounst*,
A king depris'd, in prison pent, to death with daggers *dounst*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 375.

†SOUR-CUDGEL. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308.

†SOUSE. Brine for pickling.

Nor is a breast of pork to be
Despis'd, by either thee or me;
The head and feet will make good *souse*.
Poor Robin, 1738.

SOUTHSAY, and SOUTHSAYER, are merely for soothsay, and soothsayer.

†SOWCE-WIFE. Perhaps from souse.

Set wee, sweete *sowce-wife*, on this fraile of figs,
Despite of those that doo our fortunes hate.
A Quest of Enquirie, 1595.

To SOWLE. To pull by the ears. "To *sowle* by the ears, aures summâ vi vellere." *Coles' Dict.*

He will go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

Steevens quotes Heywood for it:

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
Love's Mistress.

Skinner says, "credo à *sow, i. e.*, aures arripere et vellere, ut suibus canes solent." Yet his word immediately preceding is "*sowl, restis, funis.*" Is it not more natural then to suppose that it means to pull *as a rope*, or *with a rope?* If from *sow*, what meaning has the *l?* It is no formative letter in that way.

†*To* SOWNE. To sound.

Praise in the end doth ring and *sowne*,
In the end also doth vertue crowne.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 265.

Frederick the emperor, having late subdude
The lesse Armenia, where his fame was *sowned*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SOWTER, *s.* A cobbler, or shoemaker; the word is pure Scotch. See Jamieson, in *Soutar*. But must be made from the Latin *sutor;* the Saxon *sutere* itself comes from that.

If thou dost this, mark me, thou serious *sowter*,
Thou bench whistler, of the old tribe of toe-pieces,
If thou dost this there shall be no more shoemending.
B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1.

For *toe-pieces* we should certainly read *toe-piecers*, a clear and obvious correction.

The story of Apelles and the cobbler, which gave rise to the saying, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," is applied by an old poet, and thus concluded:

Talke thou of that wherein some skill thou can,
Unto the slipper, *sowter*, only go.
Roydon's Verses, prefixed to Proctor's Gallery of Gorgious Inventions.

Our *sowters* had Crispine [for their patron].
Scot's Disc. of Witcher.

The song of the *sowters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk, makes a conspicuous figure in the first volume of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, p. 235.

SOYLE. See SOIL.

SOYLED, *a.* Pampered, high-fed; applied to a horse. Probably a term of the old farriery; from *saoul*, French; full, satiated.

The fitchew and the *soyled* horse. *Lear*, iv, 6.

See SOUL.

SOYNED. Seemingly, full of care; from the French.

Soyn'd and amaz'd at his own shade for dreed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 261.

†SPADE. *To call a spade a spade*, was a popular phrase for to be plain-spoken. Why the spade was especially chosen to enter into this figurative expression is not so clear.

There are some few that wil their judgement season
With mature understanding, and with reason:
And *call a spade a spade*, a sicophant,
A flatt'ring knave, and those are those I want.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Small eloquence men must expect from me,
My schollership will name things as they be.
I thinke it good, plaine English, without fraud,
To *call a spade a spade*, a bawd a bawd. *Ibid.*

Hush, says my friend, mind what you say;
You know this is not time of day
For truth to be so obvious made,
We must not *call a spade, a spade*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

SPADE-BONE. Used by Drayton for *blade-bone*, in allusion to a mode of divination by means of that bone of a sheep, which is mentioned by several

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other authors. Drayton speaks of it as practised by a colony of Flemings, who settled in Pembrokeshire. "Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima," says Skinner.

A divination strange the Dutch made English have,
Appropriate to that place, as tho' some pow'r it gave,
By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boile, the *spade-bone* being bar'd,
Which when the wizard takes, and gazing thereupon,
Thinges long to come foreshowes, as things long done agone. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, v, p. 760.

This practice is spoken of also by Camden, and in an old chronicle published by Caxton. See Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. ii, p. 629. The bone, it seems, was boiled bare, and the divination depended on imaginary forms seen in looking through it. Selden's note on the passage of Drayton, gives a curious instance of such prophesying, which is much heightened by his quaint manner of relating it.

SPAGIRIC, SPAGIRICAL, &c. Chemical. Terms of the chemical, or rather alchymical, philosophy, invented by Paracelsus, and adopted in French, as well as English. Vossius (and after him Menage and others) derives it from two Greek words, σπάω, to draw, and ἀγείρω, to collect; but the barbarous terms invented by that arch-empiric have seldom so respectable an origin. A chemist has been called a *spagyrist*, the science itself *spagyrick;* and these are well exemplified in Todd's Johnson. But if the Greek derivation have any validity, the *y* has no business whatever in the word. The French, indeed, write it *spagirique*. In Rider's Dictionary, corrected by Holioke (1627), an Arabic derivation is suggested, which is a more likely origin for Paracelsus to resort to.

Was done
With a *spagericall* discretion:
For while the ore ran melting from thy minde,
It left thy chiefe and richer thoughts refined.
Chirosophus to Gayton, prefixed to *Festiv. Notes.*

The words have been found also in grave authors; in Hall, and Hakewill, and Boyle. See T. J.

†*To* SPALL. See SPAWLE.

But at last, when they were come to the double distichon directly entitled to them by name, they had no sooner read it, but there was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
Harington's Apology, 1596.

SPALLE, *s.* A shoulder; rather from *spalla*, Italian, than from the French, *espaule*. Only found, I believe, in this instance:

Their migtie strokes their haberjeons dismayled,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.

But *spald*, and *spaul*, are shown by Dr. Jamieson to be used by good authors in the Scottish dialect, as G. Douglas, &c.

†SPALLS. Chippings of stones.

Assulæ Retailles, rognures. *Spalls* or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving.
Nomenclator.

SPAN-COUNTER, *s.* A puerile game, supposed to be thus played: one throws a counter, or piece of money, which the other wins, if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a span of it. *Strutt's Sports*, &c., p. 340.

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at *span-counter*.
B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., iv, 9.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 3.

It seems to have been played with farthings in Swift's time, as he calls it *span-farthing*. See T. J.

SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new, like cloth just taken from the tenters. The various attempts to derive this term, most of them very unsatisfactory, may be seen in Todd's Johnson, under *Spick and Span*. To which may be added one worse than all the rest, in the notes to Hudibras, I, iii, 398. But *span-newe* is found in Chaucer:

This tale was aie *span newe* to begin.
Tro. & Cress., iii, 1671.

It is, therefore, of good antiquity in the language; and not having been taken from the French, may best be referred to the Saxon, in which *spannan* means to stretch. Hence *span-new*, is fresh from the *stretchers*, or frames, alluding to cloth, a very old manufacture of the country; and *spick* and *span* is fresh from the spike, or tenter, and frames. This is Johnson's derivation, and I cannot but think it preferable to any other.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye? *B. & Fl. False One*, iii, 2.

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SPANG, *s.* A spangle; this seems to have been the original word, being from the German *spange*.

A vesture ——— sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

Oes and *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon*, ibid.

Spangle has quite superseded this word, though, probably, formed from it at first only as a verb, meaning "to set with *spangs*."

†Behinde her back, her haire ty'd up with *spangs*
And knots of gold. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

To SPANG. To spangle, to set with spangles; from the noun.

Junoe's bird,
Whose train is *spang'd* with Argus' hundred eies.
Three Lords of London, G 3.

†Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
Barnefield's Cassandra, 1595.

†**SPANISH-JIG.** A country dance described in the Newest and Compleat Academy of Complements, 12mo, 1714.

†**SPANISH SHOE.**

My scarf was vain, my garments hung too low,
My *Spanish shoe* was cut too broad at toe.
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

To SPAR, *v.* To fasten; *sparran*, Sax.

I've heard you've offer'd, sir, to lock up smoke,
And calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jons. Staple of News, act ii.

It is introduced by Skelton among a string of proverbs:

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Crown of Lawrel.

Spenser writes it *sperre*, and so do some others, but the word is the same. See SPERRE. The bar of a door was also termed a *spar*. See Minshew and Sherwood, in Cotgrave.

†**SPARE**, *s.* Moderation.

Rather superstitious, than a devout observer of any religion, killing for sacrifice, without any *spare*, an infinit number of beasts. *Holland's Am. Marcel.*, 1609.

To SPARKLE, *v.* To scatter, or disperse; like sparks from a burning body.

'Tis now scarce honour
For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people.
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., i, 1.

Beaten, an't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*. *Ibid., Loyal Subj.*, i, 5.

The walls and castell raced, and the inhabitants *sparckled* into other cities. *Stow's Annals*, sign. O 5.

Written also *spercled:*

Cassandra yet there saw I, how they haled
From Pallis house, with *sperckled* tress undone.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 268.

†**SPARRE.** A bolt; a bar.

Repagulum Verrouil, barre, barriere. A *sparre*, barre, or bolt of a doore. *Nomenclator.*
Pertica Perche, long baston. A pooll or long *sparre* of timber. *Ibid.*

To SPARSE, or SPERSE. To scatter; from the Latin.

And there the blustring winds add strength and might,
And gather close the *sparsed* flames about.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 46.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephire's cheeks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gather'd clouds.
Chapm. Hom. Il., xi, p. 148.

He making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 39.

See SPERSE.

SPARVER, *s.* The canopy or tester of a bed; evidently so, from the context, though I have not found it in any other author, nor in any dictionary. [Also written *sparvise.*]

At home, in silken *sparvers*, beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still tosse up and down.
Har. Epigr., iv, 6.

Believe it, lady, to whomsoever I speake it, that a happie woman is seene in a white apron, as often as in an embroider'd kirtle; and hath as quiet sleepe, and as contented wakings, in a bed of cloth, as under a *sparver* of tissue. *Ibid., Notes on Orlando*, B. v, p. 39.

†And this subtile queane, and knavish drab, being much ashamed, not so much of her selfe, or her lovers, as of me a stranger, she hid her selfe behinde the *sparvise* and curtaine of the bed.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†*To* SPAT. To defile?

But, Sylvius, as a stinkyng sinke,
Thy brest is foule within:
Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt,
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†**SPAUGHT.** A youth; a stripling. In the following passage, "a *spaught* of sixeteene yeares old," answers to the words *annos natus sedecim.*

P. Came you to-day to our house? he denies it: but that other came, beeing a *spaught* of sixeteene yeares old, whome Parmeno brought with him.
Terence in English, 1614.

†*To* SPAWLE. To spit out with force.

With saftie now still maiest thou cough,
Hauke, hem, spue, spit and *spaule*.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

In disgrace
To spit and *spawl* upon his sun-bright face.
Quarles's Emblems.

SPECK, *s.* Apparently, some kind of coarse food.

Stuffe thy guts
With *specke* and barley pudding for digestion,
Drink whig, and sowre milke.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., B 3 b.

†**SPEED.** Success.

That your wisedomes maye consider and perceyve in yourselfe, what good fruite would folow the *spede* of his goodli supplication. *Sir T. More's Works*, 1557.

†**SPEEDFUL.** Successful; advantageous.

And this thing he sayth shalbe more *spedefull* and effectual in the matter *Sir T. More's Works.*

SPEED, *s.* Fortune; uncertain, at the time of mentioning it, how it would turn.

The prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 2.

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†SPEEDER. One who is successful.

Which if it be your opinion, the beauty you have will be withered before you be wedded, and your wooers good old gentlemen before they be *speeders*.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SPEIGHT, *s.* The large woodpecker; *specht*, German. "Picus martius." *Coles.*

Eve, walking forth about the forrests, gathers *Speights*, parrots, peacocks, estrich scatter'd feathers.
Sylv. Du Bart., Handicrafts.

SPEL, *s.* A small chip, or splinter. "Schidium." *Coles.*

The spears in *spels* and sundry peeces flew,
As if they had been little sticks or cane.
Har. Ariost., xix, 61.

See SPIL, which is only another form of the same word.

SPENCE, for expense.

Better cost is upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothing worth. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 159.

†For *spence* of powder he spared not
Assaulte! assaulte! to crye aloude.
The Aged Lover renounceth Love, n. d.

†SPENCE. A cupboard; properly, the buttery.

Which out of a *spence* or budget of craftie devices he brought forth in open shew to do hurt, and whereof he acted many. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

SPERABLE, or SPARABLE, *s.* A small nail, such as are put into the shoes of rustics, and sometimes called *clouts*. "Clavulus, pinnula ferrea." *Coles.* "Clavi ferrei minores, quibus soleæ calceorum rusticorum configuntur, nescio an ab A. S. *sparran, obdere*," says Skinner. Kersey says, "Or *sparrow-bills*," which seems to offer the best derivation. Of course, he had it from Phillips. They are still called *sparrow-bills* in the Cheshire dialect, according to Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary of those words. See his Suppl., p. 88.

Cob clouts his shoes, and as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd, afford him *sperrables*.
Herrick, p. 266.

Bacon uses *sperable*, as an adjective, derived from *spero*, in the sense of to be hoped for. See Johnson.

†Wherin suerly, perceaving his owne cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
Letter dated 1565.

SPERAGE, *s.* The herb asparagus. It is so called by Gerard, and all the old botanists, as its English name. It is an indigenous plant.

And unites so well
Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.
Sylv. Du Bart., Furies.

What he means by the union of sargons and goats, has been explained under SARGON; the sperage and the rush are united, because the native *habitat* (as botanists call it) of the wild asparagus, is in marshy ground near the sea, productive also of rushes.

Sperage is used also to be eaten, as appeareth by Galen, "omnes *asparagi*," &c.
Haven of Health, c. xxiii, p. 45.

In Lovell's (1665), as in the older Herbals, it stands under this name, "*sperage*, asparagus," &c. But I have not met with *sparage*, which is in Johnson. Evelyn, in Acetaria, inadvertently derives the original name *asparagus*, ab *asperitate*; whereas it is clearly a Greek name, and derived (if not a primitive word) from ἀ and σφάραγος, the throat; whence it was also written ἀσφάραγος.

To SPERE. To ask; from *spyrian*, Saxon. A very common Scottish word. See Jamieson.

Whych openeth, and no man *spereth*.
God's Prom., O. Pl., i, 39.

It was used by Chaucer and others.

To SPERR, for spar. To make fast, by bars or otherwise.

With massy staples,
And corresponding, and fulfilling bolts,
Sperrs up the sons of Troy. *Tro. & Cress.*, Prol.

This *sperrs* is an admirable conjecture of Theobald for *stirrs*, which the old copies had, with no meaning. So Spenser:

And if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the yate fast, for feare of fraude.
Sheph. Kal., May, 224.

The other which was entred laboured fast
To *sperre* the gate. *F. Q.*, V, x, 37.

When chased home into his holdes, there *spared* up in gates
The valiant Theban, all in vaine, a following fight awaites. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, II, xii, p. 56.

See SPARR.

To SPERSE. To disperse, or scatter; the same as SPARSE.

And making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 89.

And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour *sperst*. *Ibid.*, V, iii, 37.

†Like wandring pulses *spert* through bodies dying.
Chapman's Byron's Consp., 1608.

SPERTLING, *part.*, for spirtling. Sprinkling, or being sprinkled with. I have only found it in Drayton's Defence against the Idle Critic:

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That while she [Custom] still prefers
Those that be wholly hers,
Madness and ignorance;
I creep behind the time,
From *spertling* with their crime,
And glad too with my chance.
Drayton, Odes, p. 1369.

So the same author uses to *spirtle:*

That the poor empty skull like some thin potsherd broke,
The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Polyolb.*, ii, p. 692.

SPIAL, *s.* A spy; originally *espial.* So in Chaucer, and others.

The prince's *spials* have informed me. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.
And privy *spyals* plast in all his way,
To weete what course he takes. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 4.
For he by faithful *spial* was assured,
That Egypt's king was forward on his way.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 67.
When now the *spials*, for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve tribes that twelve in number went.
Drayton, Moses, p. 1612.

See ESPIAL.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. Quite new; an expression not entirely disused: sufficiently explained above under SPAN. Howell, who inserts it among his proverbs, has an explanation quite his own, but not better than others:

Spik and span new, viz., from *spica*, an ear of corn, and the spawn of a fresh fish. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 5.

How two such objects should be brought together into one phrase, might well be questioned.

Sir, this is a spell against them, *spick and span new*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iii, 5.

Tomkis, in Albumazar, writes it *speck*, probably from another idea of its origin:

Of a stark clown,
I shall appear *speck* and span gentleman.
O. Pl., vii, p. 161.

See also Hudibr., P. I, c, iii, l. 398.

Grose derives it from the spike and span (or staff) of a spear; but the *span* of a spear is not met with. Withals' Dictionary translates "Recens ab officinâ," by "*spicke* and *span* new."

†Amongst other things, Black-friers will entertain you with a play *spick and span new*, and the Cock-pit with another. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
†*Doct.* Why madam, an intire *spick and span new* piece of doctrine of my own invention.
The Rehearsal, 1718.

†SPIKE. Lavender.

Heer bitter worm-wood, there sweet-smelling *spike*.
Du Bartas.

SPIL, *s.* A splinter, or small fragment. See SPEL.

What to reserve their relicks many yeares,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken speares.
Hall, Sat., IV, iii, 15.

This word has lately been revived, to express small slips of paper.

SPILTH, *s.* Spilling; that which is spilt.

When our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.

SPINET. A small wood; *spinetum*, Latin.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the prince were to come,—advanced his head above the *wood*, wondering, &c.
B. Jons. Satyr, a masque.

A *spinny* has still the same meaning, in several counties.

SPINETTED. Supposed to mean slit or opened.

For this there be two remedyes, one to have a goose-quill *spinetted* and sewed against the nockinge.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 138.

SPINNY, *a.* Thin, slender; perhaps from *spina*, Latin. Not having met with the word, I take the examples from Todd:

The Italians proportion it [*i. e.*, beauty] big and plum; the Spaniards *spynie* and lank.
Florio's Montaigne, p. 269.
They plow it early in the ear, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINOLA, MARQUIS. A celebrated general, who commanded in Flanders for Philip III of Spain, and took Ostend in 1604, after a very long siege. Prince Maurice acknowledged him to be the *second* general of the time. As our countrymen took a warm interest in those wars in Flanders, the name of *Spinola* often occurs in our early writers. He was of an illustrious Genoese family. There seems to have been some rumour, or fable, of a thrush which brought him good fortune, but which forsook him when his prosperity declined. Several of his exploits are mentioned in Howell's Letters, B. i, § 1 and 2.

This is the black-bird that was hatch'd that day
Gondamore died; and which was ominous,
About that time *Spinola's* thrush forsook him.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, p. 266.
Spinola's camp broke loose, a troop of soldiers.
Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 199.

There seems to have been some apprehension of his invading England:

How they their watches doubled, as if some
Had brought them newes that *Spinola* would come.
Withers' Brit. Rememb., Cant. 2, fol. 73, b.

The difficulty of the siege of Ostend is here alluded to:

Indeed that's harder to come by than ever was *Ostend*.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 321.

There seems to have been then nearly as much panic and alarm about the projects and designs of Spinola, as we

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have known since respecting a more formidable enemy. Howell alludes to it:

The best newes I can send you at this time is, that we are like to have peace, both with France and Spain, so that *Harwich* men, your neighbours, shall not hereafter need to fear the name of *Spinola*, who struck such an apprehension into them lately, that I understand they begin to fortify.
Howell's Letters, I, § 5, Lett. 13.

Ben Jonson strongly ridicules such apprehensions:

But what if *Spinola* have a new project
To bring an army over in cork shoes,
And land them here at Harwich. All his horse
Are shod with cork, and fourscore pieces of ordnance
Mounted upon cork-carriages, with bladders
Instead of wheels, to run the passage over
At a spring tide. *Staple of News*, iii, 2.

The raft, which was to bring over Buonaparte's myrmidons, was nearly as ridiculous as these cork-shoes.

SPION, *s.* A spy; made from the French *espion*.

And as assistants you have under you
The serjeant-major, quarter-master, provost,
And captain of the *spions*.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 540.

†*To* SPIRE. To breathe. Lat. *spiro*.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SPIRIT OF SENSE. Shakespeare sometimes uses this phrase to express the utmost refinement of sensation.

To whose [Cressida's] soft seizure
The cycnet's down is harsh; and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 1.
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit of sense*, behold itself.
Ibid., iii, 3.

†SPIRT. A short space of time. Still used in this sense in Norfolk.

Another sort of debtors are behinde,
Some I know not, and some I cannot finde:
And some of them lie here and there, by *spirts*,
Shifting their lodgings oftner then their shirts.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SPISCIOUS. Thickened.

Yet it could not properly be called a liquor, but rather a certain concreted mist or *spiscious* froath; for being with no small paine got out againe, I found it had not so much as moistned my cloaths.
History of Francion, 1655.

SPIT, *s.* This implement for roasting meat was formerly often made of wood, with a projecting part, by means of which it was turned by hand. Hence we find mention of "burning the spit," which could not happen in modern cookery.

To se her syt
So bysely turnynge of the spyt,
For many a spyt here hath she turned,
And many a good *spyt* hath she *burned*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 89.

Iron spits, however, soon superseded these clumsy instruments, and accordingly Lear speaks of "red burning spits, hizzing; but recourse is still had to the wooden spit, when ancient hospitality is imitated, in roasting animals whole.

To SPIT WHITE. The meaning of the words is plain; but the application of them may be doubted, when Falstaff says, that, when the armies join,

If it be a hot day, an I brandish anything but my bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

His meaning is, may I never again have wine enough to produce that effect: or rather, perhaps, may I never have a debauch over-night, to make me thirsty in the morning. I fear we must condemn the intemperance of our ancestors, when we find that this effect was often observed and alluded to. Spungius says, in Massinger,

Had I been a pagan still, I should not have *spit white* for want of drink. *Virg. Mart.*, iii, 3.

That is, for want of more drink, to remedy the effect of what he had taken before. It was noticed also as a consequence of habitual intemperance. The unlucky pages, in Lyly's Mother Bombie, say that their masters had sodden their livers in sack for forty years, and

That makes them *spit white* broath, as they do.
Act iii, sc. 1.

SPITAL, or SPITTLE. An abbreviation or corruption of hospital, formerly current in common and familiar language. Mr. Gifford has attempted to establish a distinction between *spital* and *spittle;* thus giving our ancestors credit for a nicety they never reached or intended. See his note on Massinger's City Madam, iii, 1. Their authority is against him. Minshew has, in his Spanish Dictionary, "Enfermeria, an hospitall, a *spittle* for the diseased." In his English, "a *spittle*-house, vide hospitall." Coles, "a *spittle*, or *spittle*-house, nosocomium;" and again, "a *spittle* beggar, valetudinarius & nosocomio." The truth is, that hospitals for general maladies were long less common than those established for the

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cure of two or three inveterate diseases. But orthography was not yet sufficiently settled, to allow of a distinction founded upon that criterion. See T. J.

Stowe speaks of St. Mary *spittle*, which, he says, was an hospital of great relief, by no means an inferior place. See his Survey, ed. 1599, p. 129, where it is several times mentioned. But as a still fuller proof that *spital*, and *spittle*, were not distinguished, Elsing's hospital, in Cripplegate-ward, London, was generally called *Elsing Spittle;* and it was particularly destined by its founder, Stowe says, "for the sustentation of 100 blind men." *Surv. of Lond.*, p. 234 bis. Others say, "Having a prime and special regard to such as were blind and paralytic, and afterwards allowing any honest poor people, of both sexes, disabled by age or impoverished by misfortune, to be chosen into his hospital." *Reading's History of Sion College.* Such was *Elsyng's Spittle*, "Hospitale de Elysing *Spittel.*" *Dugdale, Monast.*

No, to the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Henry V, ii, 1.

Your *spittle* rogue-ships
Shall not make me so. *Massing., loc. cit.*

This old mode of spelling led Mr. Seward into a ridiculous blunder. In the Little French Lawyer is the following exclamation against an inferior practitioner:

Avant thou buckram budget of petitions,
Thou *spittle* of lame causes! Act iii, p. 218.

The commentator, thinking of no *spittle* but *saliva*, writes the following note: "To call a petty-fogger a person *spit out of* lame causes, seems very stiff, and the common cant term, *splitter*, is so near the traces of the letter, that there can be little doubt of its being the original." Consequently he reads *splitter*. The epithet *lame* might have set him right, if he had attended to it being lame, they were fit for the infirmary, or *spital*,

†And sure my conscience would be lesse then little,
T' enrich my selfe, by robbing of the *spittle*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†However, all, both big and little,
Down from the palace to the *spittle*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1708.

†I look upon your letter as a *spittle sermon*, where I perceive your ambition how you would prove your self a clean beast, because you know how to chew the cud. *Cleaveland*, 1651.

†SPIT-FROG. A jocular term for a small sword.

They in their greasie waste belts and great swords,
Like yeomen look'd, but you like any lords.
You had large shoulder belts with riband ty'd,
And each a little *spit-frog* by his side.
Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

How bravely thou canst brag it out, and swagger,
And talk of stabbes (God blesse us) and thy dagger!
I would not see thy spightfull *spit-frog* drawne,
T'ill serve thee better for an ale-house pawne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* SPLAY. To display.

Let bring hys banners *splaide*,
Let speare and sheeld, sharpe sword, and cindring flames
Procure the part that he so vainely claimes.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

We rendred then with safety for our lives,
Our ensignes *splayde*, and managing of armes. *Ibid.*

SPLEEN, *s.* Violent haste. As *spleen*, or anger, produces hasty movements, so Shakespeare has used it for hasty action of any kind. This is given as the 5th sense in Johnson, but is no longer in use.

Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.
K. John, ii, 2.

O, I am scalded with my violent motion,
And *spleen* of speed to see your majesty. *Ibid.*, v, 7.

These instances show sufficiently that Shakespeare intended the word to bear this sense; but we do not find it so used by other writers. In the following example it seems to mean any sudden movement of the mind:

And live sequestered to yourself and me,
Not wandring after every toy comes cross you,
Nor struck with every *spleen*.
B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i, 2.

SPLEENY, *a.* Ill-tempered, irritable.

I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Hen. VIII*, iii, 2.

You were too boisterous, *spleeny*.
Malcontent, v, 2, O. Pl., iv, 92.

SPLENDIDIOUS, *a.* A word unauthorised by etymology or usage, employed by Drayton:

His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1609.

†To the mirror of time, the most refulgent, *splendidious* reflecting court-animal, don Archibald Armstrong.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SPLIT, TO MAKE ALL SPLIT. A phrase expressing violence of action.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, ii, 3.

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If I sail not with you both *'till all split*, hang me up at the main yard, and duck me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 89.
To prepare my next encounter, but in such a way as shall *make all split*. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 153.

To SPOOM, *v.* To sail on steadily, rather than rapidly; very probably from spume, or foam.

Down with the fore-sail too, we'll *spoom* before her.
B. and Fl. Double Marr., ii, 1.

They are then slackening their course to wait for the enemy, and strike their main top-sail and fore-sail to let them come up: it cannot, therefore, imply particular swiftness. Dryden, from whom it has been also quoted, seems to describe a successful, rather than a peculiarly rapid motion:

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, part iii.

Sir Walter Scott on that passage says, "An old sea term, signifying to run before the wind." It does so, but, as we see, not with a press of sail.

An attempt has been made to introduce the word into the Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 4, but with small critical judgment.

SPOONS. The common present made by sponsors at a christening. The better sort were of silver, with the figure of an apostle at the top of each. See APOSTLE SPOONS.

Here will be father, godfather, and all together.
M. The *spoons* will be the bigger. *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.
Gossips at christnings shall helpe you away with many *spoones*.
Owle's Alm. Progn. to Goldsmiths, p. 36.
Even the same gossip 'twas that gave the *spoons*.
Middl. Ch. Maid in Cheapside.
My christ'ning caudle-cup, and *spoons*,
Are dissolv'd into that lump.
Daven. Wits, O. Pl., viii, 414.

Bishop Corbet says,

When private men get sons, they get a *spoon*,
Without eclipse, or any star at noon;
When kings get sons, they get withal supplies
And subsidies.
On the Birth of Prince Charles, Poems, p. 105.

Many of these *spoons* are preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

SPORYAR, *s.* A spurrier, one who made spurs; a mere difference of spelling. When the spurs were fixed into leather, which was sometimes practised, it required a strong needle to sew them in securely.

My goodly tossing *sporyar's* neele, ch'ave lost ich know not where. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 36.

The *spurrier* is introduced, as well as the shoe and boot maker, in Jonson's Staple of News:

God's so; my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
I'd like to have lost *my spurs* with too much speed.
Act i, sc. 2.

Where note, that the *losing of the spurs* is an allusion to the mode of disgracing a knight. See SPURS.

SPRACK, *a.* Quick, alert; pronounced *sprag* by sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry W. of Windsor, in conformity with the dialect attributed to him, as he says, *hig, hag, hog*, for *hic, hæc, hoc*. "*Sprack*, vegetus, vividus, agilis." *Coles' Dict.*

He is a good *sprag* memory. *Merr. W. W.*, iv, 1,

Grose has it in his Provincial Glossary.

Mr. Malone informs us, that it is used by Tony Aston, the comedian, in his Supplement to Colley Cibber's Life:

Mr. Dogget was a little *sprack* man. *Loc. cit.*

Spack, in Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, comes near to it in sense, but is probably different, as there is no accounting for the *r*, which is not in the original languages, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.

SPRENT, *part.* Sprinkled. The verb is supposed to have been *sprene*, from *sprenan*, Saxon.

The blood, in lumps of gore,
Sprent on his corps and on his paled face.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 217.
And otherwhere the snowy substance *sprent*
With vermell. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xii, 45.

Besprent is still preserved in poetical language.

†SPRET. A boatman's pole.

Set his course against our state and common-wealth, not (as they say) with *spret* nor oare, with shooving, or haling, that is, by way of doubtfull or darke circumlocutions. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†SPRINCK. A sprinkle.

The Talbot true that is,
And still hath so remaynde,
Lost never nobleness
By *sprinck* of spot distaynde.
Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

SPRINCKLE, or SPRINKLE, *s.* A sort of loose brush, used for sprinkling holy-water. See Cotgrave, in *Aspersoie* (properly aspersoir) and *Goupillon*, both which mean the same.

And in her hand did hold
An holy-water *sprinckle*, dipt in deowe,
With which she sprinckled favours manifold
On whom she list. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, xii, 13.
And an other alley called *Sprincle alley*, of an holy-water *sprinkle*, some time hanging there.
Stowe, p. 103.
An holy-water *sprinkle* made of bristles.
Cotgr., Aspersoir.

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SPRING, *s.* A grove of trees. This is nearly the 5th sense of *spring* in T. J.

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring?*
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 35.

This was the enchanted grove, thus mentioned afterwards:

For you alone to happy end must bring
The strong inchantments of the charmed *spring*.
L. xviii, 2.

Unless it were
The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *spring*,
That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing
Whole nights away in mourning.
Fletch. Faithf. Sheph., v, 1.

Mr. Mason says, that to this day, many a piece of woodland is termed a *spring*. In this sense it is also quoted from Milton's Par. Lost, and from Evelyn.

2. A young shoot of a tree:

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *springs*.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, p. 528, Suppl.
Even in the spring of love thy love-*springs* rot.
Com. of Err., iii, 2.

3. A tune:

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*.
B. and Fl. Prophetess, v, 3.

In this sense it is instanced from Chaucer and Gavin Douglas. Also Lyndsay. See Jamieson.

4. For SPRINGAL, or youth:

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning teade about his head did move.
Spens. Muiopotmos., l. 291.

This other *spring* was Sport, the brother of Love.

A SPRING OF PORK. The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. The term, I am told, is still in use among pork-butchers, as much as ever; they have, it is said, no other name for that part.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,
To think these *springs of pork* will shoot up Cæsars?
B. and Fl. Prophetess, i, 3.
Sir, pray hand the *spring of porke* to me, pray advance the rump of beefe this way, the chine of bacon.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 96.

A SPRING-GARDEN, as a general term, seems to have meant a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Like a *spring-garden*, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

Such a garden is still to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire; and much contrivance of the same sort is, or was, also displayed at Chatsworth. Spring Garden, near St. James's park, and that at Vauxhall too, were once probably of this kind.

SPRINGALL. A youth, a growing lad; sometimes written *springald*, and even *springold*. From the same origin as *spring*, or from the Dutch *springael*. *Minsh.* Probably from the old French, in which *espringaller*, or *springaller*, means to leap, dance, or sport. See Roquefort and Cotgrave.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of full tender yeares.
Spens. F. Q., V, v, 6.
That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse man
Than the duke of Milan's son.
City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 325.
Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a faire young *springall*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 190, b.
He commaunded the women to departe, and insteade of them he put lusty beardles *springalles* into their apparell. *North's Plut.*, 90, E.
Sure the devil (God bless us!) is in this *springald*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 2.
Pray ye, maid, bid him welcome, and make much of him, for, by my vay, he's a good proper *springold*.
Wily Beguiled, Or. Dr., iii, 332.
†Adolescens.... Un jouvenceau. A lad: a youth: a *springall*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
†Other little infants also clinging to their mothers armes, you might have heard piteously crying; as also the lamentable mones of young *springals* and damosels nobly borne, with their hands strait bound, whiles themselves were haled into cruell captivitie.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†SPRINT. Sprinkled.

Where hunge the leaf well *sprint* with honey dew,
Whence dropt their cups, the gamboling fairie knew.
Harrington's Poems

SPRUCE, *prop. n.* An old name for Prussia, as appears from these quotations; probably, corrupted from *Pruse*, which is often found; as in Gerard, p. 1364, ed. Johns., &c.

Sir Edw. Howard, then admirall, and with him sir Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimsin velvet, &c., were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*.
Holinsh. Chr., p. 805, cited by Todd.

Phillips speaks thus of Spruce leather:

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather. *World of Words.*

The Spruce fur was also thus named, because first known as a native of Prussia:

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia, which we call *Spruce*. *Evelyn, Sylva*, ch. 22.

Hence *Spruce beer*, made from those firs; which some suppose to be a modern invention, derived from America:

Spruce beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises, &c. *Phillips, ut supra.*

After this, there cannot be much doubt that the adjective *spruce*, meaning neat, smart, &c., originated either from the *spruce leather*, which was

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an article of finery, or from the neatness of the *Spruce* fir; especially since Mr. Todd has found *sprusado* employed as a term for a fine-dressed man, a beau. See T. J., in *Spruce*.

†If he have not a better opinion of London-liquor ever after, let 'em spare their cocks, and boyl me in the next brewing; and that shall be call'd *spruce-ale*.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†SPRUNK. A concubine.

My chiefest spite to clergy is,
Who in these days bear sway;
With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
The King's Disguise, a Robin Hood Ballad.

SPRUNTLY, *adv.* Becomingly, neatly. This is probably an old English word, being still provincial in the north, where a *sprunt* lad is said to mean a stout one; and probably also, a smart, well-formed boy. A lady, anxious to appear to advantage, says,

How do I look to day? Am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jons. Dev. an Ass*, iv, 2.

Phillips has the adjective *sprunt*, which he defines, "Wonderful, active, lively, brisk." *Loc. cit.*

†SPUD. A sort of poinard.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre, as he should enter in to behold the sights and games, with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†*To* SPUDDLE. To stir about.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SPURS, being part of the regular insignia of knighthood, obtained much notice. When a young warrior distinguished himself by any valiant action, he was said to *win his spurs*; when the knight incurred the sentence of degradation, the *spurs* were hacked off from his legs.

I *wan the spurres*, I had the laud and praise,
I past them all that pleaded in those daies.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 130.

Keep your ground sure, 'tis *for your spurs*.
B. and Fl. Mad Lov., i, 1.

The characteristics of a good knight are thus enumerated:

You are a knight, a good and noble soldier,
And when your *spurs* were giv'n ye, your sword buckled,
Then you were sworn for virtue's cause, for beauty's,
For chastity to strike. Strike now, they suffer:
Now draw your sword, or else you are a recreant.
Ibid., Loyal Subj., i, 5.

Hence, probably, it arose, that *spurs* were long a very favorite article of finery, in the morning dress of a gay man. They were often gilt.

Battus believed for a simple truth
That yonder *guilt-spur*, spruce, and velvet youth,
Was some great personage. *Witts Recreat.*, Ep. 539.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou art not worthy to wear *gilt spurs*, clean linen, nor good cloaths.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 5.

It was a particularly fashionable thing to have them so made as to rattle or jingle when the wearer moved:

He takes great delight in his walk to hear his *spurs gingle*. *Earle, Microc., Char. of an Idle Gallant*, 19.

C. How, the sound of the *spur?*
F. O, its your only humour now extant, sir; a good *gingle*, a good *gingle*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H., ii, 1.

As your *knight* courts your city widow, with *jingling* of his *gilt spurs*, advancing his bush-coloured beard, and taking tobacco. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 37.

Do not my *spurs* proclaim a silver sound?
Witts Recr., Epig. on a Gallant.

Who if they have a *tatling spur*, and bear
Heads light as the gay feathers which they wear—
—Think themselves are the only gentileman.
Poole, Engl. Parn., Proeme.

In his epithets to *spur* afterwards, he gives "tatling, twatling, *gingling*." p. 192.

Spurs are used by Shakespeare for the lateral shoots of the roots of trees:

And by the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Temp.*, v, 1.

I do note
That grief and patience rooted in him, both
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Drayton has *spurn*, in the same sense:

And their root
With long and mighty *spurns* to grapple with the land,
As nature would have said, they shall for ever stand.
Polyolb., xxii, p. 1104.

Both words are from the same Saxon origin, *spurnan*, to kick; but whether Drayton, or the editors of Shakespeare, used the right term, we have at present no authority to decide.

SPUR-BLIND. The same as purblind, whether intended, or a press error, seems uncertain.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see. *Lyly's Sapho and Phaon*, ii, 2.

SPUR-ROYAL, or SPUR-RYAL. A coin of gold, value fifteen shillings, in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. See Snelling's Plates.

Spur-royals, Harry-groats, or such odd coin
Of husbandry, as in the king's reign now
Would never pass. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 299.

This play was printed in Charles I's time, and James I had issued *spur-royals*.

Beside some hundred pounds in fair *spur-royals*.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 343.

This was first printed in 1608, early in James I's reign. This coin was commonly called *rial*, or *ryal*, dropping the first part. See RYALL.

†SPURGE, *s.*

Labouring to flie for shelter to some covert, wee might perceive a little coppice, wherein grew great

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store of cabbages of such huge proportion, as the very leaves thereof (so largely extended were the *spurges*) might by their greatnesse give shadow to five hundred men. *Braithwait's English Gentleman*, 1630.

†*To* SPURGE. To froth; to emit froth; said properly of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation.

The body's somthing noysome: 'tis a stale one;
Good troth it *spurgeth* very monstrously.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

A SPURN, *s.* Originally a kick; metaphorically a shock.

But that which gives my soul the greatest *spurn*,
Is dear Lavinia, dearer than my soul.
Tit. Andr., iii, 1.

Also an injury:

Who lives that not
Depraved or depraves? who dies, that bears
Not one *spurn* to their graves of their friends' gift?
Timon of A., i, 2.

†SPURN-POINT. An old boy's game.

Come let us leave this boyes play
And idle prittle prat,
And let us go to nine holes,
To *spurn-point*, or to cat.
The Common Cries of London, n. d.

†SQUADDY. Thick-set?

Wee knewe him by his balde pate and his coule hanging at hys backe, that he was a fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†SQUALL. A word of endearment.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And here's the prettiest sight of all,
A woman that is mighty tall,
And yet her spouse a little *squall*.
The Norfolk Farmer, an old ballad.

To SQUANDER. To scatter.

In many thousand islands, that lie *squandered* in the vast ocean. *Howell's Lett.*, ii, 11.

To SQUARE. To quarrel. It has been derived from *se quarrer*, or *contre-carrer*, French.

And now, they never meet, in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
But they do *square*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 1.

Mine honesty and I begin to *square*.
Ant. and Cl., iii, 11.

Once, by mishap, two poets fell a *squaring*,
The sonnet and our epigram comparing.
Haringt. Ep., I, 37.

Some [hair] hangeth downe, upright some standeth staring,
As if each haire with other had bene *squaring*.
Ibid., Ariosto, xiv, 72.

He often uses the word.

SQUARE, *s.* A quarrel.

With us this brode speech sildome breedeth *square*.
Promos and Cass., ii, 4.

The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered:

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives
Her curious *square*, embossd with swelling gold.
Fairf. Tass., xii, 64.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

To be at SQUARE. To be in a state of quarrelling.

Marry, she knew you and I *were at square*,
At least we fell to blowes. *Promos and Cass.*, ii, 4.

†*Upon the* SQUARE. On an equality.

When two equal gamesters meet to play
Upon the square, each with a high opinion
Of the others honour. *Unnatural Brother*, 1697.

†SQUARE. Is used for a table, in Chapman's Homer, Ep. vii.

SQUARER, *s.* Quarreller.

Is there no young *squarer* now?
Much Ado about Nothing, i, 1.

†SQUARE-CAP. A London apprentice, from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

SQUASH, *s.* An unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How like, methought, was I then to this kernel,
This *squash*. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

†SQUEAMISH. Apparently used in the sense of provoking or offensive.

A reverend licentiate at law was a suter to a faire gentlewoman, and she scorning him, still return'd him tart and *squeamish* quippes. Whereupon on a time he said unto her: Gentlewoman, you greatly forget yourselfe to injure me so highly, considering both my honest love towardes you, as also my gravity, who am (as you know) a licentiat in law. Whereunto she answered: Having lost the game, plead you now for leavings.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†*To* SQUEAN.

As doctors in their deepest doubts,
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde, their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.

To SQUINY. A colloquial change of the word squint.

I remember thine eyes well enough. What, dost
Thou *squiny* at me? *K. Lear*, iv, 6.

SQUIRE, *s.* A square, or a measure; from *esquierre*, French. This has been considered as one of the instances in which the word has been arbitrarily changed for the sake of the rhyme; but it is not so, as will be seen by the instances.

But temperaunce, said he, with golden *squire*,
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 58.

And Shakespeare has it twice, in verse and prose:

Do you not know my lady's foot by the *squier*,
And laugh upon the apple of her eye,
And stand between her back, sir, and the fire.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squire*. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

It occurs also in the old Dictionaries, as Rider's: "A *squire*, norma; made by *squire*, normatus." Holyoke retains "a square, or *squier*." Chaucer

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is said to have used *squier* in his Conclusions [*i. e.*, experiments] on the Astrolabie, but in the edition I consulted, I found it *squaire*, and *square*.

It seems in general to be used rather for a rule or measure, than a square.

†*To* SQUIRE. To attend upon, or escort, applied especially to the lover who attends upon his lady. It may be remarked, in explanation, that in the middle ages, an esquire was appointed to serve and attend upon each lady of the baronial household. The gentlemen, at a later period, professed to perform this duty to the ladies.

To *squire* women about for other folks, is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other people. *Poor Robin*, 1712.

Forbid the banes or I will cut your wizzell,
And spoile your *squiring* in the dark; I've heard
Of your lewd function, sirrah; you preferre
Wenches to bawdy-houses, rascall.
The Cityе Match, 1639, p. 35.

For indeed his is all for money. Seven or eight yeares, *squires* him out, some of his nation lesse standing: and ever since the night of his call, he forgot much what he was at dinner.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

SQUIRE OF DAMES. A personage introduced by Spenser in the Faery Queen, B. III, C. vii, St. 51, &c., whose very curious adventures are there recorded. It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

V. What, the old *Squire of Dames* still?
H. Still the admirer of their goodness.
B. and Fl. Mons. Tho., i, 1.

But you are
The *Squire of Dames*, devoted to the service.
Mass. Emp. of the E., i, 2.

And how, my honest *Squire of Dames*, I see
Thou art of her privy council.
Ibid., Parl. of Love, iv, 3.

SQUIRILITY. A mere disfigurement of the word scurrility.

I came not yet to be the kinges foole,
Or to fill his eares with servile *squirilitie*.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

But such as thou art, fountaines of *squirilitie*.
Ibid., p. 211.

†SQUIZE. To squeeze.

Some, having their heads bruised and *squized* together.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†SQUOB. Silent.

Tour. O to choose, my lord! because she's nice and precise; your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company, are devils in a corner. *Princess of Cleve*, 1689.

STABBING ARMS. See ARMS.

STABBING THE DICE. One of the various tricks practised by the cheats of old times, and thus described in the Complete Gamester:

Lastly, by *stabbing*, that is, having a smooth box and small in the bottom, you drop in both your dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein, by reason of its narrowness, the dice lying one upon another; so that, turning up the box, the dice never tumble, if a smooth box; if true, but little; by which means you have bottoms according to the tops you put in: for example, if you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a top, you have in the bottom turn'd up two twos, or two treys; so if six and an ace a top, a six and an ace at bottom.
P. 12, ed. 1680.

†*To* STABLE. To make firm?

This is a doughty kynde of accusation, whiche they urge agaynste me, wherein they are *stabled* and mired at my firste deniall. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

STADLE, *s.* A support. Saxon. Used by Spenser for a staff. Old Sylvanus is described as,

His weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
F. Q., I, vi, 14.

Stadle is used by Tusser and others, for a young growing tree, left in a wood after cutting. Stadle is now used, I think, for the stone supports on which a rick is raised. Ash explains it of the wooden frame which rests on those legs, which seems partly confirmed by Fragm. Antiq., p. 286, where it is called a Derbyshire word.

STAGE. It was long a fashionable affectation to have seats on the stage, not only to see, but to be seen.

Pray help us to some stools here.
P. What, on the *stage*, ladies?
M. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jons. Induct. to Staple of News.*

To-day I'll go to the Black-friers play house,
Sit i' th' view, salute all my acquaintance,
Rise up between the acts, let fall my cloke,
Publish a handsome man and a rich suit,
As that's a special end we go thither,
All that pretend to stand for't on the *stage*.
Ibid., Devil's an Ass, i, 6.

It was, however, chiefly practised by men:

A fresh habit
Of a fashion never seen before, to draw
The *gallants'* eyes that *sit upon the stage* upon me.
Mass. City M., ii, 2.

STAGGERS. A violent disease in horses; hence, metaphorically, any staggering or agitating distress.

Or I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *All's W.*, ii, 3.

How come these *staggers* on me! *Cymb.*, v, 5.

STALE, *s.* A decoy; anything used to entice or draw on a person. From the same origin as to *steal*. Johnson does not mark it as obsolete, which surely it is. Originally the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey:

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I like the halke that sores in good estate,
Did spy a *stale*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
Stales to catch kites. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iii, 2.

Or a real bird:

But rather one bird caught, served as a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidn. Arc.*, II, p. 169.

Any object of allurement, in general:

Would never more delight in painted show
Of such false blisse as there is set for *stales*,
T' entrap unwary fooles. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, x, 3.
The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Temp.*, iv, 1.
And with this strumpet,
The *stale* to his forg'd practice. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.
Are we made *stales* to one another?
B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawy., iii, p. 231.

Anything used as a pretence, to hide the truth:

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the pale,
And feeds from home, poor I am but his *stale*.
Com. of Err., ii, 1.

In the following passage, as Mr. Douce has observed, besides the usual meaning, there is also a quibbling allusion intended to the expression *stale-mate* at chess. *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 327.

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me among these *mates?*
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

It sometimes means a prostitute, from the idea that her object is to insnare or entice:

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Much Ado ab. N., iv, 1.

As a *stalking horse* was used to decoy birds, that is sometimes also called a *stale:*

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My *stale* with whom I stalk. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iii, 10.

See STALKING-HORSE.

A device, a trick:

Still as he went, his craftie *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unware.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 4

To *lie in stale* meant to lie in wait, or ambush, for any purpose:

This find I true, for as I *lay in stale*,
To fight with the duke Richard's eldest son,
I was destroy'd, not far from Dintingdale.
Mirr. Mag., p. 366.
†Whilst midst his perils he doth drinke and sing,
And hath more purse-bearers then any king,
Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,
Can play the foist, the nip, the *stale*, the stand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†STALE. A handle.

A speare staffe, or the shaft and *stale* of a javeline.
Nomenclator.

To STALK. To employ a stalking-horse, and to pursue the game by those means; *stælcan*, Saxon.

Stalk on, *stalk* on, the fowl sits.
Much Ado ab. N., ii, 3.
I am no such fowl
Or fair one, tell him, will be had with *stalking*.
B. Jons. Devil is an A., ii, 2.
Then underneath my horse I *stalk*, my game to strike.
Drayton, p. 1462.
Her smiles
A jugling witchcraft, to betray, and make
My love her horse to *stalk* withall, and catch
Her curled minion. *Shirley's Cardinal*, iii, p. 32.

†*To* STALK. To go upon stilts.

A *stalker* or goer upon stilts or crutches, grallator.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 262.

STALKING-HORSE. Sometimes a real horse, sometimes the figure of one cut out, and carried by the sportsman for the following purpose: It being found that wild fowl, which would take early alarm at the appearance of man, would remain quiet when they saw only a horse approaching, advantage was taken of it, for the shooter to conceal himself behind a real or artificial horse, and thus to get within shot of his game. It is particularly described in the Gentleman's Recreation:

But sometime it so happeneth that the fowl are so shie, there is no getting to shoot at them without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will, gently, and as you will have him, walk up and down in the water, which way you please, flodding [qu.?] and eating on the grass that grows therein. *Fowling*, p. 16, 8vo.

He then directs how to shoot between the horse's neck and the water, as more secure and less perceivable than shooting under his belly. But

To supply the want of a *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, you may make one of any pieces of old canvas, which you must shape into the form of an horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he grazed, &c. *Ibid.*

He directs also to make it light and portable, and to colour it like a horse.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*,
And under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.
As you like it, v, 4.
A fellow that makes religion his *stalking-horse*,
He breeds a plague. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 79.

The term cannot properly be called obsolete; as it is still occasionally employed, and the practice itself is, I believe, continued in fenny countries, where wild fowl resort.

To STALL, for to forestall.

We are not pleas'd at this sad accident
That thus hath *stalled* and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee, noble Roman.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act iii.
That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told. *Mass. Bashful Lover*, iv, 3.

Also to set fast, as a cart in a slough:

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that, when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help Hercules!
Burt. Anat., p. 222.

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†STALLION. A term of reproach, applied to a woman in the Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

STALWART, or STALWORTH, *s.* Brave, stout; used also in the Scottish dialect. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, particularly on the derivation. *Stælwyrthe*, Saxon. Literally *worth-stealing;* but extended afterwards to other causes of estimation.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 27.

A *stalworth* man in any werke,
And of his tyme a wel good clerke.
Guy of Warwick, B 1 b.

But Harold aunswered, that they were not priestes, but *stalwoorth* and hardie soldiers.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scotl., D 7 b, col. 1.

†STAM. Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

STAMEL, or STAMMEL. A coarse kind of red, very inferior to fine scarlet.

Red-hood, the first that doth appear
In *stamel*. *A*. Scarlet is too dear.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, 54.

But I'll not quarrel with this gentleman,
For wearing *stammel* breeches.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., i, 1.

He means, instead of scarlet, which was the high fashion. Yet the difference was not much, as appears from this passage:

When I translated my *stammel* petticoat into the masculine gender, to make your worship a paire of scarlet breeches. *Randolph's Hey for Honesty*, F 2 b.

But that was only an expedient.

They (the Janizaries) have yeerly given them two gowns apiece, the one of violet cloth, and the other of *stammel*, which they weare in the city.
Sandys' Travels, p. 49.

STANCHLESS, *a.* Not to be stopped, insatiable; from to *stanch*.

There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Macb., iv, 3.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
Drayt. Polyolb., vii, p. 791.

†*To* STAND, *phr. To stand ready at the door*, to be handy for use. *To stand upon*, to insist. *To stand upon to any one*, to be of great importance to him.

Sigismund sought now by all means (as *it stood him upon*) to make him selfe so strong as he could against so many stormes arising.
Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1603.

The text which saith that man and wife are one,
Was the chief argument they *stood upon*.
Wilts Recreations, 1654.

†*At a* STAND. Embarrassed.

If thou doe the same the next morrow, thou art *at a stand* with thyselfe, as one altogether unknowne and come of a suddaine. *Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

STANDARD. An ensign; the officer who carried the standard.

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Tempest, iii, 2.

The reply is a play on the word, because the monster is so intoxicated that he cannot stand:

Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no *standard*. *Ibid.*

†STANDARD, or STANDART. The name given to large silver candlesticks.

Within the rails and ballasters which compassed the whole work, and were covered with velvet, stood eight great silver candlesticks, or *standerts*, almost five foot high, with virgin wax tapers of a yard long.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

STANDER-GRASS, or STANDELWORT. A name given by the old botanists to some species of orchis.

Therefore foul *stander-grasse*, from me and mine
I banish thee. *Fletch. Faithf. Shep.*, ii, 2.

See Lyte's Dodoens, pp. 249 and 253; and also Johnson's Gerard.

†STAND-FURTHER-OFF. The name of some kind of stuff.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†STANDISH. An inkstand.

And pausing a while over my *standish*, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Let it be full, if I do chance to spill
Over my *standish* by the way, I will
Dipping in this diviner ink my pen,
Write myself sober, and fall to't agen.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

A STANG, or STANCK. "Pertica, ligneus vectis." *Coles*. A stake, or wooden bar, or post.

An inundation that orebears the banks
And bounds of all religion; if some *stancks*
Shew their emergent heads, like Seth's fam'd stone,
Th' are monuments of thy devotion gone.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 167.

STANK, *a.* Used by Spenser for weak, or worn out; *stanco*, Italian.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more.
Shep. Kal., Sept., 47.

STANIELRY. Base falconry. The *staniel* kestril was a base unserviceable kind of hawk, as the buzzard was a mere kite; hence this coined term.

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-feather'd ayry of *buzardism* and *stanielry*.
Lady Alimony, sign. I 4.

STANNEL, or STANIEL, *s.* An inferior kind of hawk, called also a kes-

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tril; in Latin *tinnunculus*. *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 170. Coles also. It is still *falco tinnunculus*, in the Linnean nomenclature. The name of *stannel* is also given to it by Willoughby, Bewick, and other British ornithologists. "This beautiful species of hawk," says Montagu (Ornith. Dict.), "feeds principally on mice," which accounts for its not being noticed at all by Latham and other writers on falconry.

F. What a dish of poison she has dress'd him.
T. And with what wing the *stanyel* checks at it.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

It is true, that the reading of the folios here is *stallion;* but the word *wing*, and the falconer's term, *checks*, abundantly prove that a bird must be meant. Sir Thomas Hanmer, therefore, proposed this correction, which all subsequent editors have received as indubitable. The old reading, indeed, is mere nonsense.

Slid, this Musæus is a Martiallist; and if I had not held him a feverish white-liver'd *staniel*, that would never have encountered any but the seven sisters, that knight of the sun who imploy'd me should have done his errand himself. *Lady Alimony*, sign. B 1.

†STANSTICLE. The fish called a stickleback.

To *stanstickles* he did them all transforme,
A fishe noe bigger then a prety worme.
The Newe Metamorphosis MS., temp. Jac. I.

STARCH. There was a period in the reign of Elizabeth, when the fashion was introduced of using starch of different colours to tinge the linen. In 1564, says Stowe, a Dutchwoman undertook to teach this art. Her usual price, he says, was "four or five pounds to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to *seethe* starch." There is a masque extant, by Middleton and Rowley, in which five different coloured *starches* are personified, and introduced as contending for superiority. It is entitled, The World Tossed at Tennis, and was printed in 1620. Absurd as these monstrous and starched ruffs were, I should not have suspected the devil as their author, had not a contemporary writer discovered the fact. So we learn from Stubbes:

But wot you what? The devill, as he in the fulnesse of his malice, first invented those great ruffes, so hath he now found out also two great pillers to beare up and maintaine this his kingdom of pride withall (for the devill is kyng and prince over all pride). The one arch or piller wherewith the devil's kingdome of great ruffes is underpropped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devil hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which being drie will stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers crested for the purpose, whipped over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supportasse or underdropper. *Anatomie of Abuses.*

We might rather suspect the devil to have invented stripping the neck of all coverings, for females at least. Stubbes thus further describes starch:

And this *starch* they make of divers substances, sometimes of wheate flower, of branne and other graines; sometimes of rootes, and sometimes of other thinges: of all collours and hues, as white, redde, blewe, purple, and the like. *Ibid.*

He has accidentally omitted *yellow*, which in popularity surpassed all the rest.

Car-men
Are got into the *yellow starch*.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

Fit. Yellow, yellow, yellow, &c.
Pow. That's *starch!* The devils idol of that colour.
Ibid., v, 8.

Trincalo, what price bears wheat and saffron, that your band's so *stiff and yellow?*
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 156.

One authority dates the introduction of *yellow starch* at 1616; for in the Owle's Almanacke, published in 1618, it is said,

Since *yellow* bandes, and saffroned chaperoones came up, is not above two yeeres past; but since citizens' wives fitted their husbands with *yellow hose*, is not within the memory of man.

See YELLOWS, for jealousy.

There was some hope of discrediting this fashion, after it had been displayed by Mrs. Turner, at the gallows, when she was executed for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; and by some she was said to have been the inventress of the fashion; but it did not so happen. See Howell's Letters, i, 2.

See the long note on the passage above cited, from Reed's Old Plays. The circumstance of its temporary disgrace is plainly alluded to in the play of the Widow:

Yet I would not have him hanged in that suit though; it will disgrace my master's fashion for ever, and make it as hateful as *yellow bands*. O. Pl., xii, 311.

Yet one author certainly affirms, that after this period yellow starch became more fashionable than ever.

STARK, *a.* Stiff. Saxon. This is given by Johnson as the original sense of the word, and so I believe it is;

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but I think no modern author would use it as in the following passages, unless it were in imitation of them.

B. How found you him? *A. Stark*, as you see.
Cymb., iv, 2.

Whom when the good sir Guyon did behold,
His hart gan wexe as *starke* as marble stone.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 43.

Here it seems to mean strong:

There be some fowles of sight so proud and *starke*,
As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke.
Sir Thos. Wiatt, in *Puttenh.*, p. 202.

Thus here too:

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.
B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, iii, 1.

It now seems to be current only in the third sense given by Johnson, which is nearly the same as his adverbial sense; as in *stark* mad, *stark* fools, &c., *i. e.*, completely mad, absolute fools.

†*To* STARKLE. To startle?

When the newes of these occurrents were flowne farre abroad, and intelligences thereof continually given one after another had made Gallus Cæsar to *starckle*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

STARKLY, *adv.* Stiffly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

Alle displayedde on the grounde,
And layn *starkly* on blode.
Poem on Rich. I, Harl. MS., 4690.

STARLING. A corruption of sterling, which itself is abbreviated from Esterling. The first sterling money was the silver penny; of which a full account is to be found in Stowe's London, p. 42 and 43; and also in a book entitled, Nummi Britannici Historia, published 1726. From the corrupted form *starling*, were deduced several false and fanciful etymologies.

Some have saide esterling money to take that name of a starre, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; other some of a bird called a stare or *starling* stamped in the circumference, &c. *Stowe, loc. cit.*

START-UP, *s.*, now changed into *upstart*. A person suddenly sprung up and raised.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Much Ado ab. N.*, i, 3.

Upon my life, his marriage with that *start-up*,
That snake this good queen cocker'd in her bosom.
R. Brome, Qu. and Conc., ii, 1.

Warburton, who occasionally employed terms a little antiquated, has used *start-up* as an adjective, "a new *start-up* sect." See T. J.

STARTUPS. A kind of rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. Coles gives *perones* as the corresponding term in Latin. "A sock or *start-up*. Soccus, pedale." *Townsend's Prepar. to Pleading*, p. 179.

And in high *start-ups* walk'd the pastur'd plaines,
To tend her tasked herd that there remaines.
Hall, Sat., B. vi.

And of the bacon's fat to make his *startopes* black and soft. *Warner, Alb.*, IV, xx, p. 95.

When not a shepherd any thing that could,
But greaz'd his *startups* black as autumns sloe.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1429.

But Hob and John of the country, they stept in churlishly in their high *startups*.
Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 397, 2d ed.

†In a maner all husbandmen doe weare *startups*, sunt omnes pene agricolæ soccati.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211

†Home I came againe all sad, in a manner distraught, and uncertain what to doe for thought. I sit downe to rest myselfe: some of my men comes running to me, and pulls of my *startups*, others I see hasting to make readie supper and to lay the cloath.
Terence in English, 1614.

STATE, *s.* An elevated chair, or throne of dignity; with a canopy. Sometimes used for the canopy.

Having been three months married to her, sitting in my *state*—calling my officers about me.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

So Falstaff, when he is to represent the king:

This chair shall be my *state*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Where being set, the king *under a state* at the end of the room. *Herb. Mem. of Charles I.*

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept. [*Offering him the state.*]
Mass. Bondman, i, 2.

Mr. Gifford here observes, that this sense of the word was growing obsolete in Dryden's time, who used it in the first edition of Mac Fleckno, where the monarch is placed on a *state*, but he afterwards changed it to a *throne*.

STATION, *s.* Used for the act or mode of standing.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Hamlet*, iii, 4.

This would not be consistent sense, if it were not understood of the natural grace of the man in standing.

2. The state of rest:

Her motion and her *station* are all one.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 3.

Johnson instances this sense also from Browne's Vulgar Errors. it er usage, however, is now customary.

3. A regular place of abode or rest for pilgrims in their way to Rome, or other holy places, of which stations there are maps still extant. See Brit. Topogr., Pl. vii, vol. i.

Yet I have been at Rome also,
And gone the *statyons* all a row.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, p. 50.

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Thus of those in the way to the Holy Land:

Forasmuch as ther be many that hath written of the holy lande, of the *stacyons*, and of the jurney or way, I doo passe over to speake forther of this matter.
A. Borde's Introd. of Knowledge.

STATUA, *s.* A statue. Latin. This word was long used in English as a trisyllable, though *statue* was also employed. Lord Bacon has it more than once in his 45th Essay; and also in other places:

It is not possible to have the true pictures or *statuaes* of Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, &c. *Adv. of Learning.*

He speaks afterwards of the *statua* of Polyphemus. Hence Mr. Reed very justly remarked, that *statua* should be read in those passages of Shakespeare, where the dissyllable statue makes a defective verse. As,

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*. *Jul. Cæs.*, iii, 2.
She dreamt to-night she saw my *statua*. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.
But like dumb *statuas*, or breathing stones.
Rich. III, iii, 7.

See other examples of *statua* in T. J. One reason for this might be, that the English word *statue* was often applied to a picture. Thus in the City Madam, sir John Frugal, in the last scene, desires that his daughters may take leave of their lovers' *statues:*

Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*. *City Mad.*, v, 3.

Luke replies,

There they *hang*.

Presently the pictures are turned into realities, though sir John says,

Here's nothing but
A superficies; colours and no substance.

But the lovers were concealed behind them. Mr. Gifford properly observes, that "Massinger like all his contemporaries, confounds *statue* with picture." Hence *statua* was called in, to make a distinction. In the Two Gentlemen of Verona, Julia is addressing a picture, when she says,

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statue* in thy stead.
Act iv, sc. iv.

Thus lord Surrey, speaking of the same object, says in one place,

And on a bed his *picture* she bestows.

And afterwards,

And Trojan *statue* throw into the flame.
Transl. of Æn., 4.

Mr. Douce observes also, that a statue was sometimes called a picture. *Illustr.*, i, 49.

Statumen is a prop, in Pliny.

STATUMINATE, *v.* To support, as with a pole or prop. A pedantic Latinism, occurring only in the following passage:

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.
If they scorn us, let us scorn them.
B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 2.

STATURE was also used for statue, not uncommonly; which has not, I believe, been hitherto remarked.

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly, all his whole petition there.
Mirr. Mag., p. 6.

Those charets glittering bright, and *statures* all of gold,
Of sollid masse, more rich then glorious to behold.
Ibid., p. 102.

Those ignorant, which made a god of Nature,
And Nature's God divinely never knew,
Were those to Fortune that first built a *stature*.
Drayt. Leg. of D. of Norm., p. 525.

STATUTE-CAPS, were woollen caps.

Well, better wits have worn plain *statute-caps*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

The statute was, says Strype, a proof of queen Elizabeth's care for her poor subjects. It was "for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps in behalf of the trade of cappers; providing that all above the age of six years, (excepting the nobility and some others,) should on Sabbath-days and holy-days wear *caps of wool*, knit, thicked, and drest in England, upon penalty of ten groats." *Annals*, ii, p. 74. See CAP OF WOOL.

STATUTE-MERCHANT is thus defined in Blount's Νομολεξικον: "A bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and of the king, which is of two pieces, the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk." It was also called *statute staple*.

H. I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it answered——*Hack.* Alas, poor ant! thou bound in a *statute-merchant!* a brown thread will bind thee fast enough. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, iv, 2.

It is objected by Greene, as the practice of a mercer, that he will allow young gentlemen plenty of finery,

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But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-marchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the mercilesse mercer.
Quip., &c., Harl. Misc., v, 416

Nash talks of the devil as one
Who would let one have a thousand poundes upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule.
Pierce Pen. in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 16.

To STAVE and TAIL. Terms current in bear-baiting: to *stave*, being to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; and to *tail*, to hold back the dog by the tail.
First, Trulla *stav'd* and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their masters loos'd their hold. *Hud.*, I, iii.

Hence, metaphorically, to cause a cessation:
So lawyers—
Do *stave* and *tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
Ibid., I, ii, 161.

STAVES-ACRE. A corruption of the Greek name, *staphys agria;* which *Linnæus* has preserved as a trivial name. "Delphinium staphisagria," being a species of larkspur, but a native of the south of Europe, and other warm countries. The seeds were formerly imported for medical uses. They were particularly in repute for destroying vermin in the head. Lyte calls it *stavis-aker*, but speaks of its growing prosperously in this country. *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 431. "Herba pedicularis." *Coles' Dict.* In Woodville's Medical Botany, it is called in English *palmated larkspur*, or *stavesacre*, and is said to be still in use for the same purposes as formerly, but is found too dangerous a narcotic to be used internally. Vol. iii, p. 406, pl. 150.

Staves-acre—the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice—with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparell. *Langham, Garden of Health*, p. 620.
Stavesaker!—that's good to kill vermin, then belike if I serve you I shall be lousy!
Marlow's Dr. Faustus, Anc. Dr., i, p. 2%.
Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantitie of *staves-aker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged countrey.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., Park's edit., vi, p. 144.

N. B. *Stavesacre* is continued as the English trivial name for that species of delphinium, in the improved edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. It appears, therefore, upon the testimony of physicians and botanists, that the word is not completely obsolete; but it is so little understood at present, as to require explanation.

STAULE, for a STALE, or decoy. R. Greene, Theeves falling out, in Harl. Misc., viii, p. 401, and often in that tract. See STALE.

†STAY. A fastening for a garment.
Acroc, m. A hooke, a claspe, a *stay*. *Cotgrave.*

STEAD, or STED. A place. Saxon. Dr. Johnson has this sense of the word, and marks it as obsolete.
His gorgeous rider from his loftie *sted*
Would have cast downe, and trodd in durtie myre.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 17.
There screeching satyrs fill the people's former *stedes*.
Fletch. Purp. Isl., vii, 3.

So Holinshed says, that Plautius
Went no further, but stayed and placed garrisons in *steedes* where neede required. Vol. i, d, col. 1, c.
Two blest Elysiums in one *sted*,
The less the great infold.
Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

It was also used in composition, to mark the place of anything: as girdle-*stead*, the place of the girdle; noon-*sted*, the point of noon, &c. See those words.

Stead, in the sense of assistance, as in the phrase "to stand in *stead*," is still occasionally used. *Roadstead* is also in use, for a station of ships.

To STEAD. To assist, benefit, or support; from the second sense of the noun.
For lo,
My intercession likewise *steads* my foe.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 3.
I could never better *stead* thee than now.
Othello, i, 3.
No knees to me;—
What woman I may *sted*, that is distrest,
Does bind me to her. *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.*, i, 1.

To *stead* up, to fill up a place:
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

†*To* STEAL. To conceal.
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.
Profess it plainly, and declare it, together with the reasons that move thee to change, and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon's Essays*, xi.

STEAN, *s.* Stone; *stane*, Saxon. So *stane*, or *stein*, in the Scottish dialect. January is described by Spenser, as standing upon a large urn, whence issues a river; alluding to the sign Aquarius. But he expresses it thus:
Upon a huge great earth-pot *stean* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Roman flood. *F. Q.*, VII, vii, 42.

That the urn was of stone, may easily be supposed; more easily, than why he should call it an earth-pot.

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†STEEL. A mirror, which was formerly made of polished steel.

Rho. We spake of armour,
She straight replies, send in your steel combs, with
The *steels* you see your faces in.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†STEEPLE-CROWN. A high-crowned hat worn commonly by women.

The good old dames, among the rest,
Were all most primitively drest
In stiffen-body'd russet gowns,
And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†STEEPLE-FAIR. A fair at which servants were hired.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire*;
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STELE, *s.* The stem or stalk of anything; from *stela*, Saxon. The Dutch is the same. Both perhaps from στήλη, Greek.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

Thus also, the stem or body of an arrow:

A shaft hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the fethers, and the head. *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 161.

He then proceeds to give particular directions respecting the best wood to make the *stele*.

STELL, *s.* Probably the same as stall; a lodge, or fixed place of abode.

The said *stell* of Plessis. *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5.

This was the castle, of which he had spoken before.

To STELL. To fix, or place in a permanent manner; from STELL, above noticed. *Stelled*, for stalled.

To this well-painted piece is Lucrece come,
To find a face where all distress is *stel'd*.
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, p. 555.

There it rhymes to *dwell'd*.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *steld*,
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Ibid., Sonnet, 24.

Here to *held*.

Since Shakespeare has twice so employed this word, why may we not suppose that "*stelled* fires," cited above, meant the *fixed* stars? (meaning to except the planets). It is not *stelled* but *steeled*, in the first folio, and it is so also in the 24th Sonnet. Other examples may perhaps hereafter be found.

STELLED, *part.* Supposed to be for *stellated*, by contraction, meaning the fires contained in the stars; which may be right. But see to STELL.

The sea, with such a storm, as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Lear*, iii, 7.

To STELLIFY. To make into a star, to make glorious.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself, are *stellify'd*.
Sir J. Davies on Dancing, Stanza 80.

Nay, in our sainted kalendar is plac'd
By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.
Drayt. Legend of Matilda, p. 546.

Good fortune, fame and virtue *stellifies*.
J. Markham, in *Engl. Parn.*, p. 124, repr.

The word is Chaucerian also.

STELLIONATE, *s.* Fraudulent dealing; a term of the Roman civil law, adopted in English only by lord Bacon. *Stellionatûs crimen*; of which a man was guilty, who sold or pledged as his own, what was the property of another. From *stellio*, a lizard, on account of a quality fabulously attributed to that animal. But it might be given merely from its being *versipellis*, or changing its skin. The term is found in Ulpian, and other writers on civil law. The English example I take from Johnson.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.
Ld. Bacon.

The word is not used in the English law, nor generally found in Dictionaries. Blount's Glossographia has it, with a reference to lord Bacon. Apuleius makes Venus call her son *Stellio*, meaning deceiver; and the Gloss. Vet. has *stellionator* for impostor. Menage has the word in his Juris. Civ. Amænitates, cap. 39, p. 369. I have inserted it here, merely for the sake of giving these illustrations of it.

To STEME, *v.* To evaporate, or dissipate in steam. So Upton interprets the following lines:

And shaking off his drowsy dreriment,
Gan him avise, howe ill did him beseme,
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brond of his conceived yre.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 27.

So in another place:

That from like inward fire that outward smoke had *steemd*. III, i, 55.

The chief difficulty arises from its being made an active verb, in the former passage.

STENT, *s.* Probably for stint, a mere change for the sake of rhyme; or else an abbreviation of extent.

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Eurythius that in the cart first went,
Had even now attain'd his journey's *stent*.
Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Ind., p. 256.

Also as a verb, which shows the former account of the word to be the right:

And to the ground her threw; yet n'ould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling, and foul revilement.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 12.
And to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 261.

†STEPNEY, or STEPONY, ALE. Stepney appears to have been celebrated for its ale as well as its cakes. In Playford's English Dancing Master, 1721, is a tune called "Stepney Ale and Cakes."

Now syder, bottle ale, sack, and *Stepony*,
To Islington inviteth many a crony.
Poor Robin, 1713.

STERN, *s.*, for steerage, helm, or rudder; from *steer*. Minshew gives no other sense; nor other old Dictionaries. *Stearn*, Saxon.

The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
Ferrex & Porr., O. Pl., i, 158.
I am the *sterne* that gides their thoughts.
Promos & Cass., i, 2.

Spenser and others use *stern* for the tail of an animal, which is quite analogous to rudder:

But gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground him feld. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 28.
And then his sides he swinges with his *sterne*.
Chapm. Cæsar & Pompey.

STERNAGE, *s.* The same.

Follow, follow,
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy.
Hen. V, Cho., act iii.

There is no occasion to change this to *steerage*, though that word occurs in Pericles, iv, 4, as it is regularly formed from the preceding word.

†STERQUILINIOUS. Partaking of the nature of a dunghill.

The itching of scriblers, was the scab of the time; it is just so now, that any triobolary pasquiller, evry *tressis agaso*, any *sterquilinious* raskall, is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To STERVE. To die; *stearfan*, Saxon. Hence to starve.

Not this rude kynd of battaill, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in bale to *sterve*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 34.
To her came message of this murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *sterve*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 17.

Where it rhymes to preserve.

Choose out some noble dame, her honour thou, and serve,
Who will give care to thy complaint, and pitty ere thou *sterve*.
Romeus and Jul., B 2; *Mal. Suppl.*, ii.
He could not thinke (or faintly thought) his love to *sterve* her hart. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, ii, 9, p. 43.

The edition of 1612 (esteemed the best) has *sterne*; but it is evidently an error. The person spoken of was dead.

STEVEN, *s.* Time, appointment; doubtless from *stefne*, an institution, or appointment; which is itself from *stefnian*, to cite, or fix a time for appearance. See Lye's Saxon Dict.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave,
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Ellis's Specim. of Anc. Engl. Poetry, iii, 121.
Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood,
Here at some unsett *steven*.
Percy's Reliques, i, p. 89.

Opportunity:

Father of light, thou maker of the heaven,
From whom my being well, and being springs,
Bring to effect this my desired *steaven*.
T. Lodge on Solitarie Life, p. 50, repr.

2. *Steven* is also used for voice, or sound; in which sense it comes from *stæfn*, a voice. This is the usage of Chaucer, which Spenser has once imitated:

And had not Roffy ran to the *steven*,
Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.
Sheph. Kal., Sept., 224.

Either sense might here be admitted, but in the old glossarial notes, which are probably Spenser's own, it is explained *noyse*. It is also used in that sense, in another of the ballads on Robin Hood:

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knewe he it was his *steven*. *Percy's Rel.*, i, 93.

A STEWES, *s.* A strumpet; from *stewes*, a brothel.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes*.
Whetstone's Promos and Cass., 1st Part, iv, 3.

In the other sense, it was also used as singular:

And here, as in a tavern, or a *stewes*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.
B. Jons. Every M. in H., ii, 1.
His modest house
Turn'd to a common *stewes*. *Heyw. Engl. Trav.*, i, 2.
†You may find them, as Solomon sayes, not in the corner of the streets onely, but thick in the very midst of them, and turning the whole city into a *stews*. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 55.

STICHEL, *s.* A term of reproach, apparently implying want of manhood; probably provincial, rather than antiquated. *Sticel*, Saxon, does not help us.

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
Lady Alimony, I 4 b.

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To *stichle*, in Scotch, is to make a rustling sound. See Jamieson.

To STICKLE, *v. n.* To act the part of a stickler.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 271.

Also active, in the sense of to part an affray:

To the muse refers
The hearing of the cause to *stickle* all these stirs.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 871.

Which violently they pursue,
Nor *stickled* would they be.
Ibid., Muses' Elys., vi, p. 1491.

†STICKLE. A rapid shallow in a river.

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle*, or deep bay.
Browne's Pastorals.

STICKLER, *s.* A person who attended upon combatants, in trials of skill, to part them when they had fought enough, and doubtless to see fair play. They were so called, says Mr. Steevens, from carrying sticks; but, rather, from the verb to *stickle*, for to arbitrate.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And *stickler-like* the armies separates.
Tro. and Cress., v, 9.

Anthony was himself in person a *stickler*, to part the young men when they had fought enough.
North's Plut.

Advanced in court, to try his fortune with your prizer, so he may have fair play shewn him, and the liberty to chuse his *stickler*. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 4.

Now were the *sticklers* in a readinesse, and the combattours with theyr weapons drawne fell to it.
Holinsh., vol. ii, 4 h 1, col. 2.

STIGMATIC, *s.* A person who has been *stigmatised*, or burnt with an iron, as an ignominious punishment; a base fellow. Metaphorically, a deformed person.

But like a foul, mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
3 *Henry VI*, ii, 2.

Thus, in disgrace,
The *stigmaticke* is forst to leave the place.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, i, 19.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore,
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
Philomythie, 1616.

STIGMATICK, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious; as alluding to being stigmatised.

And let the *stigmatick* wrinkles in thy face,
Like to the boist'rous waves in a rough tide,
One still o'ertake another.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 301.

The muse hath made him [Thersites] *stigmatic* and lame. *Heyw. Br. Troy*, viii, 9.

STIGMATICAL, *a.* Marked as with a stigma, ugly.

Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.
Com. of Err., iv, 2.

It is a most dangerous and *stigmatical* humour.
Chapman's Blind Begg. of Alexandria, 1598.

STIGMATICALLY, *adv.* Disgracefully, or deformedly.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury's,
Able to fright, to such I'll give large pay.
Decker's Wonder of a Kingdom, iii, 1.

STIKE, *s.*, or STICH. A verse (*στίχος*) or stanza. See T. J. in *Stich*.

I had no sooner spoken of a *stike*,
But that the storm so rumbled in her breast
As Æolus could never rore the like.
Sackville's Ind., Mirr. for Mag., p. 259.

He had exactly spoken a stanza, before he says this. From the same origin are distich, tetrastich, &c. Our old name for a stanza was a *staff* (see Puttenham, B. ii, ch. 2), whence the parish clerk sings *staves*; and, by corruption, a *stave*, in the singular.

STILETTO BEARD. Among the fantastical fashions which diversified the form of beards, when they were worn, the *stiletto beard* was long distinguished. It was sharp and pointed, as its name implies. There were various other forms. That of a Roman T, of a spade, and even of a tile, as that of Hudibras, which was,

In cut and dye so like a tile,
At sudden view it might beguile.

That is, it was red, and square. Most of the fashions are humorously recorded in an old ballad, which, but for one stanza, might be cited at large. That on the *stiletto beard* has been quoted by Mr. Malone:

The *stiletto beard*,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath:
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face,
What must he wear in his sheath?
Acad. of Compl.

It was called also a dagger beard; and is spoken of as a foreign refinement:

Now you that trust in travel,
And make *sharp beards*, and little breeches deities.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Cor., ii, 4.

A man is spoken of as,

The very quake [qu. ?] of fashions; the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.
Ford, The Fancies, &c., iii, 1.

The beard like a T is also celebrated in the Queen of Corinth, ii, 4, and in the ballad above mentioned. It leads the van:

The Roman T,
In its bravery,
Doth first itself disclose:
But so high it turns,
That oft' it burns,
With the flames of a torrid nose.

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Shakespeare's „Blanket of the dark" in Macbeth:

„ omwryd de deken donkt
Van de nacht,
Met sijn blaeuwe wolken binnen,
Maeckt de starren schimmerblint
En de wint
Tuenkt dan maen in slaep te sinnen"
Hooft's Gedichten, B. Leendarty I. 39

idem:

't Nachts, doen een alomme gestarde kleed
Bedeckten 't blauw Gewelf, en
Starren, Minne-kleuchten. Ed. v Rhoden
Vriendt Lusthof N. 117.

idem:

Poocht, wiens donker kleed bedeckt alle menschen,
en met die haerlijcke sijne, als die van noodruft went
Wat huyshaid dekt ze doch, met dikke duisternis?
Wiens lagen of bedrog tot naerheid gunstig is?
Palamedes 265, a

idem.

't is nacht meen, tot de nacht, ter Werkkimme opgevlogen,
De lucht met swart bekleedt, en deckt godt Phebus oogen.
L. Westyns. Willem III, I. 16

I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes
Romeo & Juliet II. 2

Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face
idem.

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The mustachios, of course, formed the upper line of the T.

STILL, *s.* A steep ascent; perhaps from *stigele*, a ladder, Saxon.

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stils*, we see,
None runs more swift nor easier than he.
Browne, Past., I, iv.

I have seen a reprint, in which it is made "steepy *hills*," but the original may be right.

It appears that lord Bacon has used *still* as a substantive for calmness, or quiet. See T. J. But the quotation from Shakespeare is erroneous in that place; his line is,

Doth all the winter time at *still* midnight,
Walk, &c. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 4.

Not *still* of midnight.

STILL, *a.* Continual, constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the meaning.
Tit. Andron., iii, 2.

STILLATORY, *s.* A place where distillations are performed.

Next to the *stillatory* wait for me.
B. and Fl. Faithf. Fr., iv, 3.

Sir H. Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, directs how to place the kitchen and the *stillatory*.

There is even now, in great houses, a place called the *still-room*, which is usually the territory of the housekeeper.

STILL-PIERCING. A compound epithet of some obscurity in the place where it occurs, namely, in these otherwise beautiful lines:

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim, move the *still-piercing* air
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord.
All's Well, &c., iii, 2.

Still-piercing is the reading of the second folio. The first has *still-peering*, which is nothing. It seems plain that the author intended an emphatical repetition of the word *pierce*; read, therefore, *still pierced*: *i. e.*, which, though continually *pierced*, sings at it. The commentators have agreed to substitute *still-pieced*; which to me appears the most flat and improbable epithet that could be inserted in such a speech. What was it to her that the air was *pieced* again? But that, though *pierced*, it still sang, was a good reason why it should be pierced rather than her lord. With *piercing*, for in *being pierced*, is quite common in the phrase of that day.

STILO NOVO. When the calendar had been reformed by Gregory XIII, English travellers, who wrote from abroad, usually dated their letters *stilo novo*; whence it grew into a kind of cant expression.

Into whose custody—
I do commit your reformation,
And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, iv, 4.

This is said because he was proposing to travel.

He sent me letters beyond sea, dated *stilo novo*.
Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 65.

Owen has an epigram, entitled *Stylo Novo*, the form of which superscription would not be quite intelligible, without knowing this custom. The epigram is this:

Stylo Novo.
Urbs veterum cultrix, rerumque inimica novarum,
Imposuit fastos cur sibi Roma novos?
Liber Unus, Ep. 41.

†STINKARD. A stinking fellow.

How slave, and *stinkard*, since you are so stout,
I will see your commission ere I part.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To STINT, *v. a.* To stop. In modern use it means only to restrain within certain limits, to check; not to stop entirely.

And I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Timon of A., v, 6.

Here came a letter now
New bleeding from their pens, scarce *stinted* yet.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 359.

Stint thy babbling tongue,
Fond Echo. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, i, 2.
Persuade us dye to *stint* all further strife.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 29.

Also as a verb neuter, to cease:

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee, Nurse, say I.
Rom. and Jul., i, 3.
Unwrap thy woes, whatever wight thou be,
And *stint* in time to spill thyself with plaint.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. Mag., 258.

Changed to *stent*, by the same writer, when it suited his rhyme:

And first within the porch and jawes of hell
Sate deepe remorse of conscience, all besprent
With teares; and to herselfe oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Ibid.*, p. 261.
For the blood *stinted* a little when he was laid.
North's Plutarch, cit. by Steevens.

†STINT. A stop; a cessation.

A paradise, that has no *stint*,
No change, no measure.
Quarles's Emblems.

Uno tenore: he keepes at the same *stinte*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 584.

STINTANCE, *s.* Stop, intermission.

Marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*. But I hope he died in good memory. *London Prod.*, i, 1; *Mal. Suppl.*, ii, 455.

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†STIPE. Steep.

Abruptus, abrupta, um. Broken here and there, as rockes and great hilles, *stipe* downe. *Eliotes Dict.*

STIRE, *v.* Put for stir, by Spenser, for the sake of rhyme. *F. Q.*, II, i, 7, and II, ix, 30.

†STITCH-BROTH. A drink sold by vintners in the seventeenth century, mentioned in Heywood's Philocothonista, or the Drunkard Opened, 1635, p. 48, as "brew'd with rose-water and sugar."

†STITCH. A furrow.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly.
Chapm. Hom. Il., xviii.

STITH, *a.* Strong, hard; from the Saxon *stith*. Ray has it as a northern word; and it is still Scotch. See Jamieson. It was, however, English; for Coles has it: "*Stith*, robustus, rigidus." Also in an old romance,

On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,
Thei riden togider with schaftes long.
Amis and Amiloun, v. 1303.

A STITHE, or STITH, *s.* An anvil; from *stith*, hard, Saxon.

Whose hammers bet still in that lively brain,
As on a *stithe*. *Surrey's Poems*, E 1.
And strake with hammer on the *stithe*,
A cunning smith to be. *Turbervile* (1570), C 3.

STITHY, *s.* The shop containing the anvil, now called smithy; from *stith*.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

To STITHY, *v.* To employ an anvil.

But, by the forge that *stithy'd* Mars's helm,
I'll kill thee every where. *Tro. & Cress.*, vi, 5.

STIVER, according to the conjecture of Mr. Theobald, an inhabitant of the stewes; *stives* certainly meant stews in Chaucer, and elsewhere.

Take thy *stiver*, and pace her till she stews.
B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The reading of the old edition was *striver*, which is certainly nonsense. As to his derivation of *stiver*, the coin, from this, it is below notice; but hence certainly to *stive up*, to keep close or stewed.

[*Stiver*, the coin, occurs frequently in old writers.]

†Through thy protectiont hey are monstrous thrivers,
Not like the Dutchmen in base doyts and *stivers*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STOCK, for stocking.

With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 3.
Which our plain fathers erst would have accounted sin,
Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 963.
Or would my silk *stock* should lose his gloss else.
Jack Drum's Entert

Also, as an abbreviation of stockado, a peculiar kind of attack in fencing.

And if a horned divell should burst forth,
I would passe on him with a mortal *stocks*.
Antonio's Revenge, sign. B 2.

At gleek, and other games, where part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock:*

Are you out too?
Nay then, I must buy the *stock*. Send me good *carding!* *Reference lost.*

To STOCK. A fencing term, from the substantive, to hit in an onset.

Oh, the brave age is gone; in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point,
Three times together. *B. and Fl. Love's Cure*, iii, 4.

†STOCK. A sword. So explained by Mr. Dyce in Peele's Works, i, 219.

STOCKADO, more properly STOCCATA, being an Italian term. A thrust in fencing, or an attack. Mercutio uses the original phrase, "a la stoccata." *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 1.

In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.
Mer. W. Winds., ii, 1.

Venue, fie! most gross denomination, as ever I heard: O, the *stoccato*, while you live, sir, note that.
B. Jons. Every M. in his H., i, 5.

If your enemie be cunning and skilfull, never stand about giving any foine or imbroccata but this thrust, or *stoccata* alone. *Saviolo, Pract. of Duello*, H 1 b.

Hee will hit any man, bee it with a thrust or *stoccada*, with an imbroccada, or a charging blowe, with a right or reverse blowe. *Florio's 2d Frutes*, p. 119.

Or Robrus, who, adict to nimble fence,
Still greetes me with *stockado's* violence.
Marst. Sat., i.

Fighting after the old English manner, without the *stockados*. *Har. Met. of Aj.*, Prologue.

STOMACH, *s.* Pride, haughtiness. This sense is hardly used now. Of Wolsey it is said,

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.
Such a great audacitie, and such a *stomach* reigned in his bodie. *Holinsh. of Rich. III.*

For this, and several kindred significations, see T. J.

STONAGE. A corruption of *Stonehenge*, always popularly used in the neighbourhood of that extraordinary Druidical monument. It was also current, as a word signifying any remarkable heap or collection of stones.

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As who with skill,
And knowingly, his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stonage*, tast a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.
G. Tooke's Belides, p. 11.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal. *Leslie.*

STOND, *s.* Station, situation; for stand, *stonde*. Saxon. A remnant of the older language.

But when he saw the damsell passe away,
He left his *stond*, and her pursewd apace.
Spens. F. Q., I. vi, 48.

Stownd seems to be put for it in another instance, for the rhyme's sake:

And those sixe knights, that ladies champions,
And eke the redcrosse knight ran to the *stownd*.
Ibid., III, i, 63.

That is, to the place.

STONE. Used for a gun-flint.

Q. Where's the *stone* of this piece?
2 S. The drummer took it out to light tobacco.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pest., v, 1.

STONE, the fool. Of this personage little is known, but from the castigation he received for his too bold sarcasms. It appears from the following passage that he was in the habit of attending at taverns, doubtless to divert the guests. The foolish knight, in the Fox, sir Politick Would-be, calls him *Mass Stone;* on which occasion Mr. Gifford denies that *mass* is a contraction of master, and refers it to the Italian *messer*. But I think he is mistaken; for as the word *messer* was never used in England, there is little probability of its being so contracted: besides, it should have formed *mess*, not mass. See MAS. Poor *Stone* was whipped in Bridewell for saying, on the occasion of the earl of Nottingham (not Northampton) going ambassador to Spain, "That there went sixty fools into Spain, besides my lord admiral, and his two sons." *Winwood*, cited by Gifford. If he really died about the time when Jonson's play of the Fox appeared, that was in 1605, the very year after his punishment; but it was not necessary that it should be true, to be reported to sir Politick.

Faith, *Stone*, the fool, is dead,
And they do lack a tavern fool extremely.
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 1.

He did not find his calling so privileged, as it is described in a song in that comedy. Act i, sc. 1.

STONE, GEORGE. A famous bear-ward, or keeper of bears; from whom also one of his bears, famous for the sport he made, was named. All that is necessary is to distinguish the bear from his master.

At the banqueting house window,
When Ned Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.
B. Jons. Silent Woman, iii, 1.

How many dogs do you think I had upon me?—almost as many as *George Stone*, the bear, three at once. *Puritan*, iii, 6; Suppl., ii, 591.

It seems that George died about 1610, for in the Owle's Almanack, published 1618, it is said,

Since that old loyall souldier, *George Stone*, of the Beare-garden, died, 8 yeares. P. 6.

STONE-BOW, *s.* A bow from which stones might be shot, a cross-bow. Coles Latinizes it by *balista*. Cited by Todd from the Book of Wisdom, v, 22.

O, for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

Children will shortly take him
For a wall, and set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
B. and Fl. King and no K., v, 1.

Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those that shoot with *stone bows*, wink with one eye.
Marston, Dutch Courtez.

†STOOL-BALL. A game formerly popular among young women.

Ay, and at *stool-ball* too, sir; I've great luck at it.
Middleton, vol. iv, p. 597.

Till which time, having dined, Nausicae,
With other virgins, did at *stool-ball* play.
Chapm. Odyss., vi.

Some lasses were at *stool-ball* sweating,
And to and fro their balls were patting,
That longing youth might stand and see
Their airy brisk activity.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

If we have no rain this month, it will increase the price of butter; and if we have nothing but rain, it will hinder the maids from playing at *stool-ball* on Easter holy-days. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

STOOP, or STOUP. A drinking vessel, cup, bowl, or flagon; from the Dutch. See Johnson.

Marian, I say, a *stoop* of wine. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.
Set me the *stoups* of wine upon that table.
Haml., v, 2.
Fill 's a new *stoupe*. *B. and Fl. Scornf. L.*, ii.

Stoop is certainly meant in the following passage:

Was not thy ale the mightiest of the earth
In malt, and thy *stope* fill'd like a tide?
Ibid., Four Plays in One.

Here it seems to signify a large vessel:

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of Cyprus gallants that would fain have a measure to the health of the black Othello. *Othello*, ii, 3

This *stoop* of wine was to afford each a measure out of it.

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Also, a *post* fastened in the earth. *Ray's North Country Words.* He derives it from the Latin *stupa.*

It may be known; hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days decay'd.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 201.

†*To* STOOP. To lower; to humiliate. See STOUP.

Shoot, shoot, and *stoop* his pride.
Chapm. H. in Noct., 263.
The gods may *stoop* me by the Greeks.
Chapm. Il., vi, 407.

†STOTIE.

Were it reveil'd, it could not be so strange
A *stotie* as myself was to the world.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

STOVER, *s.* Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle; from *estovers*, law-term, which is so explained in the law dictionaries. Both are derived from *estouvier*, in the old French, defined by Roquefort, "Convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui est nécessaire." *Dictionn. de la Langue Rom.*

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep.
Temp., iv, 1.
And others from their cars are busily about
To draw out sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1158.
Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.
Tusser, November's Husb.

STOUND, *s.* Time, moment, occasion, exigence. A Chaucerian word, in which author it bears this sense. *Stund*, Saxon.

O who is that, which brings me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 38.
His legs could bear him but a little *stound*.
Fairf. Tasso, xix, 28.

In the Mirror for Magistrates it is written *stowne:*

When once it felt the wheele
Of slipper fortune, stay it might no *stowne*. P. 440.

E. K. (Spenser's original annotator) once explains in *fits:*

And keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*,
That in my carrion carcass abounds.
Sheph. Kal., May, 257.

Johnson explains it *sorrow*, and gives some passages that seems to bear that sense; as does also the following. Spenser certainly uses it with great latitude.

Against whose power nor God nor man can find
Defence, ne ward the danger of the wound,
But, being hurt, seeke to be medicin'd
Of her that first did stir that mortal *stound*.
Colin Clout, v. 875.
So far'd it with me in that heavy *stound*.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 199.

Still it seems that circumstance or situation may fairly explain it, as in the other examples.

[Often written STOUNE, or STOWNE.]

†He straight appeeres
Mustring his royall hoast, and in that *stowne*
Sends them to Sion, and their hearts upcheeres.
Fairfax's Tasso.

STOUND, for stunned.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 9.

†*To* STOUP. To put down, or to lower.

With that fayre Cinthya *stoups* her glittering vayle,
And dives adowne into the ocean flood.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

STOUR, or STOWRE. Distress, tumult, contention. Johnson, who inserts the word, derives it from the Runick *stur*, or the Saxon *steoran*, to disturb; but that word means to steer: he should have written *styran*, or *stiran*, which do mean to vex or disturb. It does not occur in Shakespeare, belonging properly to an earlier period.

At which sad *stowre*,
Frompart forth stept, to stay the mortall chance.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 34.
The famous badge Clorinda us'd to bear,
That wonts in every warlike *stour* to win.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 38.
And after those brave spirits in all those balefull *stowrs*,
That with duke Robert went, against the pagan powers. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 954.

It seems to have been a poetical, but not a colloquial word in those days.

†Or Belus son first builded floating bowrs,
To mate the windes storms and the waters *stowrs*.
Du Bartas.

STRACHY occurs only in the following passage, which has much exercised conjectural ingenuity, though apparently hitherto in vain.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

After various attempts of other commentators, not worth reciting, Mr. Steevens conjectured that it should be read *starchy*, and explained it to mean the laundry. But no such word was ever seen in that sense; nor does it appear that it would make an apposite example of an unequal match, which is the thing required. Why the *lady of the laundry* should be so much superior to the yeoman of the wardrobe, is far from clear. Mr. Steevens properly calls it a *desperate* passage, which fully apologises for his desperate,

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though ingenious, conjecture. It is printed in the first folio in italics, as a proper name. It has since been conjectured (by Mr. R. P. Knight) to be a further corruption of *stratico;* which Menage certainly gives, as the regular title of the governor of Messina. *Origini.* If so, it will mean the *governor's lady;* and Illyria is not far from Messina. Whatever becomes of the name of *Strachy,* similar occurrences were never wanting, which might be the subject of allusion. R. Brome produces parallel instances, in the song of a servant to his lady:

Madam, Faire truth have told
That queens of old
Have now and then
Married with private men.
A countess was no blusher
To wed her usher.
Without remorse
A lady took her horse-
Keeper in wedlock. *New Acad.*, iv, 1.

One of these might be a lady of the *strachy.* Such examples were never rare. Lord Bacon's daughter married her gentleman-usher, Underhill; and, though she was not a countess, her birth was noble. It is asked also by another dramatist,

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her turn-broach?
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

†STRACT. Distracted. See STRAUGHT.

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

STRAGE, *s.* Slaughter; a Latinism, *strages,* Latin.

I have not dreaded famine, fire, nor *strage,*
Their common vengeance.
Webster's App. & Virginia, act v.

STRAIGHTS. A cant name for some of the narrow alleys in London, formerly frequented by profligates.

Look into any angle o' the town (the *streights,* or the Bermudas) where the quarrelling lesson is read.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 6.
Turn pirates here at land,
Ha' their Bermudas, and their *straights* i' th' Strand.
Ibid.

See BERMUDAS.

STRAIN, the same as *strene.* Descent, lineage.

He is of noble *strain.* *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

See Johnson. This sense, though not now in common use, has been preserved in poetry, by Dryden, Prior, and others.

Also disposition:

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain,*
And fortune led you well. *K. Lear*, v, 3.

To STRAIN, *v. n.* Applied to the flowing of a river.

The often wandering Wye; her passages to view,
As wantonly she *strains* in her lascivious course.
Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 771.

So again:

But back industrious muse, obsequiously to bring
Clear Severn from her source; and tell how she doth *strain*
Down her delicious dales. *Ibid.*, p. 776.

To STRAIN COURTESY. To use ceremony, to stand upon form.

You should not need *strain curt'sy* who should have it
Sir John would quickly rid you of that care.
Sir J. Oldc., i, 2; Suppl., ii, 276.
Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all *strain court'sy* who shall cope him first.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 447.
At the last, though long time *straining curtesie* who should goe over the stile.
Euph. and his Engl., K k iii.
But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand *straining courtesie* who shall goe first.
Taylor, Water P., Disc. to Salisbury, p. 25 a.

To decline a thing civilly:

Now since you needs will have me cause alledge,
Why I *straine curt'sie* in that cup to pledge,
One said, thou mad'st that cup so hot of spice,
That it had made thee now a widower twice.
Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., ii, 5

Also to hang back, or be shy, said in ridicule:

The dike was drie, the bottom ev'n and plaine,
Both sides were steep, but steepest next the towne
At this the soldiers *curtesie do straine,*
Which of them first shall venter to go downe.
Ibid., Ariosto, xiv, 107.

STRAINT, for pressure, or constraint.

Upon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 14

To STRAIT, *v.* To straiten, to put to inconvenience, to puzzle.

You were *strait*
For a reply. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

†STRAKE. The hoop of a cart-wheel. The word is also used to signify a wheel-rut in the road; the fluting in a pillar; &c.

Absis, absidis, fœ gen. · The *strake* of a cart whele wherin the spokes bee sette. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559
At last, lighting into the concave of a *strake* made by the wheel of the sun's chariot, there my course was stopp'd. *History of Francion*, 1655.
Furrowes or gutters graven in pillers: hollowe crevisses or *strakes.* *Nomenclator.*

†STRALE. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 278.

STRAMAZOUN. A downright or descending blow, in opposition to a *stoccata,* or thrust; a term in the old school of fencing, from *stramazzone,* Italian, which is itself from *stramazzare,* to slay, or murder. The *stramazoun* might, therefore, be called a murdering blow.

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I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 8.

The description does not answer the definition, but that might be intended, to imply ignorance in the speaker.

STRAND, THE, in Westminster, was formerly the habitation of the first nobility, containing Somerset-house, Leicester, afterwards Essex-house, Arundel-house, the Savoy; Cecil, Bedford, York, and Durham houses, all palaces of princes, bishops, or noblemen. So Sylvester:

Heer to the Thames-ward, all along the *Strand*,
The stately houses of the nobles stand.
Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

The only remaining representative of this magnificent line of inhabitants, is the duke of Northumberland, whose superb palace occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory and convent of Rounceval (Roncevalles) in Spanish Navarre. The inconceivable increase of building has been continually driving the nobility further west, in quest of fresher air, and freer space; but still pursued by growing streets, and multiplying inhabitants.

STRANGE, *a.* Unacquainted with the place, as a foreigner; also coy, or shy.

Beseech you, sir,
Desire my man's abode where I did leave him,
He's *strange* and peevish. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
And I am something curious, being *strange*,
To have them in safe stowage. *Ibid.*
Trust me I was *strange*, in the nice timorous temper of a maid. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 401.

†STRAPPLED. Entangled. *Chapman's Homer, Il.*, xvi, 438.

STRAUGHT, for distraught. Distracted, crazed.

He seemed rather to bee a man *straught* and bounde with chaynes, than lyke one that had hys wittes and understandynge. *Painter's Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, T 3.
So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, &c.
Scot's Discov. of Witcher., L 8 b.

Also for stretched, as used by Chaucer:

Striking me down on the place where yet I lie *straught*. *Skelton's Don Quix.*

See T. J.

To STRAW, *v.* Now made strew, or strow; but straw has been thought nearest to the etymology, *strawan*, Gothic. But the Saxon will authorise *strew*, and the Danish *strow; strew*, however, has prevailed. Straw occurs several times in the authorised version of the Scriptures; but not there only. See T. J. Junius prefers it. Shakespeare has *o'er-straw'd*, for strew'd over:

The bottom poison, and the top *o'er-strawed*
With sweets. *Venus and Adonis, Mal. Suppl.*, i, 459.
†Some *straw'd* the way with flowers,
Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

STREAVE. Seems to be used for stray, in the following passage:

Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *streave* lordship of concealed land.
Hall. Sat., v, 1.

†STREINABLE. Violent.

It chaunced that a Portingale shippe was driven and drowned by force of a *streyneable* tempest, neare unto the shoore of one of the Scottish isles.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†STREINE. The vivifying portion of an egg.

If you shall perceive the tunicle salvatrice to be hurt and broken, you shall then take xij *streines* of the new laid egges of white hens, and put them in a mortar. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

STRENE. Descent, lineage; supposed from *strynd*, Saxon.

Sate goodly Temperaunce in garments clene,
And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene*.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 32.

So also in VI, vi, 9.

But Spenser also uses *strain*, which he altered probably for the sake of the rhyme. See STRAIN.

Sprung of the auncient stocke of princes *straine*.
Ibid., IV, viii, 33.

To STRENGTH, *v.*, for to strengthen.

Whose happy ordered raigne most fertile breedes
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i, 17.

†STREWINGS. A participle used as a substantive in Cymbeline, iv, 2; "*strewings* fittest for graves."

†STRICKLE, or STRICKLER. An instrument for levelling corn, &c., in the measuring.

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measureing, that it exceed not the height of the measure. Which measureing is termed *wood and wood*.
Randle Holme's Acad. of Armory, p. 337.
A *stritchill*: a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne, (with us it is flat) wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.*

To STRIKE. To take money, whether forcibly or by fraud; or borrowing.

I must borrow money,
And that some call a *striking*.
Shirley, Gentl. of Venice.
The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse, is called *striking*. *Greene's Art of Conycatch.*

The expression is not dissimilar to one which occurs in Latin:

Porrò autem Geta
Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit.
Ter. Phorm., i, 1.

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To blast or affect by sudden and secret influence, as the planets were supposed to have power to do:

The nights are wholesome; then no planets *strike*.
Haml., i, 1.

Hence *planet-struck*.

STRIKE ME LUCK. A familiar phrase, which seems to have arisen from striking a bargain, and giving earnest upon it.

Y. L. Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. *M.* There's a God's-penny for thee.
B. & Fl. Scornful L., act ii.

But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
Hudibr., II, i, 539.

That is, here, *conclude the bargain*, and it shall be done.

STRINGER, *s.* A person who made strings for bows. Thus three distinct artists were employed to furnish out that simple instrument: the *bowyer*, who made the bows; the *fletcher*, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings. All three have remained in use as family names. The importance of a good *stringer* is well described by Ascham:

But herein you must be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. And surelye *stringers* ought more diligentlye to be loked upon by the officers, than eyther bowyer or fletcher, because they may deceyve a simple man the more easelyer. An ill stringe breaketh many a good bowe, nor no other thinge halfe so manye. In warre, if a stringe breake, the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone, and although *he have two stringes put on at once*, yet he shall have small leasure, and lesse roome to bende his bowe; therefore, God send us good *stringers*, both for warre and peace. Now what a stringe ought to be made on, whether of good hempe, as they do now adayes, or of flaxe, or of silke, I leave that to the judgement of *stringers*, of whom we must buy them. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 139, &c.

In the following example it is used for a libertine, with as much attention to propriety as the slip-slop character of the speaker required:

A whoreson tyrant, hath beene an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant. *B. & Fl. Knight of B. P.*, i, 1.

Perhaps the dame means *striker*, which occurs in the same sense.

That, if the sign deceive me not, in time,
Will prove a notable *striker*, like his father.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 2.

STRIPE, *s.* Seems to be used by Browne for strain, or measure.

I shall goe on; and first, in diff'ring *stripe*,
The floud-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.
Brit. Past., I, ii.

He then goes on in eight-syllable verse.

STRIVILING, or STRIVELING. The old name for the town and county of Stirling, in Scotland.

Striviling, who siege our rescue crav'd, can tell
England's misfortune in that haplesse fight.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 710.

Others (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin*, or Starling, a town in Scotland. *Stowe's London*, p. 43.

He is speaking of the origin of sterling money.

It [Lennox] is parted from Sterling or *Striveling* with the mountains. *Saltonstall's Mercator*, p. 76.

STROKE. *To bear*, or *have a stroke:* to bear sway, to have force, or influence. Mr. Dibdin, on the following passage, says, that he does not find this sense explained in any glossary; but Johnson has it in the eighth sense of the word *stroke*. See Johnson. It is not so used at present.

Where money *beareth* all *the stroke*, it is hard, and almost impossible, that the weal-public may justly be governed, and prosperously flourish.
More's Utopia, Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 130.

But, sir, to tell you the plain truth, count Gondomar at that time *had a great stroke* in our court, because there was more than a mere overture of a match with Spain. *Howell's Letters*, ii, Let. 61.

To have a prevalence:

There is, besides these subdialects—another speech that *hath a great stroke* in Greece and Turkey, called Franco. *Ibid.*, Let. 59.

STROKER, *s.* A flatterer, metaphorically; so used by Jonson. To claw, and stroke the person they courted, was commonly attributed to sycophants.

Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*. *Magn. Lady*, iv, 1.

Mr. Gifford says that Jonson often uses it in that sense, but I have not noted the instances.

†STROOK. A common form of the pret. *struck*.

To all degrees that serv'd him every one,
His liberality excepted none.
And though base Envy often at him *strooke*,
His fortitude was like a rocke unshooke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†STROOT. To strut. See STROUT.

STROSSERS. Thought to be a misprint for *trossers* in Hen. V, iii, 7. In Sir John Oldcastle, it is corrupted into *strouces*:

Prithee, lord Strudge, let me have mine own cloaths, my *strouces* there. Part I, v, 11.

Both mean the same, namely, what are now called trowsers. We have it, however, undoubtedly, in another place, where its meaning is not clear:

The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing coller. *Deck. Gul's Hornb.*, p. 40, repr.

Probably *strosser* was only a cor-

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ruption of *trosser*, which is clearly the same as *trouser*.

STROUT, *s.* A strut. Coles acknowledges the word, both as verb and substantive.

Curl up your hair, walk with the best *strouts* you can.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 75.

To STROUT. To strut.

They were passing pompous in their gestures, for they *strouted* up and down the vally as proudly as though they had there appointed to act some desperat combat. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 398.
Mustachoes *strouting* long, and chin close shave.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 8.
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, cited by Johnson.

So the original edition; but in the reprint of 1753, octavo, it is made *strut*. See p. 924.

†Even as a peacock, prickt with loves desire,
To woo his mistress, *strowting* stately by her.
Du Bartas.
†He was *strouting* in his galleries, and thought what sinne should be next. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

STROW, *a.* Loose, scattered; from to *strow*, which was often used for strew. See Johnson.

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alim., D 4 b.

†STROWESS. Possibly a misprint for prowess.

Of her [Zenobia's] rare chastitie (as who never companied with her husband but for procreation), of her magnificent estate, her martiall *strowesse*, beautie, eloquence, skill in languages.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

STRUCK, or STRICKEN IN YEARS. Both meant as the participle of strike; advanced in, or, rather, affected by, years. As a tree is said to be struck, which has some of its branches withered through age. Johnson says, I know not how the phrase could originate.

We say, the king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Rich. III*, i, 1.

It is often used by the translators of the Bible:

Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well stricken in age*. *Genes.*, xviii, 11.

See also xxiv, 1; Josh., xiii, 1, &c. *Well*, in these phrases, must stand for *much*.

STRUMPHUSHER, *s.* Perhaps, an usher to strumpets; but this is a mere guess, as I have not seen any other instance of the word.

He [a bawd] lives at all distances and postures, one while tapster or tobacco-seller, otherwise *strumphusher*; now brother, then cozen, sometimes master of the house; yet all this while rogue, theefe, and pimpe. *Lenton's Leasures, Char.* 11.

STUCK. A corruption of stock, itself abbreviated from *stockado*; an assault in fencing. See STOCK, and STOCKADO.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 4.

The same is doubtless intended in the following passage, where *stucke* is the reading both of the first quarto and folio.

I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the nonce; whereon but sipping,
If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

In Johnson's Dictionary this is quoted as an example of the word *tuck*; but this is not warrantable. He first conjectured that it ought to be *tuck*, and then cited it as an example of that word. It was not till the fourth folio edition, that the word *tucke* crept in, which certainly would make a convenient sense, being fully authorised as a name for a rapier. But *stuck* is also sense, and has the support of all the early editions. *Stuck*, for *stock*, however, has been found hitherto only in these two examples; *stock* itself frequently.

†STUDDLES. Some sort of weaver's implements.

Each plies his worke, one cards, another spins,
One to the *studdles* goes, the next begins
To ravell for new welte, thus none delay,
But make their webbe-up, 'gainst each market-day.
Braithwait's Strappado.

STULPES. Qu.? posts, stumps, or something of that kind.

Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south ende by Southwarke, &c. *Stowe's Lond.*, p. 167.

This word is repeated in the improved edition by Stowe himselfe, and again by his continuator Strype, but without any intimation of its meaning.

STUM, *s.* Strong new wine, used to give strength and spirit to what is vapid; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Coles renders it, "*mustum* validissimum dolio ferreis circulis munito infartum," which throws light on the mode of keeping it.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine.
B. Jons. Rules for the Trav., vii, 29.

I am not sure that the word is obso-

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lete, but certainly it occurs very seldom. It is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

†*Cli.* A vengeance on him, are these his tricks? he'l make more work for surgeons if he hold on, then brandee wine with Dutchmen in their kirmesses; or *stum* in taverns with quarrelsome Englishmen.
Flecknoe's Erminia, 1661.

STUPE, *s.* A pledget dipped in some healing liquor warm, and applied to a wound; from *stupa*, flax, or tow, of which it was made. I know not whether still in use, as a technical word.

Leave crying, and I'll tell you;
And get your plaisters, and your warm *stupes* ready.
B. & Fl. Lover's Progress, i, 2.

†STUPENDIOUS. Stupendous.

Judge you then of the *stupendious* valour and prowess of the Palatine. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†STUPIDIOUS. Stupid.

And you brave moderne poets, whose sweet lines,
All heav'nly, earthly, harmony combines,
Can you, O can your senses be *stupidious*,
And see your selves abused thus perfidious.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To STUT, *v.* To stutter; originally *stot*, from *stottern*, German. It is in Withals' Little Dictionarie, "to *stut*, to stammer, balbutio." Mr. Wilbraham has it in his Glossary of Cheshire words, as still used in that county.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston's What you will, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 215.
Som howl, som halloo, some do *stut* and strain.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 255.

Such is the line which Allot falsely printed, spoiling the verse:

Some howle and cry, and some *stut* and straine.

In the reprint of Allot, the annotator says, "perhaps for *stutter*;" but the word was equally in use.

To STY. To ascend; from *stigan*, Saxon. Jortin says, that *stee* is a ladder in the north. *Rem. on Spenser.* Ray also has it.

That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 46.
Yet love can higher *stie*
Than reason's reach, and oft hath wonders done.
Ibid., III, ii, 36.

To *stey* is used for to ascend, by Chaucer; and *steyre*, now stair, is made from it; and Gower is also quoted by Warton. But it is not found in later poetry.

STY, *s.* A pimple growing on the eyelid; from the same Saxon word as to *sty*, in the sense of to ascend. There was a fancy that a piece of gold applied to the eye, would cure this complaint.

I have a *sty* here, Chilax.
Chi. I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.
B. and Fl. Mad Lov., v, 4.
There is a *stie* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
An. Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.
Ibid., Elder Bro., ii, 4.

†SUBALTERNATELY. By turns.

Like as i' th' sea, when *subalternately*
Now on each other, billows backward rush.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SUBDUEMENT, *s.* Defeat; a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and used by him only once. Its meaning is obvious.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Despising many forfeits and *subduements*.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

†SUBMISS. Low; submissive.

And thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak,
In *submiss* voyce, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief, that he unfoldeth heer. *Du Bartas.*
Affinity is happy, where cosins and nephewes are well bred, and kinde consorts; sisters are modest and gracious maidens; brothers are naturall and individuall friends; children obedient and pleasing to their parents; wives are vertuous and *submisse* to their husbands, and wise and careful to governe their households. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.
A courtier kind in speech, curst in condition,
Finding his faults could be no longer hidden,
Came to his friend to clear his bad suspition,
And fearing least he should be more then chidden,
Fell to flatt'ring, and most base submission,
Vowing to kiss his foot if he were bidden.
My foot, said he? nay that were too *submisse*;
You three foot higher well deserve to kiss.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To SUBSCRIBE. To yield, or submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Ibid.*, iv, 5.
As I *subscribe* not that, nor any other.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.

Marlow has been quoted for a like use of the word:

Subscribe to his desires. *Lust's Dominion.*

It is very doubtful whether *subscribe* should be read in the following lines:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his power!
Confined to exhibition. *Lear*, i, 2.

The folio has *prescribed*, which better suits the passage. All the rest are acts done against the king. To *subscribe*, submit, or yield up his power, must have been his own act; but his power *prescribed*, limited, circumscribed, suits with all the rest, as done injuriously to him, and therefore should seem to be the right reading.

SUBSCRIPTION, *s.* Obedience, submission.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Lear*, iii, 2.

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†SUBTILIATED. Rendered very subtle.

But our Saviours blessed disciples were but *grossa capita* to our *subtiliated*, sublimated new spirits of the Sorbon. *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

SUBTLE, *a.*, seems to have been used occasionally for smooth. It was, perhaps, a term particularly used by bowlers, to express a fine smooth green.

Nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw. *Coriol.*, v, 2.

Johnson explains it deceitful, meaning difficult (*Subtle*, 5), but the next instance disproves it.

Upon Tityus breast, that, for six of the nine acres, is counted the *subtlest* bowling ground in all Tartary.
B. Jons. Chloridia.

Jonson has twice applied this epithet to lips, but in what sense is not clear; perhaps in that of practised or skilful.

†SUBTLE. Fine, thin. The Lat. *subtilis*. Applied by Chapman, Il., ix, 629, to flax.

SUBURBS. The general resort of disorderly persons in fortified towns, and in London also. See the note on the following passage.

All houses in the *suburbs* of Vienna must be pluck'd down. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 2.

We find in the classics, that it was the same in ancient times.

See also Beaumont and Fletcher's Humorous Lieut., i, 1; Massinger's Emperor of the East, where the Mignion of the *Suburbs* is a prominent character (act i, sc. 2); and various other passages in all our old dramatists. This will sufficiently explain the question of Portia to Brutus, in Julius Cæsar:

Dwell I but in the *suburbs*
Of thy good pleasure?

Which she immediately follows up, by adding,

If it be so,
Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife. Act ii, sc. 1.

Jonson has the expression of a "*suburb* humour," for a low, dissolute one. *Ev. M. in his H.* In the *suburbs* also, the citizens had their gardens and banqueting houses, where, unless they are much slandered, many intrigues were carried on.

Come, we'll dine together, after walk abroad
Unto my *suberb* garden; where, if thou'lt hear,
I'll read my heart to thee.
Rowley's New Wonder, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 257.

See GARDEN-HOUSE.

†*To* SUCCEASE. To put an end to. Perhaps a misprint for SURCEASE.

Came to us as our fire began to smother,
Throwing some faggots one way, some another,
And in the kings name did first breake the peace,
Commanding that our bonfire should *succease*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SUCCENTOR. An inciter.

And Paulus all the whiles was the prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

SUCKE, *s.*, for juice, or moisture.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones. *Palace of Pleas.*, ii, S 5 b.
Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root.
Ward, cited by Johnson.

SUCKER. In allusion to rabbit, which had been just mentioned. See RABBIT-SUCKER.

G. I promise you, not a house-rabbit, sir.
K. No *sucker* of them all.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

SUCKETS, *s.* Dried sweet-meats, or sugar-plums; that which is sucked.

Chests of refined sugar severally,
Ten tun of Tunis wine, *sucket*, sweet drug.
Old Taming of Shrew, 6 Pl., i, 204.
And, in some six-days' journey, does consume
Ten pounds in *suckets*, and in Indian fume.
Drayt. Moonc., p. 483.
Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicates,
We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.
Anton. and Mellida, part 2.
Why here's an old wench would trot into a bawd now,
For some dry *sucket*, or a colt in marchpane.
Middlet. Wom. bew. Wom., act iii.
†The one well fild with *suckets*, and sweet meates, and the other with wine, upon which this devout votary did fast with zealous meditation.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†In the third course were tarts, custards, and florentines. In the fourth, all manner of raw fruits. In the fifth, confects and *suckets*.
History of Francion, 1655.

†SUCK-SPIGGOT. A drunkard.

Ebriosus..... A dronkard: a *suckspigget*: a great drinker. *Nomenclator.*

†*In the* SUDS. In distress.

The lord Coke is left *in the suds*, but sure it is Gods doing, according to the old saying, Perdere quos vult Jupiter prius dementat. *Letter dated* 1617.
Now land is sold, and money gone in goods,
He cals out, Andrew, I am *in the suddes*.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622.

To SUE, *v.* To follow; *suivre*, French.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
Mirr. Mag., p. 316.

See Johnson (3, *Sue*).

†SUET, *prov.* "There must be *suet* as well as oatmeal to make a pudding." *Howell*, 1659.

SUGAR OF BARBARY. The finest sugar was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established.

Mer. Or if you want fine *sugar*, 'tis but sending.
Gosw. No, I can send to *Barbary*; those people
That never yet knew faith, have nobler freedoms.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv,

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A schoolboy, trying to coax his master, calls him,

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master.
Marston's What you Will, act ii.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugar-candy; whether the unusual termination was formed for the sake of rhyming with *soveraigne*, or was thought more proper in itself, I cannot say.

If not a dramme of triacle soveraigne,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordialls can it remedie.
Hall's Sat., II, iv.

To SUGGEST. To tempt.

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master's service.
All's Well that E. W., iv, 5.

O sweet *suggesting* love! if thou hast sinn'd
Teach me thy *tempted* subject to excuse it.
Two Gent. of V., ii, 6.

SUGGESTION, *s.* Temptation, seduction.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
Tempest, ii, 1.

Also for crafty device:

One, that by *suggestion*
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.

Holinshed had said, whom Shakespeare copied,

By craftie *suggestion* got into his hand innumerable treasure. P. 922, edit. 1587.

SUIST, *s.* An egotist; or, rather, what theologians call a self-seeker. Whether peculiar to the author here quoted, or not, I do not yet know.

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismaticall *suist*, that baites with lesser favours to angle for greater. *R. Whitlock's Zootomia*, p. 369.

The whole section is entitled, "The grand Schismatick, or the *Suist* Anatomized." The section extends from p. 357 to p. 383, and concludes thus:

In short a *suist*, and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone. P. 383.

SUICISM, *s.* Used by the same author for the acts or character of a SUIST, as above described. The opposite to self-denial.

But his *suicisme* was so grosse, that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *Ibid.*

A SUIT, *s.* A petition or request made to a prince or statesman. Though we still use the word in many kindred senses, I do not think we should now use it absolutely for a petition, as in these passages.

Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
And then he dreams of smelling out a *suit*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 4.

We should say it thus of a law-suit, but not of a court solicitation, which led to the alteration, in some editions, to *lawyer's* nose, instead of *courtier's*; but the old editions have *courtier's*, which Warburton, therefore, very properly restored.

F. If you've a *suit*, shew water, I am blind else.
A. A *suit*, yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for.
Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 1.

Because the court *suits* were invariably accompanied by bribery. Hence the following term.

SUIT-BROKER, *s.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

A *suit-broker* in court. He has the worst
Report, among good men, I ever heard of,
For bribery and extortion. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

SUITOR, *s.* A person who had a petition to urge at court, one who sought places or favours.

Is. I am a woeful *suitor* to your honour,
Please but your honour hear me. *Ang.* Well, what's your suit. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 2.

They say poor *suitors* have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

You grandies o' the court cannot take breath,
Nor breath in sweet ayre, besides putrid lungs,
For multitudes of *suitors*, that like gnatts
Doe buzz about your eares, and make yee madd.
Wilson's Inc. Lady, ii, 1.

That *suitor* was frequently pronounced *shooter* (as it is now sometimes), see the notes on Love's Labour Lost, where Boyet, having asked "Who is the *suitor?*" is answered by Rosaline, "She that bears the bow." With other puns alluding to archery. iv, 1.

To SULLEVATE. To raise into hostility; *soulever*, French. It seems rather a pedantic affectation, than a word ever in use.

How he his subjects sought to *sullevate*,
And breake the league with France concluded late.
Dan. Civ. W., i, St. 43.

†SULLOWED. "Made foule, filthie, deturpatus." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 436.

SUMM'D. Term in falconry; having all the feathers complete. Milton has used it. See Johnson, in *to Sum*, No. 3.

With as unwearied wings, and in as high a gait
As when we first set forth, observing every state,
The muse from Cambria comes, with pinions *summ'd* and sound. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xi, p. 859.

Metaphorically of clothes:

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No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, p. 318.

See T. J.

SUMMERINGS. Rural sports performed at Midsummer. Bonfires were made on those occasions, with other sports and festivities, of which, however, I do not find any very correct account. See, nevertheless, Brand's Popular Antiq., vol. i, 240, 4to. They took place, of course, on the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist, which is Midsummer-day. The festival at Burgh-Westra, in the Pirate, is a *sunmering:* "The *blessed Baptist's holiday*," says the old Udaller, "was made for light hearts and quick heels."

His [a ruffian's] soveraignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall, before he part, to the lord of the mannour, by reason of a bloody nose or a broken pate.
Clitus's Whimzies, Char. 17.

Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,
When bonfires great, with lusty flame, in every towne doe burne,
And young men round about with maydes doe dance in every street.
Barnaby Googe, from Naogeorgius.

For the extraordinary festivities formerly practised at Chester on that day, see the Introduction to Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. xxvi, and Mr. Markland's admirable essay on the Chester Mysteries, now printed in the 3d volume of Malone's Shakespeare, p. 525, ed. Boswell.

†SUMMER-HALL. See SOMMER-HAULE.

†SUMMER-PARLOUR. Perhaps synonymous with garden-house, a place of privacy.

A friend of his, with whom he was very intimate, walking with him in his *summer-parlour*, thought to please him with a motion of putting out a summe of his money to interest on good security.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

SUMMERSAULT, *s.* See SOMERSAULT. "Saltus petauricus." *Coles. Soubresault*, French.

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimbly do the *summer-sault.*
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, p. 1457.

SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper name: witness the late estimable master of King's College, Cambridge.

Ear-lack thou'rt a goat;—I'll set a *sumner* upon thee.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 428.

In the Heir, a *sumner* of the spiritual court is one of the persons of the drama. O. Pl., vii, p. 136.

An abbot that had led a wanton life,
And cited now, by death's sharp *sumner* sicknesse,
Felt in his soul great agony and strife.
Har. Epigr., ii, 62.

What may that be?
Cla. A *sumner*
That cites her to appear. *B. & Fl. Valentin.*, ii, 2.

I presume we ought to read *sumner* also in the following passage:

His nose was precious, richly rubified, and shined brighter than any summer's [r. *sumner's*] snout in Lancashire. *Fennor*, in *Cens. Lit.*, x, 301.

Why Lancashire *sumners* were particularly red-nosed, may perhaps be discovered. See TAWNEY.

SUMPTER. Generally united with *horse*, to signify a horse that carried provisions, or other necessaries; from *sumptus*, Latin, or *sommier*, French. In the following instance horse seems to be understood:

Return with her?
Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Lear*, ii, 4.

See Johnson, who gives another example, where the *horse* seems also to be meant, though not expressed. So also here:

I would have had you furnish'd in such pomp
As never duke of Burgundy was furnish'd;
You should have had a *sumpter*, though 't had cost me
The laying out myself. *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

We read also of *sumpter-cloths*, *sumpter-saddles*, &c. *Sumpter-horse*, *mule*, &c., are still in use; but not *sumpter* alone.

I fancy it originally meant the pannier, or basket, which the *sumpter-horse* carried.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters.*
Ibid., Cupid's Revenge, v, 2.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd
In which were hangings brave;
Silk covering, curtens, carpets, plate, &c.
Percy's Reliq., i, p. 318.

†SUMPTURE. Magnificence. Lat.

Celebrating all
Her train of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses. *Chapm. Hymn to Hermes.*

†SUN-AND-MOON. An old boy's game.

A kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe, doe pull with hard holde one another, till one side be overcome: it is called *sunne and moone.* *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SUPERBIOUS. Proud.

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For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you, unto our publique prayer.
Declaration of Popish Imposture, 1603.

I speake not, I, of Italy and France,
Nor of gold-thirsty Spaine, but amongst us
I say our damsells are *superbious*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

†*To* SUPERDUE. To subdue. *Hall.*

†SUPERFETATION. Used in a figurative sense.

I have a foolish working braine of mine own, in labour still with somthing, and I can hardly keep it from *superfetations*, though oftimes it produce a mouse in lieu of a mountaine.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Give Rupert an alarum, Rupert! one
Whose name is wits *superfœtation*.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

SUPERLATIVE, double, or accumulated, as it may be called, having not only the superlative form, but also the adverb *most*, was not esteemed bad grammar in Shakespeare's time.

Brutus shall yield, and we will grace his heels
With the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.
Julius Cæsar, iii, 1.

A lady to the worthiest sir, that ever
Country call'd his! and you his mistress, only
For the *most worthiest* fit. *Cymbel.*, i, 7.

Forasmuch as she saw the cardinal *more readier* to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the *most basest* handicraft are holy, when they are directed to the honour of God. *Sir Thomas More.*

The authority of our learned poet Jonson may seem even to justify this form; which, notwithstanding, has not prevailed.

Furthermore, these adverbs *more* and *most*, are added to the comparative and superlative degrees themselves, which should be before the positive.

This, adds Jonson,

Is a certain kind of English Atticism, or eloquent phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the *most ancientest* and *finest* Grecians, who for more emphasis, and vehemencies sake, used so to speak.
English Gramm., ch. 4.

There is a peculiar emphasis and propriety in the phrase *most Highest*, when applied to the Almighty, which occurs in the Bible and Liturgy; but, in other cases, the proper grammatical form is generally preferred and used. See COMPARATIVE.

SUPERNACULUM. A kind of mock-Latin term, intended to mean *upon the nail*. A common term among topers.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it *on his naile*, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance. *Pierce Penilesse*, sign. G 2 b.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsyfreeze tiplers, and *supernaculum* takers. *Massing. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 1.

The whole school (I mean *schola bibendi*) and their *asseclæ bibaculorum, madidorum*, and *temulentorum*,—follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *supernaculum*. *Gayt. Festiv. Notes*, p. 102.

It is a little disfigured in the following:

I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.
B. Jons. Case is Altered, vii, p. 348.

It has been the subject of a regular discussion, in a little tract printed at Leipsic in 1746, quarto, entitled, "De *supernaculo* Anglorum." The derivation is there thus stated: "Est vox hybrida, ex Latina prepositione *super* et Germano *nagel* (a nail) composita;" which agrees with the account in Pierce Penilesse, and accounts for the *nagulum*, and *negulum*. See Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 238. A modern Scottish author intimates the same meaning and origin of it, in some doggrel verses of Latin and English mixed:

Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb
Cernamus *supernaculum*.
Meston's Poems, p. 194.

It is thus described, without being named, in a book of odd humour:

He tooke uppe his pot of twelve quartes—and then hee set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which hee was by custom to set upon his thumbes naile, and licke it off, as hee did.
Disc. of a New World, p. 53.

Though the cup be never so great, so as scarce a four yeare old heyfer be able to drench it to the bottom, yet they, without any difficulty at all, soake and sucke it ἐν τῳ νὶν, *to a nayle* [margin, *super-naculum*].
Law of Drinking, p. 111.

See T. J.

†How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the archduchess: and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "*Supernaculum! supernaculum!*"
Letter dated 1623.

†As when he drinkes out all the totall summe,
Gave it the stile of *supernaculum*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†1 *So.* Mine is French wine.
5 *So.* You must take your chance,
The yeoman of the wine-seller did not
Provide 'em for our palate.
2 *So. Supernaculum!*
See, there lies Spain already, now would I fight—
Ser. Drink thou mean'st.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

†*Colig.* No matter, hem: here 'tis, gentlemen, *super naculum*.
Come, come, a tansey, sirrah, quickly. *The Villain*, 1663.

SUPERVIZE, *s.* Sight, or view; on the supervise, on seeing the thing in question, namely, the letters sent.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off. *Haml.*, v, 2.

Supervisor is also used in Othello for a looker-on, iii, 3; at present it is only an official name for an inspector of the customs, &c.

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SUPPER, TIME OF. Dinner being usually at eleven or twelve, supper was very properly fixed at five o'clock. A similar meal is now called by the name of dinner, though it is carried on several hours later.

With us, the nobilitie, gentrie, and students, doo ordinarilie go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at *five*, or between five and sixe at afternoone.
Harrison's Descr. of Engl., pref. to Holinsh.

About foure houres or six, after that we have dyned, is the tyme convenient for supper, which, in the universities, is about *five o'clock* in the afternoone.
Haven of Health, ch. 212.

†SUPPLIANCE. Supply, assistance.

Which ever, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* given. *Chapm. Il.*, viii, 321.

SUPPORTASSE, *s.*, or under-propper. Part of the apparatus belonging to the old ruffs, being a sort of frame of covered wire, calculated to support the ruff, and prevent its being disordered by wind or damp. The devil, says the zealous Philip Stubbes, who invented ruffs, found out also two great pillars to support them. One of these pillars, as he oddly calls them, was starch; the other he thus describes:

The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; and this he [the devil] calleth a *supportasse* or underpropper. This is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallyng and hangyng doune. *Anatomie of Abuses.*

We are obliged solely to the anger of this puritan, I believe, for preserving the name, if not the memory, of this apparatus.

SUPPUTED, *part.*, for imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxix, p. 1219.

SURANCE, by abbreviation, for assurance, certification, satisfaction.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge!
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Tit. Andron., v, 2.

***To* SURBATE, or SURBEAT.** To batter, or weary with treading; *soubattre*, French, not *soubatir*, as Johnson has it.

Ariobarzanes at length espyed the horse of his soveraigne lord had lost his shooes before, and that the stones had *surbated* his hoofes.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, B 3.

Now when he was *surbatted*, or weary.
Harsnet's Decl., Q 2 b.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 376.

Lest they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore,
Their tender feete upon the stony grownd.
Spens. F. Q., iii, iv, 34.

This is one of the many words which, though admitted by Johnson, as if in use, few modern readers would understand without explanation. He quotes for it Clarendon, and Mortimer, the agricultural writer.

†Growing now as it were faint and weary, it fareth justly with him, as it doth many times with a *surbated* and weary passenger.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Tassus from Temple-stairs by water goes
To Westminster, and back to Temple rowes;
Belike he loves not trot too much the street,
Or *surbait* on the stones his tender feet.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

SURBET, or SURBEATE. Participle from the above.

Espye a traveller with feete *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 22.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
Hall, Sat., v, 2.

†SURBURDENED. Overburdened.

They were not now able to remoove the importable loade of the Normanes from our *surburden'd* shoulders. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

***To* SURCEASE.** To cease.

I will not do 't,
Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.
Coriolanus, iii, 2.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but *surcease* to beat.
Rom. and Jul., iv, 1.

Furies must aid, when men *surcease* to know
Their gods. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 196.

For if you now *surcease*, and love as well,
Then all the world of this your concord aye shall tell.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 92.

SURCEASE, *s.* Cessation.

If th' assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With its *surcease* success. *Macb.*, i, 7.

And in the meane time that he would cause a *surcease* of armes. *Danet's Comines*, R 4 b.

SURCEASE, *v. a.* To stop, or put a stop to.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,
But mine, nor price nor prayer may *surcease*. *Spens.*

Johnson marks this sense only as obsolete, but the rest are equally so.

SURCREASE, *s.* Abundant or excessive increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at last
To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 669.

When as our ancient seat
Her *surcrease* could not keep, grown for her soil too great. *Ibid.*, vi, p. 773.

By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And, surfeiting therewith, her *surcrease* vomited.
Ibid., viii, p 799.

SURDINY, *s.* A corrupt form of *Sardine*, the name of a fish, of the *clupea*, or herring tribe; generally thought to be the same as the pilchard, only smaller in the Mediterranean than in the ocean. They are caught near

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Sardinia, whence their name, and are imported here, salted and barrelled.

He that eats nothing but a red herring to-day, shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher; a pilcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an olive! that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

†*To make* SURE. To betroth.

Accordailles: f. The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 177.

Tra. How have you made me wrong this gentleman, to challenge him as if he had been your due, upon this idle complement? when I understood the message, I presum'd (for so your words did intimate to me) you had been *sure*, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife. Where was my discretion? Now I perceive this was but common courtship; and no assurance of a marriage promise.

Brome's Northern Lass.

SURESBY, *s.* A person to be surely depended upon. A word of similar formation to *rudesby*, which Shakespeare has used.

The most laborious imployments which lye upon them in time of peace, as old *suresbyes*, to serve for all turnes. *Coryat's Crud.*, vol. i, p. 42, repr.

Lydius sive Herculeus lapis; hee is old *surcby*.

Withals' Little Dict., p. 564.

†Yes, there is one, which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve. *Bradford, Serm. Rep.*

†Thers no alteration with you: you are the same man that you were: old *surebie*, no flinsher. You retaine still your old conditions. *Terence in English*, 1614.

SURFOOT, *a.* Lamed, tired of foot; from *surbeat*. Or for sore-foot.

Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,
Surfoot, but in spirit cheered. *Barnaby's Itin.*, Part 3.

The author's own version is,

Veni Ferribrig, vietus,
Pede lassus, mente lætus. *Ibid.*

SURPHALE, SURFEL, SURFLE, *v.* To wash the face or skin with some kind of cosmetic; but which is the right spelling, or whence the word comes, I do not at present know. I find it written in the three ways above given.

Bridewell would have very few tenants, the hospitall would want patients, the surgeons much worke; the apothecaries would have *surphaling* water, and potato roots lye dead upon their hands.

Greene's Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc., viii, 392, ed. 1811.

This being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, &c.—but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford, Love's Sacrifice*, ii, 1.

The editor of Ford makes nothing of it; but it is found again in an unknown drama, cited in a miscellaneous collection:

I can make your beauty, and preserve it,
Rectifie your body, and maintaine it,
Clarifie your blood, *surfle* your cheeks, perfume
Your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye.

Cotgrave's Treasury of Wit, p. 224.

SURQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption; from the old French, where *surcuiderie*, *surquidance*, and *surquiderie*, may all be found. See Roquefort's Dict. de la Langue Romane. *Outrecuidance* was used to a much later period. Both from an old verb *cuider*, to think, or presume.

Were depriv'd
Of their proud beautie, and th' one moyity
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 31.

Chaucer defines it, in his Persones Tale:

Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*.

Tyrwh., ed. ii, p. 313, 8vo.

And by all means his faculties t' apply,
To taint the phœnix by his *surquedry*.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1301.

Used here apparently for height, or excess:

That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry*,
Is grave, and staied, civill sobrietie.

Marston's Sat., i, 5.

†And for those manuscrips which Mevius writ,
They might be styl'd the *surquedry* of wit.

Cleveland's Works.

SUR-REINED. Over-worked, worn down. I do not consider it as implying any hurt in the reins or loins of the horse, for of what use would a drench of warm water be in that complaint? It rather means one who has been guided by the rein too long, over-worked.

Can sodden water,
A drench for *sur-reyn'd* jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Hen. V, iii, 5.

A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit;—but he rubs on.

Jack Drum's Ent., quoted by Steevens.

†SURSAULTED. Surfeited?

Returne my hart, *sursaulted* with the fill
Of thousand great unrest and thousand feares.

England's Helicon, 1614.

†SURSERARA.

With hollocke, sherant, malliga, canara,
I stuft your sides up with a *surserara*,
That though the world was hard, my care was still,
To search and labour you might have your fill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SUSPECT, *s.* Suspicion.

And draw within the compass of *suspect*
Th' unviolated honour of your wife.

Com. of Er., iii, 1.

Whose light yet breaks not to the outer sense,
That propagates this timorous *suspect*.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, i, 4.

O false *suspect*, why didst thou make me dote?

Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

It may be found in every author of that period, though now as completely disused.

†SUSPECT, *s.* One who lies under suspicion.

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Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Wilson's James I.*

SUSPECT, *part.*, for suspected.

For first we were in Holland sore *suspect*.
Gasc. Works, k 5.

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* Liable to suspicion. This word is much wanted, for without it we have only *suspicious*, to express "prone to suspect," and "liable to be suspected," ideas widely different. Mr. Todd refers only to Cotgrave and Sherwood. A more legitimate authority is much wanted. In a newspaper, I once observed it said that,

It is *an old remark*, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*.

But whence the *old* remark is taken, I know not; nor whether it is really old.

†SUSPECTFUL. Suspicious.

If it be about money and riches which he hath buried in the earth, and being *suspectful* and covetous, would not reveal in what place they were hidden.
Saunders's Physiognomie, 1653

†SUSPECTLESS. Unsuspicious.

That giddy wonderers may amazed stand
While death smytes downe *suspectles* Ferdinand.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SUSPIRE, *v.* To respire. It is clear that it is no error in the passage cited by Johnson, since Shakespeare uses it elsewhere.

Did he *suspire*,
That light and weightless down perforce must move.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

Where it evidently means, to breathe in the very slightest degree. The other passage is this:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
K. John, iii, 4.

SUSPIRE, *s.* A sigh; *suspirium*, Latin.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Mass. Old Law, v, 1.

†SUSTAIN. "To suffer." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

SWAD. A term of reproach; said by Grose and others to be a northern word for a pea-shell, or pod: metaphorically, a slender person, *a mere swad*. [Nares's explanation is not correct — it means a rude clown, a rustic.]

Now I remember me,
There was one busie fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, ii, 2.
I'll warrant, that was devised by some country *swad*.
Lyly's Midas, iv, 3.

O how it tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'er so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.
Hon. Ghost, p. 3.

See T. J.

In the following passage it is applied by a soldier to a lawyer, with some degree of contempt:

Wer't not for us, thou *swad*, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?
Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 340.

†Wrapt in his russet cloake lay downe to rest,
His badge of honour buckled to his legge,
Bare and unhid, there came a pilfring *swad*
And would have prayd upon this ornament.
Peele's Honour of the Garter, 1593.

†I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stagg'ring drunken *swad*,
Then that a man worse then an asse, I see.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†But hang them, *swadds*, the basest corner in my thoughts is too gallant a roome to lodge them in.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†And for the other, who so hee may be styled a young master, will not sticke to impawne the Long Acre, till hee become like a snake who has casten his slough; a squeazed *swad* without either meanes, manners, or mannor.
Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

SWADDLE, *v.* To lash, or strap, or beat soundly; by a ludicrous metaphor, which represents the sufferer as swathed, or bound round, by the instrument of correction. So Jobson, when he sings of strapping his wife, calls it "hooping her barrel."

Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands,
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye,
'Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
B. & Fl. Captain, ii, 2.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come, for fear
Of *swadling*.
Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 347.

So Hudibras is said to be

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er [as a justice], as *swaddle* [as a combatant]. Part 1, Can. i, v. 23.

†*To* SWAFF. To beat over, like waves.

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat,
Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SWAGE. To assuage.

But wicked wrath had some so farre enraged,
As by no meanes their malice could be *swaged*.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†SWAINLING. The diminutive of swain, used as a term of familiarity.

While we stand
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†SWALLOW. A whirlpool.

Gurges.... Gouffre. A whirlepoole; a gulfe or *swallow*.
Nomenclator.

†SWALLOWS. Oil of swallows seems to have been considered in the seventeenth century a valuable specific,

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and we find the following rather strange receipt for making it:

Take one handful of mother-thyme, of lavender-cotten, and strawberry leaves, of each alike, four swallows, feathers and altogether well bruised, 3 ounces of sallet oil, beat the herbs, and the swallows, feathers and altogether, until they be so small that you can see no feathers, then put in the oil, and stir them well together, and seeth them in a posnet, and strain them through a canvas cloth, and so keep it for your use.

Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

SWARD, *s.* Skin; from *sweard*, Saxon. Often corrupted to *sword*, as when applied to the skin of bacon, or the horny coat of brawn; also in the word *green-sword*, for the coat of grass covering the soil.

Water kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*

For the skin of bacon:

If they would use no other bucklers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no swords, but *swards* [sweards] of bacon. *Lingua*, ii, 1, O. Pl., v, 144.

Both these examples are from Todd, who gives *sweards* in the latter, as the original reading, which is pure Saxon.

†The churlishe chuffe, that hath enough
In coffer lockt and laied,
And liveth harde with baken *swards*,
A mule maie well be saied.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†SWARME. A qualm. See SWEAME.

While he remained in the Tower, he took pleasure in baiting lions, but when he came abroad, he was so troubled with *swarms*, that he feared to be baited by the people. *Wilson's James I.*

SWART, *a.*, for black, or dusky, may be considered as rather a poetical than an obsolete word, having been preserved by Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, and even later writers. See Johnson. I add one more instance.

And the *swart* plowman for his breakfast staid,
That he might till those lands were fallow laid.

Browne's Brit. Past., 1, iv, p. 99.

Milton's metaphorical use of it is no more harsh than that of dark for malignant.

SWARTH, *s.* A line or row of grass, as left by the scythe; supposed to be properly *swath*, and not to be connected with *sward*.

Cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

That is, great parcels, or heaps. Pope has used the word in his Translation of Homer. See T. J. See SWATH.

†SWASH. A bully.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.

Britannia Triumphans, 1637.

SWASH-BUCKLER, quasi, clash-buckler. One who makes a furious noise with sword and buckler, to appal antagonists.

Their men are very ruffians and *swash-bucklers*, having exceeding long blacke haire curled, and swords or other weapons by their sides.

Coryat, (*of Gipsies at Nevers*) *Crud.*, vol. i, p. 54, repr.

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace. *Butler's Charact.*

Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde foole to leave playing the *swash-buckler*.

Nash, quoted by Steevens.

Also Heylin's Life of St. Geo., p. 237.

I find *rush-buckler*, apparently in the same sense. See RUSH-BUCKLER.

†Leo, a notarie afterwards, master of the offices, a very *swash-buckler* at every funerall, a knowne robber, and a Pannonian; one who breathed foorth of his savage mouth crueltie, and yet was nevertheless greedie still of mans bloud. *Holland's Am. Mar.*, 1609.

SWASHER, *s.* A bully, a fellow that is all noise and no courage.

As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers* [Nym, Pistol, and Bardolph]. I am boy to them all three. *Hen. V*, iii, 2.

SWASHING. Exactly as we now say dashing; spirited, and calculated to surprise.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have.

As you l. it, i, 3.

Also violent, overpowering:

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

I do confess a *swashing* blow.

B. Jons. Staple of N., v, 1.

The old editions have "a *washing* blow;" but, as that is nonsense, *swashing* is very properly substituted.

SWATH, *s.* A row of grass mowed down; from *zwad*, Dutch, meaning the same thing. *Swarth*, which is often used for it, only expresses the broad pronunciation of the same word, *swauth*.

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

With tossing and raking and setting in cox,
Grass lately in *swaths*, is meat for an ox.

Tusser (1672), *July's Husbandrie*, St. 2.

The note, added in the edition of 1744, says,

The Norfolk way of making hay is, first to let it lie in the *swarth* three days, or more, &c.

See SWARTH.

Also that with which an infant was swathed, or swaddled; from *swethan*, to bind, Saxon.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first *swath* proceeded.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

That is, from swathing-clothes, or from the earliest infancy.

Nor their first *swaths* become their winding sheets.

Heyw. Golden Age.

SWATHING-CLOTHES. The bandages of linen, in which infants were for-

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merly rolled up; called also swaddling-clothes.

Thrice has this Hotspur, man in *swathing-clothes*,
This infant warrior. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

So also in Cymbeline, i, 1.

SWATH-BONDS, or BANDS. The same.

Sypers, *swath-bonds*, rybands, and sleve-laces.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

Even in the *swath-bands* out commission goeth,
To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 432.

†SWAWME. A qualm. See SWEAME.

The emperour started with a cold *swawme* of feare that quickly came over his heart, and crying with a lowd voice. *Holland's Ammian. Marcel.*, 1609.

To SWAY. To press on in motion. *Sway* has so many senses, all bearing some reference to a weight in movement, that it is not easy to decide what should be called a new sense, and what only a metaphorical use. Dr. Johnson says he never saw it in the sense here given; Warburton conjectures *way*, but utterly without necessity. Yet the passage is not obscure:

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

That is, let us pass on, with our armament.

SWEAME. A sudden qualm of sickness. "Ægrotatio subita." *Coles' Dict.* So also Rider. Probably from the same origin as *swoon*. Coles also has, "*sweamish*, modestus;" which seems to be the word now made into squeamish. In the northern dialect we find actually *sweamish*, for squeamish. See Grose's Provincial Glossary.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottish *sweame* he feeles,
With joyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 160.

A warning this may be,
Against the slothful *sweames* of sluggardye.
Ibid., *King Jago*, ed. 1587.

To SWEAR, *v. a.* To swear by.

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *K. Lear*, i, 1.

SWEAR, *s.* An oath.

Gull'd, by my *swear*; by my *swear*, gull'd.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 295.

I was inclined to consider this as the cant expression of a single character; but it is used also by the Mercer, in the same play, as well as by the Surgeon, to whom the first passage belongs. Elsewhere I have not remarked it.

†*Mer.* I lose the taking, by my *swear*, of taking
As much, whiles that I am receiving this.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SWEAT, *s.* Violent sweating was long considered as the chief specific in the disease incident to brothels, and the methods used to produce it were extremely violent; no wonder, therefore, that death was often the consequence. Hence the bawd, in Measure for Measure, recounts it as one of the enemies which destroyed her customers:

What with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-struck. Act i, 2.

†SWEATING-CLOTH. "Suaire, a *sweating-cloth*, a towell." *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SWEET AND TWENTY. Thought to be a customary term of endearment, from the following two passages:

In delay there lies no plenty,
Then come kiss me, *sweet and twenty*.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

Sweet and twenty, all sweet and sweet.
Wit of a Woman, cit. by Steev.

In the other passages adduced, it may be otherwise explained; but here it cannot, without a change of the reading. If we read, as suggested by Johnson,

Come, a kiss, then, sweet, and twenty;

Or,

Then a kiss, my sweet, and twenty;

all would be easy: but Johnson himself doubted of the change.

SWEET-BREASTED. Sweet-voiced. See BREAST.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, iii, 1.

SWEETING, *s.* A kind of sweet apple, mentioned by Ascham and others. See T. J.

To SWELT. To swoon, or die away; from *sweltan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word.

But when she felt
Herself downe soust, she waked out of dread
Streight into grief, that her deare hart nigh *swelt*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 9.

That nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy. *Ibid.*, VI, xii, 21.

In some places it seems to be used as the participle of to *swell*:

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*. *Ibid.*, III, xi, 27.
Which, like a fever fit, through all his bodie *swelt*.
Ibid., I, vii, 6.

It cannot be from *swell*, to burn, (also Saxon), because he says that cold did it. He must mean the cold

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fit of an ague; unless we refer it to *penetrabile frigus adurit*. To *swelt*, as an active verb, *to make faint*, is quoted from bishop Hall in T. J.

†Thus have you heard the green knight make his mone,
Which wel might move the hardest heart to melt,
But what he meant that knowes himselfe alone,
For such a cause in weary woes to *swelt*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

SWELTH, *s.* Mud, and filth; or, perhaps, swellings, from *swell*.

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With foule black *swelth*, in thickned lumpe that lies.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., 261.

Again:

Rude Acheron, a lothsom lake to tell,
That boyles and bubs, with *swelth* as black as hell.
Ibid., p. 268.

SWETNAM, JOSEPH. This, it appears was the name of the man who wrote a coarse invective against women, under the title of "The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women, &c." 1615. The answerer of that tract says, in an address "to the Youths of Great Brittaine,"

How could you love? nay, how would you loath such a monster to whom *Joseph Swetnam* poynteth?

Near the end of the address he is again mentioned, and a page of the tract referred to as his. See also the Answer itself, *passim*. His indictment, by name, is in the 6th chapter. He is alluded to also in an old play:

Hey day! who comes here? The very profest smock-satyr or woman-hater in all Europe. One, who had he lived in that state, or under that zone, might have compared with any *Swetnam* in all the Albyon island. *Lady Alimony*, i, 1.

SWEVEN, *s.* A dream. A Chaucerian word; and, therefore, given to Moth, the antiquary, in the following passage:

Dan Cupido
Sure sent thylke *sweven* to mine head.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236.

It occurs, however, later:

I dreamt in my *sweven* on Thursday eve,
In my bed whereas I lay,
I dreamt, a grype and a grimlie beast,
Had carry'd my crown away.
Percy's Reliq., vol. ii, p. 53, in the Ballad of *Sir Aldingar*.

†SWIG. A term of contempt.

Swigge for Smart and you.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SWINGE, *s.*, for sway, or swing.

That whilom here bare *swinge* among the best.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., p. 260.

To *swinge*, for to lash, as with a long tail, is used by Milton. See T. J.

SWINGE, for singe. This being a slight difference of spelling, is, perhaps, hardly worth notice; but it is the spelling of Spenser's own editions.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd.
F. Q., I, xi, 26.

†SWINGE. To lash.

Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty plain.
Du Bartas.

SWINGE-BUCKLER is something more than *swash-buckler*; the latter was one who only made a dashing and a noise with the bucklers; the other *swinged* those which were opposed to him; as in the second passage here quoted.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged a sword and buckler*.
Devil's Charter, 1607, quoted by Steevens.

†SWINGER, *s.* Anything very great.

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lamb's-wooll;
Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;
And thus must ye doe
To make the wassaile a *swinger*. *Herrick.*

†SWINGING. Very large.

Quoth Jack, now let me live or die,
I'll fight this *swinging* boar. *History of Jack Horner.*

SWINK, *s.* Labour. Saxon.

Ah Piers, be not thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they geynen with little *swinck?*
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v. 36.
Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and *swyncke*.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 23.
And soon forget the *swinke* due to their hire.
Pembr. Arcad., iii, p. 398.

To SWINK, or SWINCK, *v.* To toil, or labour; *swincan*, Saxon.

Honour, estate, and all this worlde's good,
For which men *swincke* and sweat incessantly.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 8.

Milton has used *swinkt*, for wearied, in Comus, v. 293, though certainly much disused in his time. It is not in Shakespeare.

SWINWARD, *s.* Corrupted from *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine; or rather, perhaps, *swine-ward*, like bear-ward.

He is a *swinward*, but I think,
No *swinward* of the best. *Browne, Shep. Pipe, Ecl.* 2.

I find also *swineyard*, a corruption of the same word, as a term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd:

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 24.

†SWIPE. A crane for drawing water out of a well.

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A crane or engine to draw up water: it is called a *swipe*. *Nomenclator.*

To SWITCH, *v.* To cut, as with a switch.

With his revengeful sword *switcht* after them that fled. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1011.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson, for a similar use of the word.

SWITH, *adv.* Swift, or swiftly.

Hence *swythe* to Dr. Rat hye thee, then thou wert gone. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 47.

King Estmere threw the harp asyde,
And *swithe* he drew his brand.
Percy's Reliq., i, p. 75.

SWITHIN, ST. The old, and often revived superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will rain more or less for forty days following, is amply illustrated in Brand's Popular Ant., i, p. 271, 4to ed., but it is not there mentioned, that Jonson introduces it in his comedy of Every Man out of his Humour:

Sord. O, here, *St. Swithin's*, the 15th day, variable weather, for the most part rain, good! for the most part rain; why it should rain forty days after now, more or less, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough. Act i.

St. Swithin is recorded in Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, on the 15th of July, but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy.

SWITZERS. Hired guards, attendant upon kings. How soon the brave Swiss began to hire themselves out to such service is uncertain; but it is plain that it was common in Shakespeare's time, since he gives such a guard to the king of Denmark:

Where are my *Switzers?* let them guard the door.
Haml., iv, 5.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great band
Of marrow-bones, that people call the *Switzers.*
Fletch. Nob. Gent, iii, 1.

Why called "band of marrow bones," I know not. Is it a false print? and for what?

SWITZER'S KNOT. A transient fashion of tying the garters; which, probably, the French borrowed from the Swiss, and we from them.

But that a rook, by wearing a pyed feather,
The cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the *Switzer's* knot
On his French garters, should affect a humour!
O, it is more than most ridiculous.
B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. Man out of H.

SWOOP, *s.* A sudden descent of a bird upon its prey. Johnson says, "I suppose from the sound." Rather from to sweep; and so thought H. Tooke. See T. J.

Oh hell-kite—all,—
What! all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell *swoop.* *Macb.*, iv, 3.

If she gives out, she deals it in small parcels,
That she may take away all at one *swoop.*
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 241.

The word, though uncommon, is not perhaps obsolete. Dryden has used it. Drayton applies the verb to *swoop*, to the sweeping motion of a river:

As she goes *swooping* by, to Swale-dale whence she springs. *Polyolb.*, xxviii, p. 1199.

†But now adaves, you may see throughout all those tracts divers in that kind verie violent and most ravenous men, such as goe *swooping* and flinging over all the courts and halls of justice.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

SWORD, SWEARING UPON. The singular mixture of religious and military fanaticism, which arose from the crusades, gave rise to the extraordinary custom of taking a solemn oath upon a sword. In a plain unenriched sword, the separation between the blade and the hilt was usually a straight transverse bar, which, suggesting the idea of a cross, added to the devotion which every true knight felt for his favorite weapon, and evidently led to this practice; of which the instances are too numerous to be collected. The sword, or the blade, were often mentioned in this ceremony, without reference to the cross.

Swear *by this sword!*
Thou wilt perform my bidding. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

Either embracing other lovingly,
And swearing faith to either *on his blade.*
Spens. F. Q., V, viii, 14.

Swear *by my sword!* *Haml.*, i, 5.

Several times repeated.

And here *upon my sword* I make protest
For to relieve the poor, or die myself.
Pinner of Wakef., O. Pl., iii, 7.

Yet the cross of the sword is also mentioned frequently enough to illustrate the true bearing of the oath. Hence, of Glendower it is ludicrously said by Falstaff, that he

Swore the devil his true liegeman, *upon the cross of a Welsh hook* [a species of sword]. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

It is delineated in the notes on that passage.

So suffring him to rise, he made him sweare
By his owne sword, and by the *crosse* thereon.
Spens. F. Q., VI, i, 43.

By the *cross of this sword and dagger*, captain, you shall take it.
Dekker's Satiromastix, Or. of Drama, iii, p. 163.

Many more instances may be seen in Steevens's note on the preceding passage of Hamlet, but these are abundantly sufficient.

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SWORD AND BUCKLER. As an epithet, expressive of military energy.

And that same *sword and buckler* prince of Wales.
1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

This boy speaks *sword and buckler*; prithee yield, boy.
B. and Fl. Bonduca, iv, 2.

SWORN BROTHERS, properly and originally, meant such as were brothers in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry; though afterwards used with more laxness, as it still is, to imply common intimacy. As when Beatrice says of Benedict, that he has every month a new *sworn brother*. *Much Ado*, i, 1. Falstaff seems to have a more precise allusion, when he says of Shallow,

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been *sworn brother* to him. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Falstaff also proposes to Nym and Bardolph, that they shall be *all three sworn brothers* in the expedition to France. *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

In the French books of chivalry they are called *frêres d'armes*. St. Palaye's account is to this effect: "But we see more marked associations between some knights, who become *brothers or companions* in arms [frêres ou compagnons d'armes], as they were then called.—These fraternities of arms were contracted in various ways. Three knights, according to the romance of Lancelot du Lac, caused themselves to be let blood together, and mixed their blood. This kind of fraternity is not a romantic fiction, since M. Du Cange cites many similar examples from foreign histories." "If," continues he, "the mode was barbarous, the sentiment which arose out of it was far otherwise." *Mém. de Chevalerie*, Partie 3. See also Du Cange's 21st Dissertation subjoined to Joinville. Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, are recorded as *sworn brothers* (fratres jurati) in the expedition of the Conqueror to England, and they shared the honours bestowed upon either of them.

SYEDGE, *s.* A mere mis-spelling of *siege*, in the sense of seat, or habitation.

Is it possible that, under such beautye and rare comelynesse, disloyaltie and treason may have theyr *syedge* and lodgynge? *Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, sign. Z 5 b.

SYKERLY. Certainly. See SIKER.

Tis min own deare neele Hodge, *sykerly* iwot.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

A Chaucerian word.

SYLLABE, for syllable. Purely French. So written by Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar:

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may of itself make a perfect sound. *Engl. Grammar*, ch. 6.

He uses it also in his poetry:

Jointing *syllabes*, drowning letters,
Fastening vowels as with fetters.
Against Rhyme, Underw., 48.

Again:

Still may *syllabes* jar with time,
Still may reason war with rhyme. *Ibid.*

Horne Tooke has commended Jonson for his use of this word. It is still used by the unlearned in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson gives two examples of it from good authors.

SYLLER, for silver. Still current in the Scottish dialect.

As bright as any *syller*,
Small, long, sharp at the poynt, and straight as any pyller. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 24.

†*To* **SYMPATHY.** To sympathise.

Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
Muses Looking Glasse, 1638.

SYNNET. See SENNET.

SYPERS. Old spelling for Cyprus, a thin transparent cloth used for veils. See CYPRUS.

Sypers, swath bonds, &c. *Four Ps*, O. Pl., i, 64.

SYRENE. Merely an awkward spelling of SERENE, which see. This is undoubtedly intended by *syrens* in the following specimen from sir Fr. Kinaston, cited by Mr. Ellis:

With thy dear face it is not so,
Which if once overcast,
If thou rain down thy show'rs of woe,
They like the *syrens* [serenes] blast.
Specimens, vol. iii, p. 241.

The word *blast* determines the allusion.

T.

T. Beards cut to that shape. See in STILETTO BEARD. Taylor, the water-poet, celebrates all the forms of beards:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark bare,
Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,
That may, with whispering, a man's eyes out-spike:
Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T.
Superbiæ Flagellum.

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The T, in particular, is noticed here also:

Strokes his beard
Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion,
And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth, iv, 1.

Thus, with the beard, one very great source of coxcombry was cut off.

TABARD, *s.* A coat, or vest, without sleeves, close before and behind, and open at the sides; formerly worn by nobles over their arms, to distinguish them in the field, but now only by heralds. *Tabard*, French.

Among the which [the inns in Southwark] the most ancient is the *Tabard*, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a jacquit or sleevelesse coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collor, winged at the shoulders.
Stowe's London, Z 1 b.

He speaks of them as only worn by heralds in his days, but having been "a stately garment of old time." The word is now rather technical than obsolete.

The name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars, whose original dress was a *tabard*. They are part of the foundation, which consists of, a provost, 16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 *tabarders*, 12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks. *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* It appears from Du Cange, that *tubar* is Welsh; and that *tabardum*, low Latin, *tavardo*, Spanish, and *tabarro*, Italian, have all been made from it.

[The Tabard was also the sign of an inn in Gracechurch-street.]

†The carriers of Brayntree and Bocking in Essex doe lodge at the signe of the *Tabbard*, in Gracious-street, neere the Conduit; they doe come on Thursdaies and goe away on Fridaies.
Taylor's Carriers Cosmographie, 4to, Lond., 1637.

TABLES. The old name for backgammon; so called also in French; and in Latin, *tabularum lusus*.

This is the ape of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Love's L. L., v, 2.
If tales are told of Leda be not fables,
Thou with thy husband dost play false at *tables*.
Har. Epigr., i, 79.
Man's life's a game at *tables*, and he may,
Mend his bad fortune by his wiser play.
Witts Recr., i, 250, repr. 1817.

This last example is from an epitaph, entirely made up of puns on backgammon.

Extended also to other games played with the same board and men. An old backgammon board is delineated in the frontispiece to Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

2. Also, the same as table-book; pocket tablets for containing memorandums:

And therefore will he wipe his *tables* clean,
And keep no tell-tale to his memory.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
My *tables*, meet it is I set it down. *Haml.*, i, 5.
In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his *tables* in haste, as if he feared to lose that note.
Hall, Char. of a Hypocr.

TABLE (in the language of palmistry or chiromancy), the whole collection of lines on the skin, within the hand.

Well [*looking on his palm*], if any man in Italy have a fairer *table*, which doth offer to swear upon a book, I shall have good fortune. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 2.
Mistress of a fairer *table*,
Hath not history nor fable.
B. Jons. Masque of Gips., vi, p. 88.

It occurs also before in the same masque, p. 80.

B. In good earnest, I do find written here, all my good fortune lies in your hand. *W.* You keep a very bad house then, you may see by the smalness of the *table*. *Middleton, Any Thing for a Q. Life.*

†*To* TABLE. To sit at table.

All supper while, if they *table* together, he peereth and prieth into the platters to picke out dainty morsels to content her maw. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

TABLE-BOOK. The same as *table*; memorandum book.

What might you,
Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
If I had play'd the desk, or *table-book*. *Haml.*, ii, 2.
I am sure her name was in my *table-book* once.
Hon. Whore, 2d part, O. Pl., iii, 377.
I have most of their jests here in my *table-book*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 10.

The most affecting circumstance relating to a *table-book*, that I at present recollect, is in the life of lady Jane Grey:

Sir John Gage, constable of the Tower, when he led her to execution, desired her to bestow on him some small present which he might keep, as a perpetual memorial of her: she gave him her *table-book*, where she had just written three sentences, on seeing her husband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English. The purport of them was, that human justice was against his body, but the divine mercy would be favourable to his soul; and that if her fault deserved punishment, her youth, at least, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuse, and that God and posterity, she trusted, would shew her favour. *Hume's Hist.*, iv, p. 392; and *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. iii, p. 15.

More modern authors have the word.

†TABLE DORMANT. An immoveable table.

But how come you to reckon so punctually? Did Ananias tell it upon the *table dormant*; what year of the persecution of the saints? I wonder you did not rather count it by the sheckells, that's the more sanctified coyn. *Cleaveland's Poems*, 1651.

TABLE-MEN, *s.* The men used in playing at tables, or backgammon;

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but Decker uses it in contempt, as a name for affected coxcombs sitting at a table:

That all the painted *table-men* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Gul's Hornb.*, Introd.

He had just before alluded to their being painted.

TABLER, *s.* A person who boards others for hire. "Convictor." *E. Coles.*

But he now is come
To be the musick-master; *tabler* too
He is, or would be. *B Jons. Epigr.*, vol. vi, p. 292.

Kersey has to *table*, to board, or entertain, or be entertained at one's table.

†TABLING. Board. A *tabling house* perhaps means a boarding house.

Ch. My daughter hath there alreadie truly now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling*: after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparell. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Youth. They alledge, that there is none but common gamehouses and *tabling* houses that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

TABOURINE, *s.* Apparently a common side drum. French.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling *tabourines*.
Ant. and Cleop., iv, 8.
Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.
Trumpetes, clerons, *tabourins*, and other minstrelsye.
Helyas, Kn. of Swanne, cited by Steev.

The *tambourine*, both of ancient and modern times, seems to be a different thing; having parchment on one side only, and played with the fingers. See Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v. 59.

†TABY. Tabby; a sort of silk.

13 Oct. 1661. This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate, and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace. *Pepys' Diary.*

TACHE, or TATCH, *s.* A blot, spot, stain, or vice; *tache*, French.

First Jupiter that did usurp his father's throne,
Of whom even his adorers write evil *taches* many a one. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, B. xiii, p. 318.
It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for theyr owne lucre.
Moriæ Enc. by Chaloner, P 3 b.

Used also for a loop, or catch. *Exod.*, xxvi, 6. See T. J.

†TACHY. Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachie* humors flung. *Wit and Drollery.*

TACK, *s.*, for taste. Perhaps from *tactus*, Latin.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, p. 1031.
†He told me, that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To hold* TACK. To keep one at bay.

They hew his armour peece-meale from his backe,
Yet still the valiant prince maintaines the fray,
Though but halfe-harnest, yet he holds them *tacke*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.
Having thus made sure work with the English, they made young count Maurice their governor, who for five and twenty years together *held tack* with the Spaniard, and during those traverses of war was very fortunat. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

TAG. The common people; in the phrase *tag*, rag, and bobtail, in colloquial speech.

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are us'd to bear. *Coriol.*, iii, 4.

This is, perhaps, the only instance of *tag*, without his companions, *rag* and *bobtail*, or at least one of them. See T. J. In Ozell's Rabelais, it is *shag, rag*, &c., iv, 221.

TAG-LOCK, *s.* I believe, an entangled lock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his cloathes the skinnes of his out-worne cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell. *Lenton's Leas., Char.* 14, *of a Carle.*

TAIL. It was a superstitious belief, according to Mr. Steevens, that a witch, transformed into any animal that ought to have a tail, was always deficient in that part. Hence he accounts for this passage of the witches in *Macbeth*:

But in a sieve I'll thither sail,
And like a rat, *without a tail*,
I'll do, I'll do, I'll do. Act i, sc. 3.

†TAIL-CASTLE. The raised stern of a ship.

Puppis. La poupe. The hind decke, or *taile castell*: the sterne. *Nomenclator.*

TAILOR. Many were the jests current at all times upon that unfortunate fraternity, owing, doubtless, to the effeminacy of their business, in using needles, thread, thimbles, &c. How old the sarcasm of nine tailors making a man may be, does not appear; but it is very old. It appears in Shakespeare, and his contemporaries. It was also imputed to them that they were immoderately fond of *rolls*, hot or cold.

I think one *tailor* would go near to beat all this company [puppets] with a hand bound behind him.
Lit. Aye, and eat them all too, an [if] they were in cake-bread. *B. Jons. Barth. F.*, act v.

As you are merely
A *tailor*, faithful, and apt to believe in gallants,
You are a companion at a ten-crown supper,
For cloth of bodkin, and may with one lark
Eat up *three manchets*. *Mass. Fatal Dowr.*, v, 1.

See TAYLOR.

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Mr. Gifford points out other strong instances. Thus:

He'll sup them up, as easily as a *taylor*
Would do six hot loaves in a morning fasting.
Glapthorne, Wit in a Const.

B. I would take the wall of three times three *tailors*, though in a morning, and at a baker's stall. *Nabbes.*

To TAKE. In the sense of to blast; or to affect violently, as by witchcraft. Shakespeare says of Herne, the hunter, that

There he blasts the tree, and *takes* the cattle,
And makes milch kine yield blood, &c.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

This has been well illustrated from Markham:

Of a horse that is taken. A horse that is bereft of his feeling, mooving, or styrring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease; yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, couster the word *taken* to be striken by some planet or evil spirit, which is false. *Treatise on Horses*, chap. viii, ed. 1595.

Shakespeare has again:

Strike her young bones, ye *taking* airs, with lameness.
Lear, ii, 4.

Also in Hamlet, speaking of Christmas,

And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time. Act i, sc. 1.

See STRIKE.

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
B. and Fl. False One, iv, 3.

He means *infectious*.

To TAKE, for to leap.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.
K. John, v, 2.

Hunters still say, to *take* a hedge, or a gate, meaning, to leap over them.

To TAKE IN a place. To conquer, or, as we now say, to take it.

Is it not strange, Canidius,
He could so quickly cut th' Ionian sea,
And *take in* Toryne. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 7.
What a strong fort old Pimblico had been!
How it held out! how, last, 'twas *taken in*.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vi, p. 413.
Nay, I care not
For all your railings; they will batter walls,
And *take in* towns, as soon as trouble me.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., iii, 1.

Also to apprehend, as a felon:

Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer, and swore
With his own single hand he'd *take us in*.
Cymb., iv, 2.

To subdue, more generally:

Do this, or this,
– *Take in* that kingdom, and enfranchise this.
Ant. and Cleop., i, 1.

To TAKE KEEP. To take care. See KEEP.

To TAKE ON. To grieve violently; rather vulgar than obsolete.

To TAKE ONE WITH YOU. To go (as Dr. Johnson expresses it) no faster than the hearer can follow; to be clear and explicit. This phrase is not yet quite disused; but it is explained by Johnson in 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, on this passage:

I would your grace would *take me with you*; whom means your grace?

It is explained also by Mr. Gifford, in his Massinger, vol. ii, p. 488, iii, 66, iv, 310; by Reed, in O. Pl., v, 265, 338. It occurs again in Romeo and Juliet:

Soft, *take me with you, take me with you*, wife.
Act iii, sc. 5.

If it be unintelligible to any one, these references will be abundantly sufficient for illustration.

To TAKE ONE'S EASE IN ONE'S INN. A phrase for enjoying oneself, as if at home. See INN. "To take mine ease in mine inne," says Dr. Percy, "was an ancient proverb not very different in its application from that maxim, *every man's house is his castle*; for *inne* originally signified a house, or habitation. When the word *inne* began to change its meaning, and to be used to signify a house of public entertainment, the proverb, still continuing in force, was applied in the latter sense; or perhaps Falstaff [in the passage following] humorously puns upon the word *inne*, in order to represent the wrong done to him the more strongly." *Note on the following passage.*

Shall I not *take mine ease in mine inn*, but I shall have my pocket picked? 1 *Henry IV*, iii, 3.

The beggar Irus that haunted the palace of Penelope, would *take his ease in his inne*, as well as the peers of Ithaca. *Greene's Farew. to Folly*, cited by Steevens.

See also the other examples quoted in the notes to the first example.

If I have got
A seat to sit *at ease here i' mine inn*,
To see the comedy. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 3.

The disturbance of a man in the enjoyment of this privilege, called *hamsoken*, or *homesoken* (from *ham*, home, and *socne*, liberty, Saxon), was an offence punishable by our old law. The offence was called by the same name as the privilege. An old law book thus describes it: "*Hamsockne* d'antient ordinance est peché mortelle, car droit est que *chesun eit quiet*

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en son hostel qui à luy est." *Mirr. de Justice.* See also the Law Dictionaries, Cowell, Blount, &c. *Hostel* is there exactly our *inne.*

To TAKE OUT. To copy.

Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work *out.* *Othello*, iii, 4.

He says soon after,

I like the work well, ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will) I'd have it *copied.* *Ibid.*

She intends
To *take out* other works, in a new sampler.
Middleton's Women bew. Wom.

Nicophanes gave his mind wholly to antique pictures, partly to exemplify and *take out* their patterns.
Holland's Pliny, both cited by Steevens.

To TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE. See PEPPER.

To TAKE TENT. To attend; to take notice, or care; *tent* being for attention. It is properly a Scottish phrase.

See ye *take tent* to this, and ken your mother.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., ii, 3.

It occurs again in the same imperfect drama, the dialect of which is in a great measure northern; the scene lying in Sherwood forest. Jonson uses it, however, in his own person:

And call to the high parliament
Of heav'n; where seraphim *take tent*
Of ordering all.
Ibid., Underwoods, I, vol. vii, 22.

To TAKE UP. To borrow money, or take commodities upon trust.

Yet thou art good for nothing but *taking up.*
All's W. that E. W., ii, 3.

When he adds, "and that thou art scarce worth," the intention is to play upon another sense of the words, that of taking from the ground.

And if a man is thorough with them, in honest *taking up*, then they must stand upon security!
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

They will *take up*, I warrant you, where they may be trusted. *Decker's Northw. Hoe.*

And now I can *take up*, at my pleasure. Can you *take up* ladies, sir? No, sir, excuse me, I meant money. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, i, 4.

If he owe them money, that he may
Preserve his credit, let him, in policy, never
Appoint a day of payment; so they may hope still.
But if he be to *take up* more, his page
May attend them at the gate.
Massinger, Emp. of East, i, 1.

To *take up* a quarrel, to settle or make it up:

I. And how was that *taken up?*
C. Faith, we met and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause. *As you like it*, v, 4.

At last, to *take up* the quarrel, M. A. and M. R. S. set downe their order that he should not be called any more captaine Ajax——and then to this second article they all agreed, not guiltie.
Apologie for Ajax, D D 1 b.

When two heirs quarrel,
The swordsmen of the city, shortly after
Appear in plush, for their grave consultations
In *taking up* the difference; some I know
Make a set living on't. *Massing. Guard.*, i, 1.

†*To* TAKE UP. To engage.

A certain traveller being benighted, resolved to take up with the next inn he came at, and it hapning to be in a market-town, he blunders into the inn, and enquires whether he might lodge there that night? The master of the house told him, that the next being a market-day, all their beds were *taken up;* and he had ne'er a room to spare neither, but one.
Newest Academy of Compliments.

Arc. Sirrah gaoler, see you send mistris Turn-key your wife to *take us up* whores enough: and be sure she let none of the young students of the law fore-stall the market. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

To stop.

The marquess on discourse about religion, said, that God was fain to deal with wicked men as men do with frisking jades in a pasture, that cannot *take them up* till they get them to a gate; so wicked men will not be taken up till the hour of death.
Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

†TAKER. A purveyor.

Pray God they have not taken him along;
He hath a perilous wit to be a cheat;
He'd quickly come to be his majesties *taker.*
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TALC, OIL OF. A nostrum, famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, becomes very white, and was thought a fit substitute for ceruse. In Baptista Porta's Natural Magic, English translation, 1658, are three receipts for making it, under the title, "How to dissolve *Talk* for to beautifie Women." But they all consist of modes of calcining that mineral, with other fanciful additions. The last, indeed, directs how to make snails eat the powder of it!! A fourth receipt in B. x, ch. 19, fully directs the calcination, and then recommends to lay it in a moist place, "until it dissolve into oyl;" which might be till doomsday. But it might imbibe some moisture, to make it look more like oil. From the near similarity, and almost identical sound, of the word, Mr. Whalley supposed it to have been what the French call *tac;* but *tac* meant the disease which was to be cured, *i. e.*, the rot in sheep, and the oil to be applied was *huile de cèdre* (Menage, in his Origines). The English receipts for making it prove also that he was mistaken. His note is on this passage:

With ten empirics in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber;
That for the *oil of talc* dare spend,
More than citizens dare lend. Vol. vi, p. 317.

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It is often mentioned by the dramatists, and generally with some satirical reflection on the ladies.

Talc was also called *Muscovy glass*:

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass*. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 38.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*, These ceruses are common. *Massing, City Mad.*, iv, 2.

She ne'er had, nor hath
Any belief in madam Baud-bee's bath,
Or Turner's *oil of talc*. *B. Jons. Underw.*, p. 391.

Who
Do verily ascribe the German war,
And the late persecutions, to curling,
False teeth, and *oil of talc*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, p. 292.

The quaint Dr. Whitlock puns upon it. Speaking of certain nostrums of quacking ladies, which, he says,

Shall cost them nothing but their mentioning of her at gossipings, funeralls, at church before sermons, and *the like opportunities of tattle*; so that this famous water or powder—must purchase them *oyle of talke*, for which some women outdo the rarest chymist. *Zootomia*, p. 57.

Chambers derives *talc* from an Arabic word, descriptive of a sound state of body, and thus accounts for the allusion; but this is not satisfactory. In fact, it was a term borrowed by chemists from the old alchemical writers, and not understood. Their *oil of talc* was one of the fanciful names for their supposed grand elixir, or philosopher's stone, in a certain form. So it is explained by dom Pernety, who had searched much into such matters: "*Talc des philosophes*. Pierre des sages fixée au blanc. C'est en vain que l'on cherche à faire *l'huile de talc* avec le *talc* vulgaire. Les philosophes ne parlent que du leur, et c'est à ce dernier qu'il faut attribuer toutes les qualités desquelles les livres font tant d'éloges." *Diction. Mytho-hermetique*, at the word *Talc*. Of the chemists, who tried in vain to make it, he says in another part of his Dictionary, "Ils ont calciné, purifié, sublimé, &c., cette matière, et n'en ont jamais pû extraire cette huile précieuse," &c., at the word *Huile de Talc*.

†TALE. Reckoning.

But as things were I must either take or leave, and necessity made mee enter, where we gat egges and ale by measure and by *tale*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Yf men were certayne by suche fastynge that they shuld nat dye sodeynly but have tyme of repentaunce, and to be shrevyne and houselyde, they shulde be the more rechelesse in their lyvynge, and the lesse *tale* yeve for to doo amys in hope of amendemente in their dyng. *Dives and Pauper*, 1493.

TALENT, and TALON, were frequently confounded, and sometimes punned upon.

If a *talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a *talent*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

No lady's supple hand
————hath yet seiz'd on thee
With her two nimble *talents*.
B. and Fl. Wom. Hater, i.

The old editions read it so; the modern editors change it to *talons*, which is indeed the meaning, though written *talent*.

TALL, *a.* Valiant, warlike.

He is as *tall* a man as any in Illyria. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

No, by this hand, sir,
We fought like honest and *tall* men.
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., i, 4.

It is even applied to the mind:

You do not twit me with my calling, neighbour? No, surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall*. *Ibid., Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give,
Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Henry V*, ii, 1.

Employed also, in a general sense, for brave:

May both *tall* foreign force in fight withstand,
And of their foes may have the upper hand.
Mirr. Mag., p. 115.

Mercutio seems to ridicule it, as one of the affected fashionable terms of the age:

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes; these new tuners of accents? By—a very good blade!—a very *tall* man! &c. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.

The usage was so common, that no less than seven references to examples of it occur in the Index to Reed's edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, besides those introduced in the notes.

TALL-BOYS, *s.* A cant term for cups or glasses, made longer or higher than common.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell's Rabelais*, V, xlii.

TALL-MEN, *s.* Dice loaded to come high throws, as low-men were to give low ones. The same as HIGH-MEN.

Heere's fulloms and gourds, heere's *tall-men*, and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sign. I 2.

†TALLEN. ? Same as TALL-BOY.

Charge the pottles and gallons,
And bring the hogshead in;
We'l begin with a *tallen*,
A brimmer to the king.
The Courtier's Health, an old ballad.

TALLOW-CATCH. Explained by Johnson *tallow-keech*, that is, a lump of tallow, such as is prepared by the butcher for the chandler. "A *keech*

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of tallow," says Dr. Percy, "is the fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word, in use now." It is certainly a strong confirmation of this explanation, that in 2 Hen. IV, ii, 1, Shakespeare speaks of "Goody *Keech*, the butcher's wife."

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-keech*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

†TALLWOOD. Wood cut for billets.

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof, to be sold or sell, offer or put to saile any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

TAMINE, *s.* A sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *tammy*. Supposed to be from the French *estamine*.

The men were apparelled after their fashion: their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. i, ch. 56.

The original is *estamet*, which Cotgrave interprets "cloth-rash;" but *estamine*, which is in fact synonymous, he renders, "the stuff *tamine*; also a strainer, searce, boulter, or boulting-cloth; so called because made (commonly) of a kind thereof."

To TANG. To sound loudly, like the pulsation of a bell, of which it is an imitation.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

A TANG, *s.* A shrill sound like a bell.

But she had a tongue with a *tang*,
That would say to a sailor, go hang.
Old Ballad of Kate, &c. Compl., p. 165.

See T. J.

TANKARD-BEARER, *s.* One who fetched water from the conduits or pumps in the street. While London was imperfectly supplied with water, this very necessary office was performed by menial servants, or water-bearers; and in the families of tradesmen, by their apprentices. To the latter an allusion is clearly made in the following passage:

God send me quickly fatherless sonne, if I had not rather one of my sonnes were a *tanker-bearer*, that weares sometymes *his silke sleeves at the church on Sunday*, than a cosener that weares his satten hose at an ordenary on Fridaie.
Sir J. Har. on Playe, i, 227, ed. Park.

Wilt thou *bear tankards*, and may'st bear arms?
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 207.

As soon as I heard the messenger say my father must speak with me, I left my *tankard* to guard the conduit, and away came I.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 459.

These tankard-bearers, often assembling at the conduit in considerable numbers, were obliged to wait patiently each for his turn to draw the water:

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard bearer* at a conduit! Fie!
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 2.

†TANSEY. A favorite dish in the seventeenth century.

Where the host furnishes his guests with a collation out of his cloaths; a capon from his helmet, a *tansey* out of the lining of his cap, cream out of his scabbard, &c. *Key to the Rehearsal*, 1704, p. 21.

A curious tansie, the new way.—Take about a dozen new-laid eggs, beat them up with three pints of cream, strain them thro' a coarse linen cloth, and put in of the strained juices of endive, spinage, sorrel, and tansie, of each three spoonfuls; half a grated nutmeg, four ounces of fine sugar, a little salt, and rose-water, put it, with a slight laying of butter under it, into a shallow pewter-dish, and bake it in a moderately heated oven; scrape over it loaf-sugar, sprinkle rose-water, and serve it up. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TANLING, *s.* One who is subject to the tanning influence of the sun; a diminutive from *tan*.

Hopeless
To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Cymb.*, iv, 4.

So the first folio. Some editions read *tantlings*, and Johnson had so entered the word in his Dictionary, and derived it accordingly; but this seems to be erroneous. See T. J. There is no more authority for *tantling*, than *tanling*, the derivation is more forced, and it suits the passage worse.

†TANTIVY. A mixture of haste and violence.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always, yea, yea. *Cleaveland's Works*. Chap. 21. How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

TANTOBLIN, *s.* A jocular name, of very uncertain derivation, for that substance which of old was not named without *save-reverence*.

I'll stick, my dear, to thee, and cling withall,
As fast as e'r *tantoblin* to a wall.
Gayton, Fest. N., p. 73.

See again p. 191. Grose has it *tantadlin*, in his Classical Dict.

†TAP-HOUSE. A beer-shop.

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Shall men give rev'rence to a painted trunke,
That's nothing but all outside, and within
Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,
Whose heart is Satans *tap-house*, or his inne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TAPE-PURLES. Fringes of tape.

Lol. And can you handle the bobbins well, good woman?
Make statute lace? you shall have my daughter.
Pogg. And mine, to make *tape-purles*: can you do it.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

TAPET, *s.* Carpet, or tapestry; from *tapes*, Latin.

So to their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take.
Spens. Muiopotmos, v. 275.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for foliage, as being the tapestry of the groves:

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beene
The gladsome groves, that now lay overthrowne,
The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.
Sackville's Induct., St. 1st, *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 255.

TAPISHED, *part.* Hidden; from *tapi*, French. A hunting term. E. Coles has, "to *tappy*, as a deer, delitesco, se abscondere;" and Kersey, "*tapassant*, H. T. [*i. e.*, hunting term] lurking or squatting."

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or brier,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 2.

See UNTAPPICE.

TAP-LASH, *s.* A contemptuous name for bad small beer; the refuse of the *tap*.

What, must we then a muddy *taplash* swill,
Neglecting sack? *Witts Recreat.*, C 4 b, Ep. 25.
Whatever he drains from the four corners of the city, goes in muddy *taplash* down gutter-lane.
Citiz's Cater Char., p. 32.
To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complemental oratory, as off with your lap, wind up your bottom, up with your *taplash*, and many more eloquent phrases. *Taylor, Disc. by Sea*, p. 29 a.

Sometimes put metaphorically for poor, washy arguments:

Bandied up and down by the school-men, in their *tap-lash* disputes. *Bp. Parker*, cited by Todd.

TAP-SHACKLED, *part.* Drunk, enchained or disabled by the tap; apparently a cant term.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey's Disc. of New World*, p. 82.

TAPPES, MY LORD. Who this personage was, remains to be discovered.

Of great denomination, he may be *my lord Tappes* for his large titles. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 202.

†TAR-BOX. One of the usual accompaniments of a shepherd. The tar was used for anointing sores in the sheep. The shepherd himself was sometimes jocularly called tar-box.

And when he dyes he leaves no wrangling heyres
To law till all be spent, and nothing theirs,
Hooke, *tar-box*, bottle, bag, pipe, dog, and all,
Shall breed no jarres in Westminsters great hall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Phil. Why then letts both go spend our litle store,
In the provision of due furniture:
A shepards hooke, a *tarbox*, and a scrippe,
And hast unto those sheepe adorned hills.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

A sheep-hook then, with Patch his dog,
And *tar-box* by his side,
He, with his master, cheek by joll,
Unto old Gillian hy'd.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

†TARDITY. Slowness; want of activity.

Tarditie makes a man slow and heavie in all his actions. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.

TARGE, *s.* A shield. Saxon, Erse, Welsh, Italian, and French. This word, though found in Milton, is hardly now retained in use. See Johnson.

His face forhew'd with wounds, and by his side
There hung his *targ* with gashes deepe and wide.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. Mag., p. 266.

TARLETON, RICHARD. An actor at the Red Bull in Bishopsgate-street, famous for playing the clown in the plays of Shakespeare and others, in which, says sir R. Baker, "he never had his match, nor ever will have." He played also the judge in a play of Henry V prior to that of Shakespeare. It appears that he also kept a tavern in Gracious [Grace-church] street, the sign of which was the Bell-Savage; and it has been discovered by curious inquirers, that the queen of Sheba was originally meant by that name, who is described in an old romance as,

Sibely savage,
Of all the world the fairest queene.

See the notes on Twelfth N., iii, 1.

He was dead before Jonson produced his Bartholomew Fair:

What think you of this for a shew now? He will not hear of this! I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the stage in master *Tarleton's* time, I thank my stars. Ho! an that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fair, you should have seen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth quarter, so finely!
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induct.

Part of *Tarleton's* humour, perhaps, consisted in coining odd words, as *para-question*:

Without all *paraquestions*, quoth *Tarlton*.
Ulysses upon Ajax, sign. C.

Another jest of Tarleton's is told in the same tract, sign. D 4, but it is not very well worth repeating. It, however, represents Tarleton as performing the office of a jester at the house of sir Christopher Hatton. A book,

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under the name of *Tarleton's Jests*, was published in 1611, quarto.

†TARRAS. A not unusual old form of spelling *terrace*.

The ninth of the month was prefixt for the mariage day, a *tarras* being erected betwixt the court and the next church, almost a quarter of a mile in length, covered with tapestry. *Wilson's James I.*

To TARRE ON. To set on, and encourage in an attack; particularly applied to setting on a dog, but metaphorically to other things.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him *on*.
K. John, iv, 1.

Faith, there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them *on* to controversy. *Hamt.*, ii, 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tarre* the mastiffs *on*, as 'twere a bone.
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Greek and Saxon; but it comes more probably from setting on a *tarrier*.

In the following passage, it seems to be put for to *tarnish*, or obstruct. This must be quite a different word:

How they that would observe the course of starres,
To purge the vapours that our cleare sight *tarres*.
Har. Epigr., i, 68.

TARRIANCE, *s.* Abode; formed, by common analogy, from to tarry, but not in use.

I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 7.
No longer *tarriance* with the rest would make,
But hastes to find Godfredo. *Fairf. Tasso*, v. 53.

TARTAR, *s.*, for Tartarus, the heathen hell.

Follow me. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should, with his lion gait, walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty *Tartar* back. *Henry V*, ii, 2.
He took Caduceus his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
Spens. Mother Hub., v. 1294.

Tartary was often used for the same:

Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
And griesly feends of hell him terrifie.
Spens. Virgil's Gn., v. 543.

Let hell to them (as earth they wish to me)
Be darke and direful guerdon for their guilt,
And let the black tormenters of deepe *Tartary*
Upbraide them with this damned enterprise.
Troubles. Reign of K. John, 6 plays, ii, 265.

Thus Nash, in his Pierce Penilesse, addresses the devil, among other titles, by that of "Duke of *Tartary*." The objections of modern critics, therefore, to Spenser's use of it, in the same sense, in F. Queen, I, vii, 44, are very ill founded. See also in SUBTLE.

TARTARIAN, *s.* A Tartar, a cant word for a thief.

There's not a *Tartarian*,
Nor a carrier, shall breathe upon your geldings.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 254

And if any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands, nimbly lend a cast of my office to him. *Wandering Jew*, p. 3.

To TASK. To occupy, or engage fully, as in a task.

Hath appointed
That he shall likewise shuffle her away,
While other sports are *tasking* of their minds.
Mer. W. W., iv, 6.

We would be resolv'd
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
Hen. V, i, 2.

TASSEL, or TASSEL-GENTLE. The male of the goss-hawk, properly *tiercel*; supposed to be called *gentle* from its docile and tractable disposition. *Tiercelet*, French. The French Dictionaries give the same account of its etymology.

O for a faulconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 2.
Having far off espied a *tassel-gent*,
Which after her his nimble wings doth straine.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

Massinger has it rightly, *tiercel*:

Then for an evening flight,
A *tiercel-gentle*, which I call, my masters,
As he were sent a messenger to the moon.
Guardian, i, 1.

It is impossible of a kyte or a cormorant to make a good sparhauk, or *tercel-gentle*.
Paint. Palace of Pleasure, II, sign. Y 3.

A goshawke or a *tercell* that shall flee to the view, to the toll, or to the beake, is to be taught in this manner. *Gentleman's Academie*, p. 12.

This species of hawk was no less commonly called a *falcon-gentle*. She is so called, says the Gentleman's Recreation, "for her familiar, courteous disposition." 8vo, p. 19.

The male is said to be called *tiercel*, because a third less than the female. But a passage is quoted, where it seems to be put for a female:

Your *tassel-gentle*, she's lur'd off and gone.
Decker's Match me in Lond.

TASSES, or TACES. Armour for the thighs. "Armatura femorum." *Coles*. Called in French *tassettes*, or cuissarts; in English *cuisses*.

The legges were armed with greaves, and their thighes with *tasses*. *North's Plutarch*, 278 C.

†*To* TASTE. To feel. Old Fr. *taster*.

And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugg'd hard.
Chapm., Odyss., xxi.

TATCHE, *s.* Blemish, fault; from *tache*, French.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for their own lucre.
Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., P 3 b.

See TACHE.

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†TATTER. A ragged person.

What *tatter's* that that walkes there.
Heywood's Royall King, 1637.

†TAW. The game of marbles.

Custom has indeed fix'd the poets in the schools, for the use of boys; but then one would think, that when they are arrived at man's estate, they should cease to play the child, and quit poetry and verse, as they do *taw* and chuck-farthing. *Gildon.*

TAWDRY, *a.* A vulgar corruption of saint Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning saint Ethelreda. It implies, therefore, that the things so called had been bought at the fair of saint Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in the Isle of Ely (and probably at other places), on the day of the fair saint, which was the 17th of October. See Brady's Clavis Calendaria, on that day. An old English historian makes saint Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces. When dying she said, as he tells us, "Memini—cum adhuc juvencula essem, collum meum monilibus et auro ad vanam ostentationem onerari solitum. Quare plurimum debeo divinæ providentiæ, quod mea superbia tam levi pœna defungatur, nec ad majora tormenta reserver." The same author particularly describes the *tawdry* necklace: "Solent Angliæ nostræ mulieres torquem quendam, ex tenui et subtili serica confectum, collo gestare; quam Ethelredæ torquem appellamus (*tawdry lace* [more probably the necklace mentioned in the next article]), forsan in ejus quod diximus memoriam." *Nich. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana, Sæc. Sept.*, p. 86.

The word *tawdry*, in its derivative sense of gay, or vulgarly showy, is still in use; but *tawdry lace* no longer means a specific kind.

Come, you promised me a *tawdry* lace, and a pair of sweet gloves. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

The primrose chaplet, *tawdry* lace, and ring.
Fl. Faithful Sheph., iv, 1.

Bind your fillets faste,
And gird your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.
Spens. Sh. K., Apr., 133.

TAWDRY, *s.* A necklace of a certain rural fashion.

Of which the Naiads and the blue Nereids make
Them *taudries* for their necks.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 686.

They curl their ivory fronts; and not the smallest beck
But with white pebbles makes her *taudries* for her neck. *Ibid.*, iv, p. 727.

On the former passage a marginal note says, "a kind of necklace worn by country wenches."

To TAWE. To beat and dress leather with alum; a process used with white leather, instead of bark. Metaphorically, to harden, or make tough, like white leather.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Induction.

Allot has inserted these lines in his England's Parnassus, where the editor of the reprint has not understood the meaning of *tawed*.

For He make greatness quake, He *tawe* the hide
Of thick-skin'd Hugenes.
Marston's What you will, E 2.

Metaphorically, to torment:

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares, wherwith other men are oppressed. *Chaloner's Moriæ Enc.*, G 2.

Here it seems to be put for to *towe*, *i. e.*, to draw along in the water:

Swans upon the streams to *taw* me,
Stags upon the land to draw me.
Drayt. Muse's Elysium, p. 1463.

†When he had been well *tawed* with rods, and compelled to confesse, he was banished into Britaine.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†They *taw'd* it faith, their gunnes would hit,
As sure as they had studied it.
Men Miracles, 1656, p. 45.

Probably, the same as TEW, q. v.

TAWNY. This colour was the usual livery of ecclesiastical apparitors, or sumners. Hence the bishop of Winchester (in 1 Hen. VI, i, 3) is said to be attended by men in *tawny* coats. So also the bishop of London.

It happened one day, bishop Elmer of London, meeting this bishop [Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester] with such an orderly troope of *tawny coats*, demaunded of him, "How he could keepe so many men?" he answeared, "It was by reason he kept so few women."
Sir J. Har. Catal. of Bishops, vol. ii, p. 22, ed. Park.

It is alluded to also in Stowe's Chron., p. 822, fol. ed.

Though I was never a *tawny* coat, I have played the summoner's part. *Quotat. by Mr. Steevens.*

In Middleton and Decker's Roaring Girl, Greenwit enters habited as a sumner, and, in the course of the scene, a woman says, alluding to him,

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Husband, lay hold on yonder *tawny coat.*
O. Pl., vi, 99.

†*To* TAY. To take?

What are thes byrdes that so accorde,
That eche swete corde eche ere woolde *tay?*
Truly, tru prechers of the Lord,
At whos swete cordes aryse I say.
MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

TAYLOR (the old spelling of tailor). Used as an exclamation. Dr. Johnson says he thinks he remembers *taylor!* to have been a customary exclamation when any one suddenly fell backward; and he concludes that it arose from their squatting at that time like a tailor on his shop-board. See his note on the following passage:

Sometime for three-foot stool [she] mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, down topples she,
And, *taylor*, cries! and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Odd as it may seem, the exclamation, *taylor!* might perhaps be equivalent to thieves!

Theeving is now an occupation made,
Though men the name of *tailor* do it give.
Pasquil's Night-cap, p. 1, repr.

TAYLOR, *s.* A woman's tailor. Gowns, and other female articles of dress, were formerly made by tailors. Thus, in the Taming of the Shrew, Catherine's dress is brought in by her tailor:

Come, *taylor*, let us see those ornaments,
Lay forth the gown. *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 3.
D. Are you not a *taylor!*
B. Yes. *D.* Where is *my wedding gown?*
B. I'll bring it to-morrow.
B. & Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm., iv, 1.

Hee buyes his wive's gownes ready made, fearing (belike) some false measure from the *tayler.*
Clitus, Char. of a Zealous Neighb., p. 189.

A chambermaid—is the obsequious pinner of her lady, and the true lover of her *taylor*, ever since the curious cutting of her last wastecoate.
Lenton's Leas., ch. 8.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH. An actor in Shakespeare and Jonson's time. He is mentioned as eminent, in a Satire written in reply to Jonson's Farewel to the Stage:

Let Lowin cease, and *Taylor* scorn to touch
The *loathed* stage, for thou hast made it such.

What is known of him has been well collected by the diligence of Mr. G. Chalmers. *Proleg. to Sh.*, iii, 512, ed. Boswell; also *Apol. for Bel.*, p. 422—461. He addressed some complimentary verses to Massinger, on his play of the Roman Actor, in which the principal part, that of Roscius, was given to him. They are still extant. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. i, p. clvi. He lived till 1654, but, from the ruin of the stage by the Puritans, died in great poverty. He is mentioned in the Parson's Wedding, by Killigrew, which was not published till 1663:

Who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but *Joseph Taylor!* He tells me there is a new play at the Fryers to-day, and I have bespoke a box.
Act v, sc. 1, O. Pl., xi, 504.

But, as the play was written at Bâle, in Switzerland, the author might not know of his death; or it might have been written much earlier. His name is signed, with that of Lowin, to a pathetic dedication of Fletcher's Wild-goose Chase, "To the honoured few, lovers of dramatic poetry;" in which their silenced state and consequent miseries are pleaded, modestly and simply, as entitling them to such patronage. It is still prefixed to the editions of that play.

†*To* TEACH. Proverbial phrase. We say now, "teach your grandmother to suck eggs," in the same sense.

You *teach* your good maister: teach your grandam to grope her duck.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

TEACHY, rather TECHY. See that word.

TEADE, *s.* A torch; from *tæda*, Latin.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housling fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy *teade* a groom did light,
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 37.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
A burning *teade* about his head did move.
Ibid., Muiopotmos, v. 292.

The word occurs again in Spenser, but not in other authors.

To TEAR A CAT. To rant, and behave with violence; probably from a cruel act of that kind having been performed by some daring ruffian, to excite surprise and alarm.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to *tear a cat in.*
Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

A bullying rogue in Middleton's Roaring Girl, takes the name of *Tear-cat:*

D. What's thy name, fellow soldier?
T. I am called by those who have seen my valour, *Tear-cat.* O. Pl., vi, 108.

I had rather heare two good jests, than a whole play of such *tear-cat* thunder-claps.
Day's Isle of Gulls, Induction.

It seems to have been most frequently applied to theatrical ranting.

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†TEAR-THROAT. As an *adj.* and *s.*

With gowts, consumptions, palsies, lethargies,
With apoplexies, quinzies, plurisies,
Cramps, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick
From which, to health men are restor'd by physicke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The majesticall king of fishes, the heroicall most magnificent herring, arm'd with white and red, keepes his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannicall *teare-throat* in open arms, but like wise Diogenes in a barrell. *Ibid.*

†*To* TEATHER. To attach an animal by a cord, that it cannot go beyond a certain limit.

Which no doubt may be easily effected, if they doe abridge themselves of all vain alluring lusts, and *teather* their appetites within the narrow round plot of diet, lest they runne at randome, and breake into the spacious fields of deadly luxury.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

TEATISH, or TETTISH. Peevish; perhaps, from a child, who is peevish for want of the breast.

Whate'er she says,
You must bear manly, Rowland, for her sickness
Has made her somewhat *teatish*.
B. & Fl. Wom. Prize, v, 1.

Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl,
It may be proud, and to that vice expenceful.
Ibid., Pilgrim, i, 1.

Burton has it *tetty:*

If they lose, though but a trifle, two or three games at tables, or a dealing at cards for two-pence a game, they are so cholerick and *tetty*, that no man may speak with them. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 119.

†TECHE, or TETCHE. A spot. See TACHE.

What can the pope doe, or a wicked wretch,
Though he infected be with some foule *tech*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 144.

Tetch, s. a fashion; also a stain.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

TECHY, TEACHY, or TETCHY, *a.*, in all which ways it is spelt in some editions of Shakespeare, signifies froward, fretful, easily offended, like a peevish child. It is probably the same as *touchy*, which is now used. Bailey's Dictionary has *tech*, for touch, marked as *old*. In Coles's Dictionary it is again varied into *titchy:* "*Titchy*, morosus, difficilis." "To be *titchy*, asperis moribus esse." It is clear that they are all of one origin.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,
And he's as *techy* to be wood to woo,
As she is stubborn chaste against all sute.
Tro. & Cress., i, 1.

†*To* TED. To spread hay.

Alas, Callimachus, when wealth commeth into the hands of youth before they can use it, then fall they to all disorder that may be, *tedding* that with a forke in one yeere, which was not gathered with a rake in twenty. *Lyly's Euphues.*

Then Dick and Doll with fork and rake,
Trudge after him, the hay to make;
With bouncing Bess, and piping John,
Merry as crickets every one;
Tedding, turning, cocking, raking,
And such bus'ness in hay making,
The lads and lasses sweat and fry,
As they the grass do toss and dry. *Poor Robin*, 1746.

†TEDE. A torch. Lat. *tæda.* See TEADE.

Bellama's bridall *tede* is lighted now.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 27.

To TEEND. To light, or burn; only another form of *tine.* From *tinan*, Saxon, accendere.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow. *Herrick*, p. 310.

It is several times used by this poet:

Part must be kept, wherewith to *teend*
The Christmas log next yeare. *Hesp.*, p. 338.
On your psaltries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is *teending*. *Ibid.*, p. 310.

See to TINE.

TEENE, *s.* Grief, misfortune; from *teonan*, Saxon.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.
Richard III, iv, 1.

Back to return to that great fairy queen,
And her to serve six years in warlike wise,
'Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her *teen*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 18.

As fearing Limos, whose impetuous *teen*
Kept gentle rest from all to whom his cave
Yielded inclosure. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 1.

Also for violence:

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene
Against cold winter's storms, and wreakful *teene*.
Ibid.

Yea nought could mollifie his raging *teene*,
But blood and vengeance 'gainst our royall queene.
Mirr. M., England's Eliza, p. 795.

Browne seems to use it for caprice, though *violence* may do:

She both th' extremes hath felt of fortune's *teene*.
Brit. Past.

To TEENE, *v.* To allot, or bestow; from *tion*, largiri, Saxon.

But both alike, when death hath both suppresst,
Religious reverence doth burial *teen*.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 59.

†TEINE. A narrow thin plate of metal?

The ostrich carefully laies up the rakes,
The pitchforke-*teines*, the iron-pointed stakes.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

†*To* TELL. To count out money. Money *told* down, ready money.

Pecunia numerata, Cic. Argentum præsentarium, Plauto. Argent contant. Present monie: present paiment: monie *downe told*. *Nomenclator.*

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., F 1.

This word does not often occur. I have a note of an instance of it in Al. Brome, but I cannot now find the place. I believe it is still used by incorrect speakers.

TEN BONES. The fingers. A very odd cant phrase; but less odd than

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the custom of swearing by them. Examples, however, are common.

By these ten bones, my lord [*holding up his hands*], he did speak to me in the garret one night. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 4.

By these
Ten bones, I'll turn she ape, and untile a house,
But I will have it. *B. & Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 1.
I'll devil 'em, *by these ten bones*, I will.
Ibid., Woman's Prize, i, 3.
By these ten bones, sir, if these eyes and ears
Can hear and see. *Ibid., Mons. Thomas*, iv, 2.
Skurffe by his *nine-bones* swears, and well he may,
All know a fellon eate the *tenth* away.
Herrick, p. 209.

Ben Jonson leaves the *bones* to be supplied elliptically:

I swear *by these ten*,
You shall have it again. *Masque of Gips.*, vi, 84.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. A similar term for the nails on the ten fingers; which, doubtless, led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments.

Was 't I? yes, I it was, proud Frenchwoman:
Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
2 Hen. VI, i, 3.
Now ten tymes I beseche hym that hye syttes,
Thy wives *ten commandements* may serch thy five wyttes. *Four Ps*, O. Pl., i, 92.
Now, although I trembled, fearing she would set her *ten commandments* in my face.
Locrine, Sh. Suppl., ii, 242.

TEN GROATS, *i. e.*, three and fourpence, was the customary fee to a priest, for performing the office of matrimony.

I'll take Petruchio
In 's shirt, with one *ten groats*, to pay the priest,
Before the best man living.
B. & Fl. Woman's Pr., i, 3.

It was also an attorney's fee, and is so still; though the double of it, six and eightpence, is now more common:

As fit as *ten groats* is for the hand of an attorney.
All's Well, ii, 2.

Shakespeare, who likes to play upon the words *royal* and *rial*, makes Richard II pun upon it in his misery. His groom salutes him, "Hail, *royal* prince!" to which he answers,

Thanks, noble peer!
The cheapest of us is *ten groats* too dear. Act v, sc. 5.

Meaning, that the value of royalty is diminished more than in the proportion of a *rial*, or fifteen shillings, with three and fourpence deducted. In a similar way he plays upon *face-royal*, in 2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

TEN IN THE HUNDRED, *i. e.*, ten per cent. A current name for a usurer, from their commonly exacting such interest for their money, before the legal limitation to five. The sarcastic epitaph upon old *John-a-Combe*, formerly attributed to Shakespeare, has this expression:

Ten in the hundred lies here in-grav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten that his soul is not sav'd.
Life of Shakesp.

It is right, however, to mention, that the best critics have latterly acquitted Shakespeare from the accusation of writing this coarse and vulgar satire, upon a man with whom he lived in intimacy; and who, as Mr. Malone has proved, remembered him with kindness in his will. It is differently given by Brathwaite, Aubrey, and Rowe; of whom the first, who lived in Shakespeare's time, does not mention him; and the others bring no valid evidence. Mr. Boswell has added fresh strength to their arguments, and has shown it to be probable, that R. Brathwaite himself was the author of the epitaph. See Boswell's Malone, vol. ii, p. 494—502. Aubrey's edition of the epitaph differs materially, in making Combe exact twelve per cent., instead of the ordinary rate of ten. In the 21st year of James the First, the legal rate was reduced to eight per cent., to which Jonson thus alludes:

You do not look upon me with that face
As you were wont, my goddess, bright *Pecunia*,
Although your grace be fallen off *two in the hundred*,
In vulgar estimation; yet am I
Your grace's servant still. *Staple of News*, ii, 1.

This is the speech of old Penny-boy, the canting miser.

Herrick also, upon Snare, a usurer:

Snare *ten i' th' hundred* calls his wife, and why?
She brings in much by carnal usury. *Hesper.*, p. 257.

This jest of ten in the hundred, and a hundred to ten, was stale even in Shakespeare's days; it occurs in two different epitaphs published in or near his time, and in both without mention of him.

TENCH. The fish so called was supposed to have some healing quality in his touch, though by no means commended as wholesome food. Walton says, "I shall tell you next, for I hope I may be so bold, that the tench is *the physician of fishes*, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being

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either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry." He adds, "This fish, that carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others, loves yet to feed in very foul water, and among weeds." *Walton*, Part I, ch. xi. He also quotes Rondeletius for having seen a great cure done at Rome, "by applying a *tench* to the feet of a very sick man." *Ibid.* This explains the following obscure passage:

Where no spring commands,
And, intermingling its refreshing waves,
Is *tench* unto the mote, and *tenches* saves,
And keeps them *medical*.
E Gayton's Art of Longevity.

"Is *tench* unto the moat," means, "is salutary to the water." So Breton:

The princely carp, and *medicinable tench*,
In bottom of a poole themselves do trench. *Ourania.*

The physicians, however, held them to be unwholesome food, and Lovell quotes Dr. Caius, as calling them "good plasters, but bad nourishment. For being laied to the soles of the feet, they often draw away the ague." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 227. They are now much more frequently put into the stomach, than applied externally.

†TENDANT. An attendant.

His *tendants* round about,
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
Her *tendants* saw her fal'n upon her sword. *Ibid.*

TENDER-HEFTED, *a.* Moved, or heaving with tenderness. See HEFT. Both the quartos read *tender-hested*, which might be defended, "giving tender *hests*, or commands." A modern poet would have been contented with *tender-hearted*.

TENENT, *s.* A maxim, or opinion; now disused, *tenet* being substituted for it. The third person singular, for the third plural, of *teneo*.

His *tenent* is always singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can. *Earle's Microc.*, repr., p. 33.
For he holds that *tenent*, that we ought not to care for the morrow. *Pictures, by Wye Saltonstall*, E 5.

Tenents is the word used by sir T. Brown in the title to his Pseudodoxia Epidemica. See T. J.

To TENT. To search, as a wound; from *tent*, a roll of lint employed in examining or purifying a deep wound. The verb, I believe, is not now in use; the substantive probably is, in the art of surgery.

'Tis a sore upon us
You cannot *tent* yourself. *Coriol.*, iii, 2.
I'll observe his looks,
I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my course. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

The substantive is rather obscurely used in the following passage:

Mine ear
Therein false struck, can take no greater wound,
Nor *tent* to bottom that. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

That is, cannot receive a *tent* sufficient to reach the bottom of the wound.

†A *tent* to be put within the sore to keepe it open, penicillus. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 304.

TENT, TO TAKE. See to TAKE TENT.

†TENTATION. Temptation.

Thus lived this vertuous couple untill their deaths, onely esteeming the service of God, and the avoiding of worldly *tentations*, for their chiefe pleasure.
Westward for Smelts, 1620.

TERCEL, *s.* The male of the goshawk. See TASSEL. In the following passage, the *falcon* seems to be put for the female of the same species.

The faulcon, as the *tercel*, for all the ducks in the river. *Tro. & Cress.*, iii, 2.

Meaning to say, that the female will be equal to the male.

TERLERIE-WHISKIN. Mere colloquial jargon, not worth inquiry. See B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v, 3. Also WHISKIN.

TERM. The law terms were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. They were the harvest times of various dealers, particularly booksellers and authors, many of whom made it a rule to have some new work ready for every *term*. Decker disclaims this fashion:

It is not my ambition to be a man to print thus every *term*. *Ad prælum tanquam ad prælium*. We should come to the press as we come to the field, seldom.
Gull's Hornb., to the Reader.

So Greene calls one of his pamphlets, among other titles, "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People *that come up to the Tearme*." *Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc.*, viii, 382.

So important was the *term* to the trade of London and Westminster,

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that an old pamphlet of 1608 bears this title: "Dead *Tearme*, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacations and Short *Termes*. Written in manner of a Dialogue, between the two Cityes, London and Westminster."

In fact, books were seldom published except in *term* time, witness these lines:

It is a frequent fashion in this nation,
To publish books in *term*-time, not vacation:
But I would have my reader thus much learne,
That Westminster's vacation is my *terme*.
Now some will say, the *terme* doth wondrous well,
To vend such fly-blown works as will not sell.
But mine's none such, with confidence I tell it,
'Twill vend itself, it needs no *terme* to sell it.
Honest Ghost; Verses prefixed.

TERMAGANT. Surely not derived from Saxon words, as Junius conjectured, and Percy, as well as Johnson after him, has said; but merely corrupted from the *Trivigante* of the Italians, or *Tervagant* of the French romancers. This *Trivigante* is derived, by a learned Italian, from Diana *Trivia*, whose lunar sacrifices, he says, were always preserved among the Scythians. *Quar. Rev.*, vol. xxi, p. 515. The crusaders, and those who celebrated them, confounded Mahometans with Pagans, and supposed Mahomet, or Mahound, to be one of their deities, and *Tervagant*, or *Termagant*, another. See Todd's note on the following passage of Spenser, and Ritson's on his Metrical Romances, vol. iii, p. 257, &c.

And often times by *Termag nt* and Mahound swore.
F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

So in other old authors:

Mars or Minerva, Mahound, *Termagant*,
Or whosoe'er you are that fight against me.
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, C 4 b.

So help me Mahoun of might,
And *Termagant*, my god so bright.
Guy of Warw., P 3 b.

This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities, and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. Hence Hamlet says, of one too extravagant,

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*. *Hamt.*, iii, 2.

By gradual use the word came, as an adjective, to mean fiery and violent; as, "this hot *Termagant* Scot" (1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4), and at last subsided, as a substantive, into the signification of a scolding woman; in which sense it still remains in use. A mighty change! See TRIVIGANT.

TERMER, *s.* A person, whether male or female, who resorted to London in term time only, for the sake of tricks to be practised, or intrigues to be carried on at that period.

Some of these boothalers are called *termers*, and they ply Westminster hall; Michaelmas term is their harvest, and they sweat in it harder than reapers or haymakers doe at their works in the heat of summer.
Decker's Belman, H 3.

Single plots, &c.—those are fit for the times and the *termers*. *Middlet. Roaring Girl*, Preface, O. Pl., vi, 5.

Court ladies, eight; of which two great ones.
Country ladies, twelve; *termers* all.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 152.

A punning poet has this epigram:

On Old Trudge, the Termer.
Thy practice hath small reason to expect
Good *termes*, that doth faire honesty neglect.
Bancroft's Epigrams, i, 176.

To TERRE. To strike to the earth; from *terra*. I have only found it in the following instance:

Lo heer my gage (he *terr'd* his glove) thou knowest the victor's need. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 73.

†TESHE.

But return we to Misacmos' *teshe*, I long to hear his conclusion. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, 1596.

†TESSELED. Tesselated.

For the wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and *tesseled* worke.
Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 1603.

TESTED, admits of three senses; and, as the word very rarely occurs, it is not easy to determine which is to be preferred, in reference to the following example. 1. Pure, brought to the test, assayed. 2. Stamped with a head (as *tester* is supposed to mean). 3. Left in legacies, by testators. The last interpretation seems to me the worst; the first, on the contrary, the best.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.

TESTERNE, TESTORN, TESTON, *s.* All equivalent to *tester*, which is still used for the coin, sixpence; and all equally derived from *teste*, the old French for a head, from having a head stamped on it. *Teston*, from which all the rest are corrupted, was in fact originally a French silver coin, worth at first eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence.

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Takes up single *testons* upon oaths till dooms-day, falls under executions of three shillings, and enters into five-groat bonds.
B. Jons. Every M. out of H.; Characters prefixed.
Tales, at some tables, are as good as *testerns*.
Cobler's Prophecy, sign. C, 4to, 1594.
Ipocras, there then, here's a *teston* for you, you snake.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 283.
Lo, what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must give a *teston* for a queare.
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.
I think truely all the town would come and celebrate the communion to get a *testorne*; but will not come to receive the body and blood of Christ.
Latimer's Serm., fol. 179 b.

To TESTERNE, from the noun. A verb formed apparently in jest.
To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Two Gent. of Verona*, i, 1.

TETHER. The royal name *Tudor*. Intended, probably, to imitate the Welsh pronunciation.
And grafting of the white and red rose firm together, Was first that to the throne advanc'd the name of *Tether*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvii, p. 977.
He is speaking of Henry the Seventh. Selden, in his notes on this book, writes the name *Tyddour*. Mr. Yorke spells it *Tewdwr*. *Royal Geneal. of Wales*, p. 30.

TETTISH, *a.* See TEATISH.

TEW, or TEWGH, *s.* A rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.
D. The fool shall fish now for himself.
A. Be sure then
His *tewgh* be tith and strong, and next no swearing, He'll catch no fish else. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom.*, i, 3.
Robertson's and Coles's Dictionaries give "*Tew*, catena ferrea." The spelling *tewgh* is quite arbitrary and unnecessary; and the word seems only another form of *tow*, flax, or hemp, which is exactly the Saxon *tow*.
†So when your plots be closely thus convey'd,
And all your traines and *tew* in order laid.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

To TEW. The same; to tow, or draw along a vessel.
The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies *tew'd*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, S. xii, p. 893.
To *tew*, or *taw*, also meant to beat or dress hemp, with an engine for the purpose. See UNTEW'D, and TAW.

TEWKSBURY MUSTARD was famous very early. Shakespeare speaks only of its thickness, but others have celebrated its pungency.
His wit is as thick as *Tewksbury mustard*.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.
If he be of the right stamp, and a true *Tewxbury* man, he is a choleric gentleman, and will bear no coals.
Allegorical Account of Mustard, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 288.

TH'. As an abbreviation of the article *the*, was, in earlier times, often joined to the following word, beginning with a vowel, without any mark of elision; as *thend*, for the end. In the reign of Elizabeth it was gradually disused; but we find it occasionally. In the Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, as printed from the MS., we read,
My restless mind to laste exploit did haste,
Voide of regarde what might be *thevente*. St. 158.
There, however, it must be a fault of the copyist, for the verse requires the separation of the syllables. So also in the following:
Guise, who did lay *theigs* [the eggs] which I should hatche. St. 159.
The scribe was so used to these junctions, that he supposed them in places where they were not admissible. This legend was first published from a MS. in 1810, by Mr. Fry.

THAMPION, *s.* A corruption of tampion, means the wooden plug by which the mouth of a cannon is closed when it is not in use. *Tampon*, French. Lambard speaks of a piece charged with a stone instead of a *tampion*. *Diction. Topog. and Hist.* He should have said stopped, instead of *charged*.

THAN and THEN were often interchanged, as might happen to suit the poet's convenience, for rhyme, or through mere inadvertence.
P. Can prince's powre dispence with nature *than?*
C. To be a prince is more than be a man.
S. Daniel, p. 440.
Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;
"Haile, good sir Sergis, truest knight alive,
Well tride in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that tyrant did of crown deprive."
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 38.
Tha, or *than*, then, and *thonne*, for than, were also interchangeable in Saxon.

THARBOROUGH, *s.* A corruption of *third-borough*, a constable; an officer under the head-borough.
All the wise o' th' hundred,
Old Rasi Clench of Hampsted, petty constable,
In-and-In Medlay, cooper, of Islington,
And head-borough; with loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1.
I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*. *Love's L. L.*, i, 1.
The quarto corrupts it still further into *farborough*. But the language of the speaker, Costard, is intended to be full of ignorant mistakes; as

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reprehend, for represent, in the same sentence. Minshew has it *thridborough*, and derives it accordingly.

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. See GLIBB.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, act ii.

Said to a person who is taken for an Irishman. Soon after, he is called, "hobby-headed rascal," with the same allusion.

THEATRE. The theatres existing in London, at the time when *Randolph* wrote, are enumerated in the following whimsical passage of the Muse's Looking Glass. It is supposed to be the wish of a zealous puritan concerning them,

That the *Globe*,
Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,
Had been consum'd: the *Phœnix* burnt to ashes:
The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore: *Black-fryars*,
He wonders how it scap'd demolishing
I' th' time of reformation: lastly, he wished
The *Bull* might cross the Thames, to the *Bear-garden*,
And there be soundly baited.

See O. Pl., ix, 175.

The *Globe* was on the Bankside, Southwark, where Shakespeare and his brethren performed; the *Phœnix* was in Drury-lane; the *Fortune* stood near Whitecross-street, and had been the property of Edw. Alleyn, who rebuilt it; *Black-friars* is supposed to have been in the same hands as the Globe; the *Red Bull* was at the upper end of St. John-street; the *Bear-Garden*, also called *Paris-Garden*, was in Southwark, near to the Globe. The *Hope* is here omitted.

†THEAVE. In the north of England this term is applied to a sheep three years old, but in Essex to an ewe of one year old. The latter is probably its meaning here.

Seaventy fower barren sheepe, ewes, and *theaves*.
MS. Inventory, 1658.

To THEE, or THE. To thrive; *thean*, proficere, Saxon.

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 33.
Thys lyketh me well, so mot I *the*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 68.
Fye on him wretch,
An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I beseech.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 61.
Learn you that will *thee*,
This lesson of me.
Tusser's Huswifely Admonitions, p. 115, 4to, 1672.

It occurs often in the old English ballads; particularly in the phrase "so mote I *thee*." See Percy, ii, p. 88.

THEIR, *pron*. This is sometimes used separately, instead of theirs; as before observed in OUR.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither's Motto, C 3 b, repr.

Again:

And my esteeme I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year.
Ibid., C 4.

Yet elsewhere he uses *theirs*:

And flung defiance against them and *theirs*,
In spite of all their gawdy serviters. *Ibid.*, E 6.

†THEORBO. A sort of lute.

You have put the *theorbo* into my hand, and I have played: you gave the musician the first encouragement; the musick returneth to you for patronage.
Quarles, Embl.

THEORIQUE, or THEORICK. Theory; opposed to *practique*, or practice.

The art and practic part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Hen. V*, i, 1.
He had the whole *theorique* of war in the knot of his scarf. *All's Well*, iv, 3.
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster; unless the bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the tongued consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i, 1.

Theorick was used as late as by the Tatler. See T. J.

†THEREFORE. On that account, for that purpose.

Yet being condemned to death, and being kepte *therefore*. *Sir T. More's Works*, 1557.

†THEREHENCE. For thence.

For thither I doe resolve to goe once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage by land into Christendome over renounced Greece.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THERMES, or THARMES. The intestines of bullocks, or other animals; *thearm*, Saxon.

In oulde time, they made theyr bowe-stringes of bullox *thermes*. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 140.

THEWED, *part*. Educated, instructed in behaviour.

But he was wise, and weary of his will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 26.

THEWES, in Shakespeare, seems to mean bulk, strength of limb, and the like.

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, master Shallow. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 4.
Romans now
Have *thewes*, and limbs, like to their ancestors.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

So also in Hamlet, i, 3.

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Only one passage has been pointed out, which employs the word at all in the sense of these passages of Shakespeare, as describing corporeal qualities, and that is in Turbervile's translation of Ovid's Epistles:

What doost thou thinke indeede,
That doltish silly man
The *thewes* of Helen's passing forme
May judge or throughly scan. *Paris to Helen.*

The third and fourth folio of Shakespeare read "*sinews* and limbs," in the passage of Julius Cæsar; but, as that is only one passage out of three, it does not much assist the matter, nor can it be supposed the right reading.

In Spenser it means manners, qualities, dispositions. Johnson derives it, in this sense, from *theaw*, Saxon; in the former from *theow*, a thigh.

And straight delivered to a fairy knight,
To be up-brought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 3.

In this sense Ben Jonson evidently uses it:

This is no great man by his timber (as we say i' the forest), by his *thewes* he may.
Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 51.

Also Browne:

To whom the lady courteous semblance shewes,
And, pittying his estate, in sacred *thewes*
And letters, worthily ycleep'd divine,
Resolv'd t' instruct him. *Brit. Past.*, i, p. 136.

Also Higins:

For never liv'd the matches of them twaine
In manhood, power, and martiall policie,
In vertuous *thewes*, and friendly constancie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 384.

So also Thomas Heywood:

No lady living this good dame excels
In vertuous *thewes*, good graces, every thing.
Britain's Troy, B. i, 61.

It seems, therefore, that Shakespeare is somewhat peculiar in his use of it.

THICK, *s.* A thicket, or close bush.

No other service, satyr, but thy watch
About these *thicks*, lest harmless people catch
Mischief or sad mischance. *Fl. Faithful Shep.*, v, 5.
Which when that warrior heard, dismounting straight
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And soon arrived where that sad pourtraict
Of death and dolours lay, halfe dead, halfe quick.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 39.

Spenser has it in other places. It is common with Drayton too:

And through the cumb'rous *thicks* as fearfully he makes,
He with his branched head the tender saplings shakes.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

THICK-SKIN. Implied coarse, vulgar, unpolished.

What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thick-skin?*
Merry W. W., iv, 5.
The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.
That he, so foul a *thick-skin*, should so fair lady catch.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vi, 30.

So *thick-skin'd:*

What, are these *thick-skin'd*, heavy-purs'd, gorbellied churles mad? *The Weakest goeth to the W.*, B 3.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage from Holland's Pliny, which accounts for the usage:

Men also who are *thick-skinned*, be more grosse of sense and understanding. Vol. i, p. 346.

A THING DONE, &c., &c. A game of society, exemplified at length in all but the quarto edition of Jonson's Cynthia's Revels. It consisted in supposing *something* done, without knowing what. Then, one person was to say who did it; a 2d, with what; 3, where; 4, when; 5, why; 6, what was the consequence; 7, who would have done it better. Then, after all, another person named the thing done. Thus the sport consisted in the unexpected and ridiculous combinations which it occasioned. A more modern sport, called *Consequences*, bears the greatest resemblance to it. See Cynthia's Revels, act iv.

A THING OF NOTHING, or OF NOUGHT. A common phrase to express anything very worthless.

The king is *a thing of nothing.* *Haml.*, iv, 2.

This has been thought worthy of notice, as the reading had been doubted.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though *a thing of nothing*, thy thing ever.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 6.
Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such *thing of nought.*
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 267.

Other examples are given in the notes on the passage of Hamlet.

To THINK SCORN. To disdain; to feel an offence, mixed with contempt. It was once considered as an expression of great force, especially when heightened by the epithet *foul;* as in queen Elizabeth's celebrated and magnanimous speech at Tilbury:

And *I think foul scorn*, that Spain, or Parma, or any prince in Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm.

See Hume's Hist., ch. xlii, note (BB).

Their blood *thinks scorn*,
Till it fly out, and shew them princes born.
Cymb., iv, 4.
Esteeming myselfe born to rule, and *thinking foule scorne*, willingly to submit myselfe to be ruled.
Pemb. Arc., p. 37.

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THIRD, or THRID, for thread, occurs not uncommonly in old writers. This is the origin of the old readings in the following passage:

For I
Have given you here a *third* of my own life,
Or that for which I live. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Taking *third* in the common meaning, of a *third* part, it would be no great compliment from Prospero to his daughter; not so much as Horace paid to his friend Mecænas, "animæ *dimidium* meæ;" and it has been remarked, that Desdemona is called the *half* of Brabantio's soul, which was a similar case of father and daughter. But take it for *thread*, or constituent fibre, all is right. Thus:

And when the sisters shall decree
To cut in twaine the twisted *third* of life.
Mucedorus, sig. c 3.

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Lingua*, iv, 6.

In the reprint, O. Pl., v, p. 206, it is *thread;* in the first edition of 1607, it is *thred;* but in that of 1617, it is *third*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens. In that of 1622, it is *threed*. *Thrid* also occurs still later, and Pope has used to *thrid*, for to thread, in Rape of Lock, ii, 139.

THIRD-BOROUGH, *s.* An under constable. The term is not obsolete, though used only in few places.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
Induct. to Tam. of Shrew.

With loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1.

The office of *third-borough* is the same with that of constable, except in places where are both; in which case the former is little more than the constable's assistant. *Ritson.*

See THAR-BOROUGH.

To THIRL, *v.* The same as *thrill;* to pierce, or penetrate. "To *thirl*, terebro." *Coles.* It is the right form, as the Saxon word is *thirlian*.

The fond desire, that we in glorie set,
Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 495.

In the following passage it seems rather to be put for hurl:

These ——
—— who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell,
She [Fortune] *thirleth* down to dread the gulfes of gastly hell. *Ibid.*, p. 477.

†As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

THIRTEEN PENCE HALFPENNY was considered as the hangman's wages very early in the 17th century. How much sooner, I have not noticed.

'Sfoot, what a witty rogue was this to leave this fair *thirteen pence halfpenny*, and this old halter, intimating aptly,
Had the hangman met us there, by these presages,
Here had been his work, and here *his wages*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 357.

If I shold, he could not hang me for't; 'tis not worth *thirteen pence halfpenny*.
J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. F 3.

Hanging is, perhaps, the only thing that has not risen in price in this long period.

THIRTY-ONE. The trifling game so called, was known in old times.

Well, was it fit for a servant to use his master so; being perhaps (for ought I see) *two and thirty*—a pip out. *Tam. of Shrew*, i, 2.

Brought him thirty apples in a dish, and gave them to his man to carry to his master, it is like he gave one to his man for his labour, *to make up the game*, and so there was *thirty-one*. *Latim. Serm.*, fol. 65.

He is discarded for a gamester, at all games but *one and thirty*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 62, Bliss's ed.

The game was familiar within my memory, but chiefly among children; it was very like the French game of *vingt-un*, only a longer reckoning.

THIRTY-POUND KNIGHTS. James I became the subject of much ridicule, not quite unmerited, for putting honours to sale. He created the order of baronet, which he disposed of for a sum of money; and it seems that he sold common knighthood as low as *thirty pounds*, or at least it was so reported.

Farewell, farewell; we will not know you for shaming of you. I ken the man well; he is one of my *thirty-pound knights*. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 261.

Hence, a historian says,

At this time, *knights* swarmed in every corner; the sword ranged about, and men bowed in obedience to it, more in peace than in war.
A. Wilson, Hist. of Gr. Br., p. 5 (1653).

THO, for than. A remnant of the older language.

Tho, wrapping up her wreathed stern around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, and her huge train
All suddenly about his body wound.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 18.

It occurs in this author very frequently.

For rest, and peace, and wealth abounding *thoe*,
Made me forget my justice, late well used.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 73.

But his young soldiers were much daunted *tho*,
To see the fearfull engins of the foe.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 400, ed. 1621.

THOLE, *s.* Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism; the dome, cupola, or keystone, of a vaulted roof.

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Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 482.

Si qua ipse meis venalibus auxi,
Suspendive *tholo*, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi.
Virg. Æn., ix, 406.

THONG, *s.* A leathern strap; an implement used by sharpers, in the cheating game of fast and loose.

A short knife, and a *thong*. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

See FAST AND LOOSE.

But the reading of *thong* is only a conjectural substitution; the original editions have *throng*, which is doubtless right; meaning "a short knife to cut purses, and a *throng*, or a crowd, to give an opportunity for using it." So in Lear, when the fool is satirically reciting things not likely to happen, he says, among others,

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, nor no poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cutpurses come not to *throngs*. *Lear*, iii, 2.

Shakespeare often uses *throng*, for crowd.

THONG, or TONG CASTLE, in Kent. The origin of its name, as derived from *thwang*, Saxon, is thus told by Lambarde:

Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon captaines, among other devises (practised for their owne establishment and securitie) begged of king Vortigern so muche land to fortifie upon, as the hyde of a beast (cut into *thonges*) might incompasse.
Perambulation, p. 243 (ed. 1596).

It is thus alluded to in the Mayor of Quinborough:

A fair and fortunate constellation reign'd
When we set foot here, for from his first gift,
(Which to a king's unbounded eyes seem'd nothing)
The compass of a hide, I have erected
A strong and spacious castle. O. Pl., xi, p. 126.

Vortigern afterwards names the castle, from this circumstance:

And now, my lord,
You that have so conceitedly gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift,
Which we ne'er minded; I commend your thrift,
And that your building may, to all ages,
Carry the stamp and impress of your wit,
It shall be called *Thong* Castle. O. Pl., xi, 138.

The remains of this castle are, or were, near Bapchild, on the London road, and near Tenham. There is another *Thong*, near Gravesend. The same story had been told of Doncaster, falsely deriving that name from *Tongcaster;* but this fable Lambarde rejects, and maintains that it belongs to *Tong* Castle, in Kent. Some applied it to *Thong* Castle, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire; but the whole tale seems a fabrication from the old history of Dido, Virg. Æn., i, 369. See Hasted's Kent, vol. ii, p. 601.

†THOROUGH-GATE. A thoroughfare.

D. That corner is no *thorow gate*.
Terence in English, 1614.

THORP, *s.* A village. See Coles. From *thorp*, or *throp*, Saxon.

Such were the shepherds, to all goodnesse bent,
About whose *thorps*, that night, curs'd Limos went.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 86.

Within a little *thorp* I stayd at last.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 32.

See DORP, which is either a corruption of this, or formed from some kindred dialect. *Dorp* is the old Teutonic, and *dorf*, the modern German.

†*To* THRAG. To cut down timber.

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge*. Succido.
Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552.

THRAVE, *s.* Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn, now more commonly called a *shock*, except in the northern counties, where the old word remains. *Thraf*, Saxon. Metaphorically, for an indefinite number of anything.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

See THREAVE.

THREAD AND THRUM. An expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp; the *thrum*, the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. Hence, metaphorically, the good and bad together.

Cut *thread and thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude, and quell.
Mids. N. Dream, v, 1.

Thou who wilt not love, doe this,
Learne of me what woman is,
Something made of *thred and thrumme*,
A meere botch of all and some.
Herrick's Poems, p. 84.

THREAVE, *s.* The same as THRAVE; a number of sheaves set up together. Saxon. The number, it seems, varies from 12 to 24; but it has been often used, metaphorically, for an indefinite number or collection of any objects. Of people,

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag, rag, been seen to flock here
In *threaves*, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Of very various things:

Thou art now free, my sweet Ab., come, gi' me a *threave of kisses*. *Jones's Adrasta*, 1635, sign. G 1.

Of pansy, pink, and primrose leaves,
Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.
Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1508.

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As when from heards of neate,
Whole *threaves* of bores and mungrils chace.
Chapman, Hom. Il., xi, p. 152.

†THREE-CORNERED-TREE. The gallows.

And from the fruit of the *three corner'd tree*,
Vertue and goodness still deliver me.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY. A house of resort, in the lower part of Queen-street, Cheapside, used by costermongers (*i. e.*, dealers in apples) and some lower persons. See CRANES.

†THREE-FARTHINGS. The three-farthing pieces in the reign of Elizabeth were made of silver and very thin, and these often became cracked in circulation.

My face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look where *three-farthings* goes."
K. John, ii, 2.
He values me at a *crackt three-farthings*, for aught I see.
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., ii, 1.

THREE-MAN SONG. A song for three voices; as a catch, glee, madrigal, &c. Shakespeare calls the persons who could bear a part in such music, "three-man-song men,"

The shearers, *three-man-song* men all, and very good ones, but they are most of them means and basses.
Winter's T., iv, 2.
When those triumvirs set that *three-man's song*,
Which stablished in Rome that hellish trinity,
That all the towne and all the world did wrong.
Har. Epig., iii, 35.
The merriments that passed in Eyre's house—with two merry *three-men's songs*.
Shoemaker's Holiday, 4to, Pref.

A *six-man song* occurs in the Tournament of Tottenham; meaning a song in six parts:

In every corner of the house
Was melody delicious,
For to here precious,
Of *six men's song*.
Percy's Reliq., ii, p. 24, 3d ed.

It is as a kind of parody on this phrase, that Shakespeare uses the term "*three-man* beetle." See BEETLE.

†THREEPENNY-PLANET. An unpropitious planet.

Some ships run through many a storme with much danger, and yet are so unlucky, that they never make a good voyage; some men (being borne under a *threepeny planet*) can neither by paines, watching, labour, or any industry, be worth a groat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THREE PIGEONS AT BRENTFORD. An inn, formerly the resort of low people, sharpers, &c.

Thou'rt admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*; I'll swear, I knew thee not.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 51.

He knew her not, because she was so well disguised; a thing much practised by those who frequented that house.

We will turn our course
To Brainford, westward. * *
My bird o' the night, we'll tickle it at the *Three Pigeons*,
When we have all, and may unlock the trunks,
And say, this 's mine, and thine, &c.
B. Jons. Alchem., v, 4.

This house, after the dispersion of the players, by the civil wars, was kept by Lowin the original Falstaff, then grown old, and, like many of his brethren, very poor:

Lowin, in his latter days, kept an inn, the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*, where he died very old—and his poverty was as great as his age.
Dialogue of Plays, &c., O. Pl., xii, 346.

See LOWIN.

THREE-PILE. The finest and most costly kind of velvet; worn, therefore, only by persons of wealth and consequence. It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet.

I have serv'd prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile*.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

It seems to have been thought that there was a threefold accumulation of the outer substance, or pile:

I'll wear
My wits to the *third pile*, but all shall be clear.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 323.

Hence Shakespeare gives the name of *Three-pile* to a mercer (Meas. for Meas., iv, 3), as dealing in that commodity.

THREE-PIL'D, *a.* Refined, approaching or pretending to perfection; metaphorically, from the *three-pile* velvet.

Thou art a *three-pil'd* piece, I'll warrant thee.
Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

Or exaggerated, high-flown:

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

More literally, persons who wear fine velvet:

And for you, sir, who tender gentle blood
Runs in your note, and makes you snuff at all
But *three-pil'd* people. *B. & Fl. Scornful Lady*, iii, 1.
Three hundred *three-pil'ds* more,—
The better haft o' th' town live gloriously.
Ibid., Wit without Money, act ii.

THRENE, *s.* Complaint, lamentation; from θρῆνος, Gr.

Whereupon it made this *threne*,
To the phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love,
As chorus to their tragic scene.
Shakesp. Pass. Pilgr., xx.

Then follows an ode inscribed *Threnos*. Dr. Farmer discovered a publication by J. Heywood, entitled *David's*

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Threanes. These lines also are quoted:

Of verses, *threnes*, and epitaphs,
Full fraught with tears of teene.
Kendal's Poems, 1577.

Mr. Todd has introduced the word into Johnson, and given several examples from bishops King and Taylor.

To THREPE, *v.* To chide, or censure; from *threapian*, for *threagian*, Saxon. See Lye. In the Glossary to Chaucer, it is interpreted to call.

My fooes they bray so lowde,
And eke *threpe* on so fast,
Buckeled to do me scath,
So is their malice bent.
Ps. 55, *by Lord Surrey, Nug. Ant.*, ii, 368, ed. Park.

It seems to have been used by bishop Fisher in the sense of to complain:

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten them. *Sermons*, cited by Todd.

In the Cheshire dialect it means to maintain with violence. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.* But in the more northern dialects it still signifies to blame, or rebuke. *Ray* and *Grose.* In the Scottish it seems to resemble the Cheshire. See Jamieson.

THRID. See THIRD.

THRILL, *s.* A hole, or cavity. See NOSE-THRILL. See also T. J.

THRIST, *s.* Put for *thirst* by Spenser; Chaucer has *thrust*, in which he has found imitators; but *thrist* is peculiar to Spenser:

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine,
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
F. Q., II, vi, 17.

THRISTY, for thirsty. By the same author.

With greedy eye
He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enimy. *F. Q.*, I, v, 15.

So in other places. See THRUST.

†THROATY. Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rime of certain hard *throaty* words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficulst in all the whole Castilian language, insomuch that he who is able to pronounce them, is accounted Buen Romancista, a good speaker of Spanish.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To THRONG. To press, or crowd; still used in Staffordshire, &c.

Here one being *throng'd* bears back.
Shakesp. Poems, Suppl., i, p. 553.

It occurs several times in the authorised version of the New Testament; as, "much people followed him, and *thronged* him." *Mark*, v, 24; *Luke*, viii, 45, &c.

THROSTLE, *s.* A thrush; properly the missel-thrush, but often used with latitude for any of the genus.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
He is every man in no man; if a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 2.

THROSTLE-COCK. The male thrush.

The *throstle-cock*, by breaking of the day,
Chants to his sweet full many a lovely lacy.
Drayt. Sheph. Garl.
The ousel and the *throstle-cock*, chief musicke of our Maye. *Ibid.*

These names are still current in some counties.

†*To go* THROUGH-STITCH. To go through with. A phrase taken from the work of the tailor, and in very common use.

Achever. To atchieve; to end, finish, conclude (fully); to dispatch, effect, performe (throughly); to perfect, consummat, accomplish, go *through-stitch* with. *Cotgrave.*
O. Stilt. Mas he saies true son; but what's the remedy?
Stilt. None at all father, now wee are in, wee must goe *through stitch*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.
The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

If any taylor have the itch,
Your black-smith's water, as black as pitch,
Will make his fingers go *thorough-stitch*.
Which nobody can deny.
Rump Songs.

For when a man has once undertaken a business, let him go *thorow stitch* with it.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†THROUGHLY, for thoroughly. "Abruve: watered, wet *throughly*." *Cotgrave.*

THRUM, *s.* The tufted part beyond the tie, at the end of the warp, in weaving; or any collection or tuft of short thread.

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, v, 1.
†A child and dead? alas! how could it come?
Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To THRUM. To cover with small tufts, like the *thrum* of the loom.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each current playes. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2.

THRUM'D-HAT. A hat, composed of the weaver's tufts or *thrums*, or of very coarse cloth. See Minshew.

There's her *thrum-hat*, and her muffler too.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.

So also *thrum'd-cap:*

Every head, when it stood bare and uncovered, looked like a butter-box's [Dutchman's] noul, having his *thrumd cap* on. *Decker's Gull's Hornb.*, chap. iii.

THRUMMING OF CAPS. Setting on the tufts or thrums upon a coarse cap. In the following instance, it is

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applied to a man setting his beard in order:

Bel. Let me set my beard up.
How has Pinac perform'd?
Mir. He has won already.
He stands not *thrumming of caps* thus.
Fletch. Wild-Goose Chase, ii, 3.

Or it might mean playing with his hat or cap like a person *thrumming* an instrument; which is a theatrical symptom of irresolution. But the former explanation is confirmed by this line of Quarles:

Are we born to *thrum caps*, or pick strawe?
Judgm. & Mercy.

We meet also with *thrummed* hosen and stockings. See T. J.

†And on her head a *thrummy cap* she had.
Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearchus, p. 82.

THRUST, for thirst. So used by Chaucer; though the Saxon is *thyrst*. So also lord Surrey:

My soul in God hath more desirous trust
Than hath the watchman looking for the day,
By the relief to quench of sleep the *thrust*.
Version of Psalm, 130.

So Higins:

If needs in twaine you part this empire must,
I see what discord after may betide,
How empire makes men guiltlesse blood to *thrust*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 176.

See THRIST.

THUMB-NAIL. The custom of draining the glass upon the *thumb-nail*, after drinking off the liquor, is explained in SUPERNACULUM. Sometimes also the glass was made to ring against the nail.

THUMB-RING. Grave personages used to wear a plain broad gold ring on the thumb; as aldermen, &c.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

He wears a hoop-*ring* on his *thumb*; he has
Of *gravidad* a dose, full in his face.
Witts Recreat., Epig. 623.

An alderman—I may say to you, he has no more wit than the rest of the bench, and that lies in his *thumb-ring*. *Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable*, 1639.

†THUMB. *A thumb under the girdle*, indicated gravity of demeanour.

Of all men wee count a melancholicke man the very sponge of all sad humours, the aqua-fortis of merry company, *a thumbe under the girdle*, the contemplative slumberer, that sleepes waking, &c.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

They admire their old customs even to the eating of red herring and going wet shod. They call the *thumb under the girdle* gravity, and because they can hardly smell at all, their posy's are under their girdles.
Overbury's Characters.

THUNDER-CRACK, *s.*, for a clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrant's threats.
Daniel, to the Countess of Cumb., p. 62.

Not a very dignified or poetical term, certainly; but I think it occurs elsewhere.

†Yet every reall heav'nly *thundercracke*
This caitife in such feare and terror strake.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THUNDER-STONE, *s.* The same as thunder-bolt; both formed upon an erroneous fancy, that the destruction occasioned by lightning, was effected by some solid body. The fossils called *belemnites*, were supposed to be the stones in question, and were named accordingly:

And thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone*.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

So in the beautiful dirge in *Cymbeline*, so beautifully set by a loved and revered relation of mine:

Fear no more the lightning-flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.
Cymb., iv, 2.

Chapman has:

'Though I sink beneath
The fate of being shot to hell, by Jove's fell *thunder-stone*.
Iliad, xv.

†THURLEPOLE. Some large fish, perhaps only another name for the porpoise.

Abstaine from daily eating of much olde beefe, or olde mutton, hard cheese, hares flesh, bores flesh, venison, salt fish, coleworts, beanes, and peason, very course bread, great fishes of the sea, as *thurlepole*, or porpise, and stourgion, and other of like natures.
Castell of Health, 1595.

THUSSOCK, TUSSOCK, and TUSSUCK, *s.* A tuft of loose hair; or a tuft of any sort. Johnson, on the latter word, supposes it a diminutive of *tuz*; but that is hardly an acknowledged word.

Though we have not expresse mention in Scripture, against such laying out of the haire in *thussockes* and tufts, yet we have in Scripture expresse mention *de tortis crinibus*, of writhen haire that is for the nonce forced to curle.
Latimer, Serm., 107 b.

Todd conjectures the word *tuz*, which he exemplifies from Dryden, to be made from the French *tasse*; and he produces the word *tussy*, from Donne. The words clearly existed, but from what source they came, may be doubted.

†THWART. Cross; transverse. *Thartover*, contrary.

Longurii. Perches longues. Long and *thwart* peeces of timber layd or nailed acrosse.
Nomenclator, 1585.

And for fifteene long dayes and nights, the *thwartover* and crosse north and easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes and delaying of our comforts.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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TIAL, *s.* A tie. This word stands in the following passage, though *tie* might do as well. It has been thought corrupt, being no where else found.

Nor to contract with such can be a *tial*.
Fletch. W. Goose Ch., ii, 1.

TIB. The ace of trumps, in the game of gleek; as *Tom* was the knave, &c. "Monas triumphatrix." *Cambridge Dict.*, 1693.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, except *Tib* and Tom in the stock. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 390.
The ace is called *Tib*, the knave Tom, the four of trumps Tiddy, &c. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 76.

See GLEEK. Also Wit's Interp., p. 365, ed. 1671.

Tib was also a common name for a low or ordinary woman. So the Cambridge Dictionary, above cited: "*Tib*, a poor sorry woman; muliercula impura." See *Tib's rush*, in RUSH-RINGS.

Tib and *Tom* were usually joined in familiar poetry:

Kitt and Kate
There will waite,
Tibb and *Tom* will take their pleasure.
Old Song, Tixall Poetry, p. 180.

So in Poor Robin for 1689:

A great destruction at Islington, Newington, and the parts adjacent, made of custards, cheese-cakes, flawns, fools, plumb-cakes, stew'd prunes, and bottle-ale.
When *Tib* and *Tom*, upon a holy-day,
Make fair assault on such good things as they.
Descr. of Summer.

Hence, doubtless, these familiar names were transferred to those two cards at gleek.

TIBERT, or TYBERT. A name for a cat. Shakespeare considers *Tybalt* as the same; whence some of the insulting jests of Mercutio, who calls Tybalt "ratcatcher," and "king of cats." *Romeo and Jul.*, iii, 1.

Cats there lay divers — —
* * * *
But 'mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was? *B. Jons. Epigr.*, vol. vi, 288.
Then the king called for *sir Tibert*, the cat, and said to him, *Sir Tibert*, you shall go to Reynard, and summon him the second time. *Reyn. the Fox*, ch. vi.

TICK. A game, classed among the rural sports.

At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison-base.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxx, p. 1225.

†**TICK**, for credit, is a word at least as old as the seventeenth century. See TICKET.

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.
Sedley, The Mulberry Garden, 1668.
Reduc'd to want, he in due time fell sick,
Was fain to die, and be interr'd on *tick*.
Oldham's Poems, 1683, p. 174.

†*To* **TICK.** To fondle?

Unto her repaire
Where her flocks are feeding.
Sit and *tick* and toy,
Till set be the sunne.
England's Helicon, 1614.

TICKET, among other things, a tradesman's bill; hence taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*.

No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boates over the river *upon ticket*.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 145.
Yon courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets
On ticket for his mistresse, and your citizen
Is mad to trust him. *Cotgr. English Treasury*, p. 184.

TICKLE, *a.* Tottering, slight, easily overthrown, inconstant. Hence our modern *ticklish*.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.
Meas. for Meas., i, 3.
The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
The wide world's accidents are apt to change,
And *tickle* Fortune stays not in a place.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 249.
My only comfort left, my only joy,
I will not hazard on so *tickle* ground.
Sylvester's Maiden's Blush, p. 840, ed. 1621.
Otherwise how *tickle* their state is that now triumph, upon what a twist they hang, that are now in honour.
Euph. & his Engl., I i 2.
†Of *tickle credit* ne had bin the mischiefe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 421.

TICK-TACK, *s.* A game in the tables; by the description the same, or nearly so, as *trick-trac*.

By certain bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at *tick-take*).
Sir J. Har. on Bp. Barlow, Nugæ Ant., ii, 144, ed. Park.

Sir John intends a pun upon the word; which is in some degree authorised by the following example:

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from *touch and take*, for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss. *Compl. Gamest.*, p. 113.

Where is a detailed account of the game. But it is clearly derived from *tric-trac*, which Menage says was anciently pronounced *tic-tac*; and still is, according to him, by the Germans. *Origines in voc.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at the game of gleek. *Compl. Gamester.* See in TIB.

TIDE, for time.

He keeps his *tides* well. *Timon Ath.*, i, 2.
And far much better feare had bin than malice at that *tyde*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11, p. 54.

Tide was also scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus,

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for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide*. Luckily Whitsuntide was rightly named to their hands. Thus the sanctified Ananias corrects Subtle for saying Christmas:

Christ-tide, I pray you. *Alchemist*, iii, 1.

They had other modes of avoiding the abomination of popish words. Thus, a *Christmas pie* they termed "a nativity pie." *B. Jons. Fox*, i, 1.

TIDY, or TYDY, *s.* A sort of singing bird.

And of these chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.
The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 915.

The delicacy of its notes being mentioned, it is probable that the bird intended is the golden-crested wren, or *motacilla regulus*, which Montague says is called in Devonshire the *Tidley* goldfinch. Now, as there is no place named Tidley, it is probable that he should have said *tidy*. Its song is said to be peculiarly melodious. [It is usually considered to be the tit-mouse.]

†TIE-DOG. A fierce dog, which it was necessary to tie up.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;
But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.
Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon, 1601.

†TIFF. Poor beer.

Weep O ye barrels, let your drippings fall
In trickling streams, make wast more prodigal,
Then when our beer was good, that John may float
To Stix in beer, and lift up Charons boat,
With wholesom waves; and as the conduits ran
With claret, at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with single *tiff*.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

†TIGH. A chain for dragging.

A chaine called a *tigh* to drawe with, catena tractoria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 80.

TIHY, TIHEE, or TEHEE. An imitative expression for the act of laughing, or tittering; such as the rhetoricians call *onomatopœia*.

Sigh no more, aye me I die,
But dance and sing and *tihy* cry.
Old Madrig. v. in *Cens. Lit.*, x, 367.
But when the hobby-horse did wihy,
Then all the wenches gave a *tiky*.
Cobbe, in *Br. Pop. Antiq.*, vol. i, 207.

When Mr. Mason wrote in the epistle to sir W. Chambers,

And all the maids of honour cry'd *tehee*,

it was generally thought a new coinage of the then unknown author; but, to *te-hee* is used in Hudibras for to laugh, and occurs even in Chaucer as an interjection. See T. J.

TIKE, or TYKE. A northern word for a common sort of dog. *Great tike!* is still a frequent term of reproach in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "Properly one of a larger or common breed, as a mastiff, shepherd's dog, &c." *Jamieson, Scott. Dict.*

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bob-tail *tike*, or trundle-tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Lear*, iii, 6.
Base *tike*, calls thou me host? *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

Kersey, Bailey, and others, explain *tike* to mean a small bullock, or heifer; but I never found it so used. They also put it for what we now call a *tick;* a small insect that infests sheep, dogs, &c. It has been derived from *tijk*, Runic.

TILLER, *s.* A steel bow, or cross bow. It appears commonly to have had this name among sportsmen. "Arcûs cornu; præsertim arcus brachio chalybeo instructus." *Skinner, Etymol.* He adds a conjecture that it may be *quasi, steeler;* but qu.?

Let no game,
Or anything that tendeth to the same,
Be ever more remember'd, thou fair killer,
For whom I sat me down, and brake my *tiller*.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i, 1.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*. *Fletch. Philaster*, ii, 1.

Bring out the cat-hounds; I'll make you take a tree, then with my *tiller* bring down your gib-ship.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., v, 1.

Theobald mentioned another sense, which belonged indeed to the word, but not in these passages; that of "a stand; a small tree left in a wood for growth, till it is fellable." This sense of it is found in Evelyn on Forest Trees. See T. J.

TILLY-VALLY. A sort of exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear. Mr. Steevens derives it from *titivilitium*, Latin, which is possible. Mr. Douce gives a French derivation, which even his authority does not reconcile to my mind.

Tilly vally, by Crise, tapster, Ile fese you anone.
6 Pl., vol. i, p. 161.
Am I not consanguinious? am I not of her blood?
Tilly valley, lady. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

The Hostess corrupts it to *tilly-fally*, in 2 Hen. IV:

Tilly-fally, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. Act ii, sc. 5.

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We read, in the life of sir Thomas More, that his wife, who was a loquacious troublesome woman, was much addicted to the use of this expression; of which two remarkable instances are given. One when sir T. had resigned the seals, when she said,

Tillie vallie, tillie vallie, what will you do, Mr. More, will you sit and make goslings in the ashes?
Life of M., 4to, p. 127.

The other, when he was in prison in the Tower, where, when he asked, "Is not this house as near heaven as mine own?" she answered, after her custom, "*Tillie vallie, tillie vallie.*" Both these are inserted in the introductory papers to Dibdin's edition of the Utopia, p. xv, xvi.

In an old song by Skelton, inserted by sir John Hawkins, and beginning "Ah, beshrew you, by my fay," we find,

Avent, avent, [avaunt] my popinjay,
What will you do? nothing but play?
Tully vally, straw. *Hist. Mus.*, iii, p. 3.

TIMBER-WAITS. A corruption of *timbrel-waits*, players on timbrels. *Popul. Antiq.* vol. i, p. 340, n. See WAITS.

TIME OF DAY, to give the, to salute at meeting. To give good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening.

While our's was blurted at, and held a malkin
Not worth *the time of day*. *Pericl. Suppl.*, ii, 115.

That is, not worth a good-morrow, or common salutation; or good den, if it was evening.

TIMELESS, *a.* Untimely.

Who wrought it with the king, and who performed
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Rich. II*, iv, 1.
Poison I see has been his *timeless* end.
Rom. & Jul., v, 5.
After earle Robert's *timeless* buriall.
Death of Rob. Earl of Huntingdon, sign. D 2.
Whose *timeless* death,
At sea, left her a virgin and a widow.
Shirley, Card., i, p. 1.

†TIMIST. A time-server.

A *timist* is a noune adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the princes. Hee reverenceth a courtiers servants servant. Is first his owne slave, and then whosoever looketh big; when he gives he curseth, and when he selles he worships.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

TINCT, abbreviation of tincture. Stain, or dye; *tint* seems now entirely to have superseded it, though *tinct* is found in Milton and Dryden. Johnson quotes several instances of the verb also. From *teinct*, old French.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their *tinct*. *Haml.*, iii, 4.

That is, "as will not leave their stain or colour." In the following passage, it seems to be used for *tincture*, or elixir, a chemical preparation capable of transmuting metals. Shakespeare supposes Plutus, the god of wealth, to be possessed of it, and certainly he was the likeliest person to have it:

Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct*, and multiplying medicine,
Hath not in nature's mystery more science,
Than I have in this ring. *All's Well*, v, 3.

To TINE, or TIND. To kindle, or burn. This word, though employed by Milton and Dryden, is now out of use. Tinan, Saxon. See Johnson. *Tinder* manifestly comes from this.

Strifefull Atin, in their stubborn mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.
Spens. F. Q.

I do not see why any other sense should be given to the word in the following passage, though commentators have explained it by *smart*, &c. The inward pain and inflammation of a wound is naturally and commonly called burning.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 21.

In the following it is used metaphorically, for raged, or burned with wrath:

Yet often stain'd with blood, of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.
Ibid., IV, xi, 36.

Unless it means that the blood *tined*, *i. e.*, burned or smoked upon the strand.

†If my puft life be out, give leave to *tine*
My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
Quarles's Emblems.

†TINE. A moment, or brief space of time.

Freendes, I perceyve the ants tale (more false then fine),
Makth you your owne shadowes to dread, as it weare,
To prosede in war: but stey a litle *tine*;
Lift up your hartes all, and each one lend one eare.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†TINKARD. The name of a particular class of beggars.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowsing in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a begging.
The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

†TINTAMAR. A great noise, a confusion. Fr.

This kingdom, since the young king hath taken the scepter into his own hands, doth flourish very much with quietnes and commerce; nor is there any motion

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or the least *tintamar* of trouble in any part of the countrey, which is rare in France.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.
This made them word it high, and raise such a *tintamarre*, as invited me to descend to know the cause of that disorder. *History of Francion*, 1655.

TIP-CAT. A game something like trap-ball, only played with an instrument called a *cat*, instead of a ball. See CAT. The game is fully described, and the different modes of playing it, by Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 101. The *cat-stick* was also called *trap-stick*. [The game under this name is still in use.]

TIP-TOE. One of the affected customs, ridiculed by our old dramatists, is that of walking *tip-toe* in the streets, &c., as if afraid of picking up dirt, even when the ways were quite clean. Palamon, passing a general ridicule upon such affectations, says,

What canon is there,
That does command my rapier from my hip,
To dangle 't in my hand; or to go *tip-toe*
Before the street be full?
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kins., i, 2.
With the ball of his foot the ground he may not feel,
But he must tread upon his *toe and heel*.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 484.

TIPPET; TO TURN TIPPET. To make a complete change; but what is the origin of the phrase is not clear. Often used to a maid becoming a wife.

A saint,
Another Bridget, one that for a face
Would put down Vesta;
You *to turn tippet!* *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, Act iii.

But here it is said to a man:

Ye stand now
As if y' had worried sheep. You must *turn tippet*,
And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.
Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night *turn tippet*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.
Merry D. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 283.

This is, doubtless, the right reading; of which I was not aware at the word LIPPIT. It is, however, *lippit*, in two old editions of this play, that of 1631 and 1655. But see Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Jonson.

TIPVAES. Probably only a misprint for *tiptoes*.

If my man be trusty,
My spightful dames, I'll pipe ye such a hunts-up,
Shall make ye dance a *tipvaes*.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

To TIRE. A term in falconry; from *tirer*, French, to drag or pull. The hawk was said to tire on her prey, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it. It was applied also to other birds of prey; to seize eagerly with the beak.

And like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.
3 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.
And th' eagle *tyering* on Prometheus.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 299.
Even as an emptie eagle, sharpe by fast,
Tires with her beake on feather, flesh, and bone.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 406.

Most erroneously explained by conjecture, in Heliconia, vol. iii, p. 624, on the above passage as cited by Allot.

And let
His own [Jove's] gaunt eagle fly at him to *tire*.
B. Jons. Cataline, iii, 3.
Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., Act ii.

Hence, metaphorically, for being eagerly engaged upon any object:

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
Whom now thou *tir'st* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*, when we encountered. *Timon of Ath.*, iii, 6.

The usage here seems rather affected; but it evidently means that his thoughts were tossing the subject about with eagerness.

TIRE, *s.* was formerly used, as *tier* at present, for row, or rank, of things or persons.

The shaking palsey and St. Fraunce's fire,
Such one was wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 35.

See Johnson, who exemplifies the same from Raleigh, Milton, and Arbuthnot.

TIRE was also employed in the sense of head-dress; probably contracted from attire: whence a milliner, or cap-maker, was called a *tire-woman*. Hence too sir John Falstaff, speaking of the various head-dresses that would become Mrs. Ford, says,

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow, that would become the *ship-tire*, the *tire-valiant*, or any other *tire* of Venetian admittance.
Merry W. W., iii, 3.

That is, any fanciful head-dress worn by the celebrated beauties of Venice, or approved by them.

In the sense of head-dress, it occurs in Beaumont's translation of Ovid's Remedy of Love:

Such a confusion of disordered things,
In boddice, jewels, *tires*, wires, lawns, and rings.

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A few lines before he uses *tiring*, for dress:

And men are even as mad in their desiring,
That often times love women for their *tiring*.

Tire when written instead of *tier*, in the sense of rank, line, or arrangement, was also pronounced *teer*. See T. J.

TIR'D, for attir'd.

She speakes as she goes *tir'd*, in cobweb lawne, light, thin. *B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.*, ii, 3.
Not I, with one so mad, so basely *tir'd*.
Tam. of Shr., 6 pl., i, 183.

†TIRE-WOMAN. A woman who arranged ladies' head-dresses; a milliner. See TIRE.

Æmi. For the rest, Ile spend it upon my selfe in bravery: there shall not be a new fashion, but Ile have it. Ile looke after nothing else; your house shall be a mart for all trades. Ile keepe twenty continually at worke for me; as taylors, perfumers, painters, apothecaries, coach-makers, sempsters, and *tire-women*. Besides embroyderers, and pensions for intelligencers. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

†TIRING-ROOM. A retiring room.

Up, 'tis the golden jubilee of the year,
The stars are all withdrawn from each glad sphear
Within the *tyring-rooms* of heaven, unlesse
Some few that peep to spy our happinesse,
Whiles Phœbus, tugging up Olympus craw,
Smoaks his bright teem along on the Gram Paw.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 208.

TIRRA-LIRRA. A fanciful combination of sounds, intended to imitate the note of the lark; borrowed from the French *tire-lire*, meaning the same.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chants. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

Browne makes it *teery-lerry*:

The larke that many mornes herself makes merry,
With the shrill chanting of her *teery lerry*.
Brit. Past., B. I, song iv, p. 140.

It occurs in Dubartas:

La gentille aloüette, avec son *tire lire*,
Tire lire, a liré, et tire-lirant tire. 1 Week, B. 5.

This is childish enough; but Sylvester has preferred a jargon of his own, which is too foolish to quote.

This also has been referred to:

Let Philomela sing, let Progne chide,
Let *tyry-tyry-leerers* upward flie.
Cited by Malone, in loc.

TIRRIT. A fanciful word, perhaps corrupted from *terror*, put into the mouth of the Hostess in Henry IV.

Here's a goodly tumult; I'll forswear keeping house, before I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights.
2 *Hen IV*, ii, 4.

It was clearly meant as a ridiculous word, by being given to Mrs. Quickly.

TITH, *a*. Seemingly put for tight, or strong.

This is n't so strongly built; but she's good mettle,
Of a good stirring strain too: she goes *tith*, sir.
B. & Fl. Loyal Subj., iii, 4.

Then take a widow,
A good stanch wench, that's *tith*.
Ibid., Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

It appears, from the allusions, to be a nautical term. We find it here applied directly to a ship:

H'as a ship to venture
His fame and credit in, which if he man not
With more continual labour than a gally
To make her *tith*; either she grows a tumbrel,
Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more leaks
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can ever stop again. *Ibid., Woman's Pr.*, iii, 5.

Here, to an iron chain used for drawing a boat:

Be sure then
His tewgh be *tith* and strong.
Ibid., Mons. Thomas, i, 3.

See TEW.

†*To* TITUBATE. To stumble. *Downfall of R. Earl of Huntington*, 1601.

†TITTERY-TU. A cant term for some description of riotous people, like the roaring-boys. No doubt a corruption of *Tityre, tu*.

There were many other sorts of ling sent to the navy, which (to avoyd prolixitie) I will but name, as quarrelling, was for the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-tues*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TITTIMOUSE. The titmouse.

The ringdove, redbrest, and the *tittimouse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TO, the particle, was sometimes used for "compared with."

There is no woe *to* his correction,
Nor *to* his service, no such joy on earth.
Two Gent. Verona, ii, 4.
There is no comfort in the world
To women that are kind. *Malone's Note.*

Often it was omitted, where we should now insert it as a sign of the infinitive:

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day, without the sign
Of your profession. *Jul. Cæsar*, i, 1.

Also after some verbs:

And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.
That this infernal brand that *turns me cinders*.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 1, beg.

To had sometimes an augmentative sense when prefixed; something as *be* has since had. Thus, instead of all *be-torne*, or all *be-pinched*, they said all *to-torne*, and all *to-pinched*. *All* was generally prefixed. See ALL. But sometimes *all* is omitted.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to-pinch* the unclean knight.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

See Mr. Tyrwhitt on *to*, in his Glossary to Chaucer.

Sometimes it was *all-to-be*:

She has been with my lady,
Who kist her, *all-to-be-kist* her, twice or thrice.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady., v, 2.

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And at last come home lame,
And *all-to-be-laden* with miracles.
Ibid., act i, Chorus.

Done her villainie, and after *all-to-be-scratched* her face. *Ferrex and Porr. to Reader*, O. Pl., i, 105.

TOAD-STONE. It was currently supposed, in the time of Shakespeare, that every toad had a stone contained within its head, which was a sovereign remedy for many disorders. This was called the toad-stone, of which we have the following account: "A toad-stone, called crapandina, [probably *crapaudina*] touching any part envenomed, hurt, or stung, with rat, spider, waspe, or any other venomous beast, ceases the paine or swelling thereof." *Lupton's* 1000 *Notable Things*. He quotes Læv. Lemnius. Johnstone relates a long and marvellous tale of the finding a toad-stone, and its virtues, from an author called Grateriano. *Wonderful Things*, iv, 25.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the *toad*, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious *jewel* in his head.
As you like it, ii, 1.

Were you enamour'd on his copper rings,
His saffron jewel, with the *toad-stone* in't?
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 5.

The foule *toad* hath a faire *stone* in his head.
Lyly's Euphues, D 4 b.

So venomous was the *toad* imagined, that Thomas Lupton tells a tale, for which he quotes Mizaldus, (whoever he was) of two lovers who both died suddenly from rubbing their teeth with the leaves of sage, at the root of which "was a great *toade* found, which infected the same with his venomous breath." 1000 *Notable Things*, No. 1. Yet the poor toad is just as harmless as the frog. Newts and slow-worms were equally slandered.

†TOATING. Prominent, said of a nose. See TOTING.

The *toating* nose is a monstrous thing;
That's he that did the bottle bring.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

TOBACCO. It has been thought worthy of remark, that Shakespeare never once mentions this plant, the use of which was become so prevalent in his time (see Steevens's Note on 2 Hen. IV, iii, 2), and which is so often introduced by Ben Jonson, and his other contemporaries. The great adversary of *tobacco*, Sylvester, (next to the king, whom he probably wished to conciliate by it,) enumerates the four principal forms of tobacco then used, and suggests that they should be heavily taxed, to check the consumption.

Or at the least impose so deep a taxe
On all these *ball*, *leaf*, *cane*, and *pudding* packs,
On seller, or on buyer, or on both,
That from henceforth the commons shall be loath,
(Unwilling wise) with that grave Greeke, to buy
Smoak and repentance, at a price so hie.
Tobacco Batter'd, near the end.

Tobacco, however, had those who sung its praises with great zeal. One ballad-maker celebrated its supposed triumph over both ale and sack:

Though many men crack,
Some of ale, some of sack,
And think they have reason to do it;
Tobacco hath more,
That will never give o'er,
The honour they do unto it.
Tobacco engages,
Both sexes, all ages,
The poor as well as the wealthy;
From the court to the cottage,
From childhood to dotage,
Both those that are sick, and the healthy.

With much more to the same tune. See Wit's Recreations, Fancies and Fantasticks, p. 422, repr.

TOD, *s.*, means a fox in the following passage.

Or strew *Tod's* hairs, or with their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep.
B. Jons. Sad Shepherd, i, 4.

So in his masque of Pan's Anniversary:

Driv'st hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
And other vermin from the flock. *Sub fin.*

It is Scotch, and the only name there generally current for the animal:

Birds hae their nests, and *tods* hae their den.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

Mr. G. Chalmers thinks it is from their bushy tail. See Jamieson.

TOD OF WOOL. A certain quantity, viz., twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; the price of wool is, therefore, ascertained by the Clown in the Winter's Tale:

Every *tod* yields a pound and one odd shilling.
Act iv, sc. 2.

Minshew (1617) derives it from *todderen*, Flemish, to knit together. It has been said also to come from *tod*, Saxon, which would be more probable; but that no such word occurs in the best dictionaries and vocabularies.

It seems that hay was also reckoned

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by *tods*, unless the following passage is only a license of the author:

A hundred crowns for a good *tod of hay*,
Or a fine hollow tree that would contain me.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii, 4.

Possibly the authors wrote "tod of *ivy*," which would make the speaker compare himself to an owl. The clouds are here compared to wool:

By those soft *tods of wool*,
With which the air is full:
By all those tinctures there,
That paint the hemisphere. *Herrick*, p. 303.

Tod of ivy, which is often mentioned, means a thick tuft or bush of it. *Tod*, seems to have signified generally a bush. Gouldman's Latin Dictionary says, "*Tod*, see *bush*." So also Holioke.

At length within the *ivie todde*
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, v. 67.

There valiant and approved men of Britain,
Like boading owls, creep into *tods of ivy*,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly.
B. & Fl. Bonduca, i, 1.

The owle, till then, 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring,
But when she heard these plaints, then forth she yode,
Out of the covert of an *ivy tod*.
Browne, Brit. P., i, 87.

Ivie tod is also in Spenser. See Johnson.

Michael van Owle, how dost thou?
In what dark barn, or *tod* of aged ivy,
Hast thou lyen hid? *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife*, iv, 3.

It was the usual term for the haunt of an owl:

The bat then serv'd the owle—
—that in her *todd* did stand.
Warn. Alb. Engl., vii, 37.

So, soon after,

Your ladiship, dame Owle,
Did call me to your *todd*. P. 183.

In the following lines, *rod* is erroneously put for *tod*, in the edition of Browne's Pastorals, published in 1627:

The owle till then 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring;
But when she heard those plaints, then forth she yode
Out of the covert of an ivy *tod*,
And hollowing for aide, so strain'd her throat,
That since she cleane forgot her former noat.
Brit. Past., i, 4, p. 87.

The error is repeated in the English Poets, 8vo, vol. vi, p. 256.

Mr. Weber quotes the following lines as still popular; but I never met with them elsewhere:

How Cain in the land of Nod,
When the rascal was all alone,
Like *an owl in an ivy tod*,
Built a city as big as Roan. Vol. ii, p. 495.

To TOD, *v.* To make up the quantity of a tod of wool. Evidently a rustic word, and said, by Dr. Farmer, to be still in use.

Let me see, every eleventh weather *tods*—fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to?
Winter's Tale, iv, 2.

TODDER, *s.* Probably, for the haunt of a toad, *quasi* toader; but I know not any instance of the word, except this:

The soil, that late the owner did enrich,
* * * * *
Lies now a leystall or a common ditch,
Where in their *todder* loathly paddocks breed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1583.

TODERER, *s.* Possibly, a dealer in wool, or mutton; from the *tod* of wool: but this is only a conjecture.

I'll come among you, you goatish blooded *toderers*, as gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret.
Marston's Malc., O. Pl., iv, 17.

TOFORE, for before. Exactly from the Saxon. Heretofore is, therefore, before what is here.

Farewell Lavinia, my noble sister,
O that thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.
Titus Andr., iii, 1.

Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Tofore great men were glad of poets, now
I, not the worst, am covetous of thee.
B. Jons. Epigr., 43.

And better teach tyrant's deserved hate,
Than any tyrant's death *tofore* or late.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 442.

Some editors have printed it, in Jonson, &c., as if it was an abbreviation of heretofore ('tofore), but this is not proper.

It meant also, in the presence of:

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,
And all *tofore* their chieftain muster'd been.
Fairf. Tasso, i.

And stood *tofore* my face. *Turberv. Ovid, Ep.*, L 5 b.

See above, GOD TO FORE.

†*To* TO-FRUSCHE. To dash to pieces.

The monstrous king that resculesse to flying people cride.
Who, lying all *to-frusshed* thus.
Warner's Albions England, 1592.

TOGE, *s.* A gown; from the Latin *toga*. This, as well as TOGED, is given to Shakespeare on modern conjecture only. The first folio makes Coriolanus say,

Why in this woolvish *tongue* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, &c. Act ii, sc. 3.

This is nonsense; but standing *in* it, seems to imply that it was something worn. The second folio, to make sense, reads,

Why in this wolvish gowne.

Hence it has been conjectured, that the original expression of Shakespeare was *woolvish toge;* which the first edition corrupted into *tongue*,

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the second translated into *gown*. That this is probable, cannot be denied; but still, the words *toge*, and *toged*, do not ever decidedly appear in Shakespeare. See WOLVISH.

TOGED, *part.* Gowned; from the Latin word *toga*. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i, 1.

All the old folios, however, read *tongued;* which, after all, *may* be right. So the word rests on conjecture only.

TOKEN, *s.* A small coin, struck by private individuals, to pass for a farthing, before the government struck such pieces. We, who have lately seen local and private tokens, as substitutes for silver coins, and before that in copper for pence and two-pences, cannot wonder at the practice. "A *token* [farthing] quadrans. Nobody now will trust you for a token; *quadrantem nemo jam tibi credet.*" *Coles' Dict.*

See a fine hobby-horse for your young master; cost you but a *token* a week, his provender.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

Afterwards, in the same play, we read of a *token's-worth*, the value of a token:

Buy a *token's-worth* of great pins, to fasten yourself to my shoulder. *Ibid.*, iii, 4.

2. A *token* signified also a spot on the body, denoting the infection of the plague. "A plague *token*, macula pestilens." *Coles' Dict.*

For the lord's *tokens* on you both I see.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends.
B. & Fl. Valentin., iv, 4.

Hence Shakespeare speaks of "the *token'd* pestilence:"

Cn. How appears the fight?
Sc. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence
Where death is sure. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 8.

When the *tokens* had appeared on any of the inhabitants, the house was shut up, and *Lord have mercy upon us* written or printed upon the door:

Write *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it at your eyes.
Love's L. L., loc. cit.

TOKIN, for the French word *tocsin*. An alarm bell; possibly a misprint for toksin.

The alarum is strucke up, the *tokin* rings out for life, and no voyce is heard but *tue, tue;* kill, kill.
Wonderful Yeare, 1603, *Morgan's Phæn.*, p. 39.

To TOLE, or TOLL. To draw, or pull; *tol*, Saxon. Hence to *toll* a bell, meant no more originally than to *pull* it. Dr. Johnson, who gave but one example of *tole*, and that from Locke, considered it as a provincial word; but it occurs, not unfrequently, in earlier authors. It is, however, chiefly in the metaphorical sense of *drawing on* by enticement; and so it was used by Locke. See Todd on this word, and in *toll*. *T. J.* The example from Locke is this:

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, you be sure to *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause.
Of Education, § 115.

That same old humble-bee *toles* the young one forth
To sweetmeats after kind.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., act iv.

A dog is *toll'd* with a bone.
Jos. Mede, Disc., 36, p. 191, fol.

Seeks out the bull, and planted face to face,
Curvets, runs, whistles, waves, and *toles* him *on*.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, i, 88.

Here dwelt Orandra, so the witch was hight,
And hither had she *toal'd* him by a slight.
Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearchus, p. 99.

So Coles: "*Tolled on*, illectus, pellectus." *Lat. Dict.* See also the examples in T. J.

To TOLL. To take toll, to collect.

When like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets;
Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouth with honey. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 4.

†TOLL-DISH. The bowl in which the miller took his toll or fee for grinding people's corn.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard.
Now millers are to take for the tolle but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

Before we could take sight of the city, our sight was taken from us, by the vesperian fforerunners, so as we were mufled, and had neere lost our selves in a mill poole (for there lay our way), had not that miraculously-honest *toll-dishing* miller directed us over that deep swift current. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

TOM. The knave of trumps, at the game of gleek. See TIB, and TIDDY, *supra*.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four; that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365.

Here let me add, that much the completest account of *gleek* is found in that whimsical book; to which I had long ago made references, but had not at my command when I printed the articles on TIB, and TIDDY. I

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now use Mr. Freeling's copy, through his kindness.

TOM PIPER. One of the personages making up a morris dance.

So have I seene
Tom Piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him.
Browne, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 42.

Myself above *Tom Piper* to advance,
Which so bestirs him at the morrice dance
For penny wage. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iii, p. 1393.

TONCOMBER, Saint. Mentioned with a saint Tronion, in the old mystery of the Four Ps, but neither saint has been further traced.

At saynt *Toncomber*, and saynt Tronion,
At saynt Bothulph, and saynt Anne of Buckston.
O. Pl., i, 50.

TONE, for the one. A contraction; but often used with the article *the*, as if it meant *one* only.

And that with force, with cunning, nor with paine,
The *tone* of them could make the other yield.
Har. Ariost., i, 18.

And where the *tone* gives place,
There still the other presseth in his place. *Ibid.*, ii, 9.

So was Licaon made a woolfe; and Jove became a bull,
The *tone* for using crueltie, the tother for his trull.
Golding's Ovid, Pref., sign. A 7.

As far from want, as far from vaine expence;
Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice.
Sir Ph. Sidney, in the Notes to *Har. Ariosto*, B. xi.

Its frequent correlative is *tother*, a word of similar origin, which is still in use.

†TONGUE. *To put one's tongue in his purse*, to silence him.

So muche the bettyr, and yow so muche the wurs,
That ye may now put *your toong in your purs*.
Heywood's Wit and Folly, p. 11.

†TONGUE-POWDER. Phrase.

Lingua bellat: hee layes it on with *toung-powder*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 562.

TONSWORD, *s.* Perhaps, a single-handed sword; from *ton*, for the one. I have found it only in the fantastic letter of Laneham, where he describes captain Cox, as being,

Very cunning in fens, and az hardy az Gawin, for his *tonsword* hangs at his tablz eend.
Kenilw. Illustr., p. 22.

It is repeated in the next page, where the captain is described as "floorishing with hiz *tonswoord*."

TOO BLAME. Merely an incorrectness in orthography, for *to blame*. I doubted, for some time, whether it had not some peculiar force; but finding *too* written for *to*, in various modes of application, I was satisfied that this composition had no more meaning.

But these weak wither'd saplins are *too blame*.
Dut. of Suff., G 3 b.

In faith, my lord, you are *too* wilful *blame*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

"Too wilful blame," is, however, anomalous, and is not easily resolved into "wilfully to blame;" which it appears to signify.

Blush and confess that you be *too too blame*.
Har. Ep., i, 84.

This may mean, "too much to blame."

Not spared *too* report. *Gasc. Epist.*, ii.

Too is sometimes doubled for the sake of emphasis alone:

Adding further, that he was *too too* evill, that coulde not speake well.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., F 6 b, col. 2 b.

A lesson *too too* hard for living clay.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 26.

This is common. [The true character of the phrase *too-too* was first pointed out by Mr. Halliwell, in a communication to the Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. i, p. 39.]

To TOOT. To pry, or search, [to spy]; of uncertain origin. For the conjectures on it, see T. J.

Nor *toot* in cheap-side baskets earne and late.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

For birds in bushes *tooting*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 66.

Marking, spying, looking, *tooting*, watching, like subtile, crafty, and sleight fellowes.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 88.

In the older authors, contemporary with Chaucer, it was *tote*, and Fairfax copies them:

Nor durst Orcano view the soldan's face,
But still upon the ground did pore and *tote*.
Fairf. Tasso, x, 56.

Scorns to let Hippocrates himself stand *tooting* on his urinal. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 59, Dr. Nott's ed.

The learned editor says, he is not clear that this is not the sense. It seems to me quite clear that it is. The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival, and hence they were called *tooters*. They are now, I believe, above such practices. It was a cant term with other persons, as with *sumners*. See Harl. Misc., v, 409.

To *toot* was also used, and still is, as an imitative word, to express the sound made upon a musical instrument:

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being *touted* in. *Chalon. Moriæ Enc.*, H b.

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Hence the "*tooting* horne," quoted by Johnson from Howell, but not explained.

†How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
The Arraignment of Paris, i, 5.

†TOOTH-BLANCH. Tooth-powder.

Dentifricium, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

TOOTHPICKS appear to have been first brought into use in Italy; whence the travellers who had visited that country, particularly wished to exhibit that symbol of gentility.

Now your traveller,
He, and his *tooth-pick*, at my worship's mess.
K. John, i, 1.

To have all *tooth-picks* brought unto an office,
There sealed; and such as counterfeit them mulcted.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iv, 2.

The equipment of a fine gentleman is thus described by Massinger:

I have all that's requisite
To the making up of a signior. My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pained hose,
My case of *tooth-picks*, and my silver fork,
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
Gr. Duke of Flor., act iii.

They were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat:

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the brooch and *tooth-pick*, which wear not now.
All's Well that Ends, &c., i, 1.

See PICK-TOOTH, which was sometimes used.

†TOOTH-RAKE. A toothpick.

Dentiscalpium, Martiali. Instrumentum exesis dentibus eradendis nitidandisque accommodum, ὀδοντοξίστης, Polluci, ὀδοντόγλυφον, ὀδοντογλυφὶς, fit autem vel e metallo, vel lentisci ligno, vel præcuspidatis calamis. Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator*.

†TOOTHSOME. Tasty.

Dulce, Cicer. Amaro contrarium, quod manifesta voluptate linguam imbuit. γλυκὺ, γλυκερὸν, Homero. Doux. Sweete: delicious: *toothsome*: not bitter. *Nomenclator*.

†TOP. A method of cheating at dice, called *the top*, was in vogue about the year 1709. It is mentioned and described in an advertisement prefixed to the Tatler, No. 68. See TOPPING.

†TOP. Chief.

His brother soveraign was his *top* murder; nothing remain'd after that unless it were his lady mother.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 38.

†*To* TOP. To dress the head.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping*?
Always curing, never cur'd?
Quarles's Emblems.

†*To* TOP OFF. To drink at a draught.

Its no heinous offence (beleeve me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe of a* canne roundly: its no great fault to breake open dores.
Terence in English, 1614.

TOPLESS, *a.* Supreme, having no superior; originally, having no top.

Sometimes, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.

Who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height.
Chapman's Iliad, cited by Johnson.

Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apenine.
B. & Fl. Bonduca, iii, 2.

The first folio reads, very absurdly, *Perinine*, for *Apenine*, or *Apennine*, as it should be.

Other examples are given by the commentators.

To TOPPICE, or TAPPICE. To hide, or take shelter. An old term in hunting; said to be from the French, but, on inquiry, I cannot find such a word. See TAPISHED.

Like a ranger,
May *toppice* where he likes. *Lady Alimony*, F 1 b.

The word receives some further change in the Scottish dialect, where it becomes *tapis*:

Are the actions of the most part of men much differing from the exercise of the spider, that pitcheth toyls and is *tapist*, to prey on the smaller creatures?
Drummond's Cypress Grove, p. 119.

See also Jamieson.

TOPPING THE DICE. An art practised by sharpers at ordinaries, and thus described:

That is, when they take up both dice, and seem to put them in the box, and shaking the box, you would think them both there, by reason of the ratling occasioned with the screwing of the box, whereas one of them is at the top of the box, between his two forefingers, or secured by thrusting a forefinger into the box. *Complete Gamester* (1681), p. 11.

To TOPPLE, *v. n.* To fall by being top-heavy; or, actively, to throw down head-foremost. Shakespeare uses it both ways.

1. Neutrally:

Though castles *topple* on their warder's heads.
Macb., iv, 1.

2. Actively:

And *topples* down
Steeples, and moss-grown tow'rs. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

I have not found it in other authors; but Mr. Todd has given an example of it, as an active verb, from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TOPSIDE-TURVEY. I find this in an old play, and it seems to afford a better origin of the still common expression *topsy-turvy*, than Skinner's conjecture of *top in turf*. *Turvey*, indeed, still wants explanation. See Johnson.

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When thwarting destiny, at Africk walls,
Did *topside-turvey* turn their common-wealth.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, p. 301.

Examples of *topsy-turvy* are common enough.

†*To* TOPWRITE. To proclaim.

Mot. Nad be, none pleasaunce is me ylaft,
This white *topwriteth* my much years, I wis
My fire yreken is in ashen cold,
I can no whit of daliance.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TOR, *s.* A tower, or a steep hill; the Saxon word *tor*, had both those senses.

This Camalet, some time a famous towre or castle, standeth at the south end of the church of South Gadbury, the same is situate on a very high *tor*, or hil. *Stowe's Annals* (1592), sign. D 6.

The name still remains in very remote parts of the country; as Glastonbury *Tor*, in Somersetshire, and Mam *Tor*, in Derbyshire; both spoken of by Fuller, under *Maim*, or *Mam Tor:*

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as Glassenbury *Tor*.
Worthies, Derbyshire.

Mam Tor is generally supposed to mean the mother-hill, as being superior to the rest; but Fuller derives it in a more fanciful way. It has been celebrated as the fifth wonder of the Peak, and in that capacity is sung by the Peakish poet, C. Cotton:

This haughty mountain by indulgent fame
Preferr'd t' a wonder, *Mam-Tor* has to name.
Tor in that country jargon's uncouth sense
Expressing any craggy eminence,
From *tower;* but then why *Mam*, I can't surmise,
Unless because, mother to that [which] does rise
Out of her ruins. *Wonders of Peake.*

This conjecture agrees with that suggested by Fuller. This mountain is one mile and a half north-east of Elden Hole, and one mile west of Castleton.

TORCH-BEARER. As masking was practised chiefly by night, *torch-bearers* appear to have been constant attendants upon it.

We have not made good preparation.
S. We have not spoke as yet of *torchbearers.*
Merch. Ven., ii, 4.

This was for a mask.

He is just like a *torch-bearer* to maskers; he wears good cloaths, and is ranked in good company, but he doth nothing. *Decker & Webst. Westw. Hoe.*
Yes, he may slip in for a *torch-bearer*, so he melt not too fast, that he will last till the masque be done.
B. Jons. Masque of Christm., vi, p. 4.

They are mentioned also in the stage-directions to another masque, p. 132.

TORPENT, *a.*, instead of torpid. Exemplified in T. J. from H. More's Song of the Soul; and from Evelyn. I have not met with other examples.

TORT, *s.* Wrong. A French word.

'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 4.
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort.*
Fairf. Tasso, i, 30.

Exemplified also from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TORTIOUS, *a.* Injurious; from *tort.*

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 18.

TORTIVE, *a.* Twisted, turned aside.

And divert his grain
Tortive, and errant from his course of growth.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.

Peculiar to this passage, as far as we at present know.

TORUPPE. Probably a blunder, for *interrupt.* The speaker is in liquor, and says, "This wine so intoxicate my braine, that to be hanged by and bye I cannot speake plaine."

When there were not so many captious fellows as now,
That would *toruppe* men for every trifell, I wot not how. *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, p. 221.

TOSSING. Very obscurely used in the two following passages.

My goodly *tossing* sporiar's neele chave lost ich wot not where. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 36.
Dart ladles, *tossing* irons,
And tongs like thunder-bolts.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 5.

From these two passages united, Mr. Reed was inclined to think (O. Pl., xii, 377) that *tossing* sometimes meant *sharp;* but I know not of any authority for it. Being here joined with ladles and tongs, perhaps *tossing irons* may mean pokers; but the *tossing needle* is still obscure.

†TOTER. Apparently, a long and outstanding nose. *Shirley's Duke's Mistress*, iv, 1.

TOTTER'D, for tattered. The word appears to have been so pronounced for a long time.

And wound our *totter'd* colours clearly up.
K. John, v, 5.

So the old editions read, where the moderns have *tattered.*

O, would my blood drop out from every vein,
As doth this water from my *totterd* robes.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 409.
Whose garment was so *tottered*, that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly's Endimion*, v, 1.

Many other examples are cited by the commentators.

TOTTY, *a.* Tottering, unsteady. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

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For yet his noule was *totty* of the must
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's tea.
Spens. F. Q., VII, *on Mutabilities*, Stanz. 39.

So also in his Shepherd's Kal. for February.

TOUCH, *s.*, was often used for any costly marble; but was properly the *basanites* of the Greeks, a very hard black granite, such as that on which the Adulitic inscription, and that from Rosetta, now in the British Museum, are inscribed. See a note on the *basanite*, or *touch*, in dean Vincent's Commerce of the Ancients, vol. ii, p. 534, note 17. It obtained its name from being used as a test for gold, thence called *touch-stone*.

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of *touch* or marble. *B. Jons. Forest.*, B. ii, 2.
With alabaster, *tuch*, and porphyry adorn'd.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 954.
He built this house of *tutch* and alabaster.
Har. Ariost., xliii, 14.

Harington describes a lady with a straw hat, in these magnificent metaphors:

Ambitious straw that so high placed is.
What architect this work so strangely matcht?
An yvory house, doores, wals, and windowes *tuch*,
A gilded roof, with straw all over-thatcht.
Where shall pearl bide when place of straw is such?
Epigr., iv, 91.

Allot, in England's Parnassus, cites these lines from Harington's Ariosto:

The porch was all of porphyrie and *tutch*,
In which the sumptuous building raised was.
Ariost., xlii, 68.

On this the editor of the reprint, my friend Park, says in a note, "a misprint perhaps for *such*." He will now see that the reading was very correct. It was often written *tuch*, or *tutch*, as above.

Touch, was therefore used also for test, meaning touch-stone.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
To try if you be current gold again.

Not now used. See Johnson, *Touch*, Nos. 5 and 6. Hence, probably, the phrase *true as touch*, completely true:

Though *true as touch*, though daughter of a king.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 2.

To *keep touch*, to be steady to appointment. *Johnson*, No. 16. Both are now disused. See under KEEP.

It being impossible to make satisfaction
To my so many creditors, all deserving,
I can *keep touch* with none. *Mass. Bashf. Lover*, v, 3.
But will the dainty domine, the schoolmaster,
Keep touch, d' ye think? *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.*, ii, 3.

†TOUCHER. A skilful archer; one who always touches the mark.

Mammon well follow'd; Cupid bravely led;
Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead:
No reed can measure where the conquest lies;
Take my advice; compound, and share the prize.
Quarles's Emblems.

†TOUCH-BOX. A tar-box?

Then with a *tuchbox* of transalpine tarre,
Turning thrice round, and stirring not a jot.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUGHT. Tight.

In which extremity I thought it fit
To put in use a stratagem of wit,
Which was, eight bullocks bladders we had bought
Puft stifly full with wind, bound fast and *tought*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOURNEY. A tournament.

In revels, justs, and *turnies* he spent more,
Then five of his fore-fathers did before.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUZE. Some article of dress worn by the Irish.

There are other fashion boores, who weare white linnen breeches as close as Irish *touzes*, but so long, that they are turned up at the shooe in a role like a maides sleeves at the hand, but what these fellowes want in the bignesse of their hose, they have in dublets, for their sleeves are as big as breeches, and the bodies great enough to hold a kinderkin of beere and a barrell of butter. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS. In a state of preparation, going towards a conclusion.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste,
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?
Haml., i, 1.
We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 5.
Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all.
Middleton's Phœnix.

†TOWER. The lofty dressing of the ladies' hair which came into fashion late in the 17th century.

Should I adorn my head with curles and *towers*,
When a poor skipper's cap does cover yours?
Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 63.
Good. Thou talk'st high, Jack.
Tru. Not so high as the ladies *toors*. I tell thee, Ned Goodfeild, 'tis a frightful thing to see some women, that pass for beauties in due time and place, undress'd; I do not mean naked; but only their face without the *toor*, shades, locks, hollows, bullies, and some transitory patches. *Woman turn'd Bully*, 1675.
Lov. D' you mean her, madam, with the great black *toor*, and face all spotted, with the flowr'd-sattin petticoat laced up almost as high as——. *Ibid.*

†TOWN. *To come to town*, to become common.

This first was court-like, nowe 'tis *come to towne*;
Tis comon growne with every country clowne.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†TOWN-BULL. It was formerly the custom to keep a bull for the common use of the town.

This piece of officer, this nasty patch,
(Whose understanding sleepes out many a watch)
Ran like a *towne bull*, roaring up and downe,
Saying that we had meant to fire the towne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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TOWN-TOP. See PARISH-TOP.

†TOWZER. A sort of ship.

And now the Belgians, having lost their Archithalassus, and some three or four more of their biggest *towzers*, made all the sail they could to their own coasts, and the palatine was glad he was rid of 'em so. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†TOXED. This word occurs twice in Heywood's Philocothonista, 1635, in the sense of *intoxicated*. We also find *toxing*, p. 29, intoxicating.

To **TOZE, or TOSE.** To pull, or pluck. "To loosen by pulling." *Wilkins, Univ. Lang.* Coles renders it by *carpo, vellico*. A term used in the dressing of wool, equivalent to *tease*, and made like it from *tæsan*, Saxon. Capell says, "A word proper to carders, signifying to pull or draw out their wool." He adds a conjecture, that it might come from *tozzare*, Italian, to pull or break in pieces; which would be probable, were it not much more so that the word is originally English, or rather Saxon, and *tease*, *tose*, and *towse*, only different forms of it.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?
Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

To *touse* is doubtless the same word, a little more changed:

For still impetuous vicissitude
Towseth the world.
Marst. Malc., act iv, O. Pl., iv, 86.

To **TRACT, for to trace, or track.**

Well did he *tract* his steps, as he did ryde,
Yet would not neare approch in danger's eye.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 3.

He saw the way all dyde
With streames of bloud, which *tracting* by the traile,
Ere long they came. *Ibid.*, VI, vii, 17.
†Neither may any man *tract* his waies, or trie his secrets. *The Devil Conjur'd*, 1596.

†TRACTIVE. An attractive.

Acad. This is a subtle *tractive* when thanks may be felt and seene. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

†TRADE.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 79.

TRADE, *s.* Current use, frequency of resort; as traffic sometimes, at present. A road of much traffic, *i. e.*, frequent resort.

Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common *trade*. *Rich II*, iii, 3.

Labour, employment:

Long did I serve this lady,
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her.
Massing. Very Wom.

In Spenser, for tread, or footstep; perhaps, only for the rhyme:

As shepheарde's curre that in darke evening's shade,
Hath tracted forth some salvage beaste's *trade*.
F. Q., II, vi, 39.

†TRADUCT. A translation.

It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by transfusion use to take wind from one vessell to another, so things translated into another tongue lose of their primative vigor and strength, unles' a paraphrasticall version be permitted, and then the *traduct* may exceed the originall.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TRAIN, *s.* Artifice, stratagem.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Macb.*, iii, 4.
But subtil Archimag, that Una sought
By *traynes* into new troubles to have toste.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 24.
And more perchance, by treason and by *train*,
To murder us they secretly consent.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 86.
Because thou entrappest ladies by *traines*.
Lyly's Galathea, iv, 2.

TRAMMEL. A contrivance by which horses were taught to pace or amble, that is, to move the legs on the same side together, which is not natural to them. The word is still common in metaphorical use; as, to move in *trammels*, to be confined and embarrassed.

To **TRAMMEL.** To confine, and tie up.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence. *Macb.*, i, 7.

The mode of *tramelling* a horse to teach him to amble, is exactly described in G. Markham's Way to Wealth, p. 48, the amount of which is this, that having strong pieces of girth web, and proper straps and buckles, you are to fasten them.

One to his neer fore-leg, and his neer hinder-leg, the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre hinder leg, which is call'd among horsemen *trameling*: with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take him backe and ride him with the same *trammels*, at least three or foure times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compel him to alter his stroke, [or] to go unnimbly.

This, he says, is the only certain and true way to make a horse amble, though many others are pretended.

Trammel is the name also for a peculiar kind of net. Spenser uses it in this sense, F. Q., II, ii, 15. See Todd's edition.

†Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these?
Thy thriving sport will ne'er be spent; no need
To fear, when ev'ry cork's a world, thou'lt speed.
Quarles's Emblems.

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†TRAMMELET. A snare, applied to a woman's hair.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets
Her long discheveld rose-crown'd *trammelets*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

TRAMELLER, *s.* A person who used a trammel-net.

The net is love's right worthily supported,
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,
Like *tramellers* this god and goddess sported,
To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
An Old-fashioned Love, 1594, E b.

†TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TRANECT, *s.* A word occurring only once, and that in a speech relating to the passage between Padua and Venice. It seems to imply some place from which the public boat was used to set out. There are four sluices leading from the Brenta into the Laguno of Venice, at the last of which there might be *traino*, or *tranetto*, a machine to draw the boat through the pass, and this might be rendered by some English writer *tranect*.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Merch. Ven.*, iii, 4.

There is no pretence to change the word, which is found in all the old copies; but Rowe substituted *traject*, which was long followed by other editors. Some old book of travels may perhaps elucidate the subject, but I have not succeeded in the search.

To TRANSMEW, from *transmuer*, French. To change, or metamorphose; to transmute.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 35.

Spenser often uses it.

†*To* TRANSMISS. To transmit.

Bag. Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd?*
Rime. No gleanings, James? no trencher analects?
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†*To* TRANSMUTATE. To change.

Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†TRANSPORTATION. Transport.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly to herself, sometimes she would smile, and her eyes would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion, 1655.

†TRAPPING. One of the methods of cheating practised among the London thieves.

And last for their art of *trapping*. This is mystery that they commonly manage either by the assistance of a pregnant whore, or by the help of some letters, or papers, that they pick out of your pocket, that gives them an inlet into your affairs.
Countrey Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

To TRASH. A word formerly obscure, from the extreme rareness of its known examples. We had, in fact, only two passages, in which we could be certain of the reading; one in the Tempest, and another in Beaumont and Fletcher's Bonduca: for in Othello the reading is merely conjectural, as the oldest editions have *trace*. In the Tempest, from being joined with *overtopping*, it has been supposed to allude to lopping of trees; but if we examine the context, no such violent measure seems there suggested. Prospero says that his brother, having the care of government deputed to him, became

Perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Temp.*, i, 2.

It stands, therefore, opposed only to *advance*, and seems to mean nō more than that those who were too forward, he *kept back*,—did not advance. To cut them off, would have been a measure to create alarm. Now this is exactly what it means in Bonduca. I did not fly so fast, says Caratach, because the boy Hengo *trashed*, or stopped, me:

I fled too,
But not so fast; your jewel had been lost then, [*i. e.* if I had done so.]
Young Hengo there, he *trasht* me, Nennius.
Bonduca, i, 1.

That is, he checked or stopped my flight. I conceive, therefore, that it is a hunting term, for checking or stopping the dogs, when too forward; but the only confirmation of it which I have yet found, is in Markham's Country Contentments; where, speaking of the huntsman's implements, he mentions *trashes*, with couples, liams, and collars; whence we may suppose *trash* to have been some kind of strap, or implement to restrain them:

Above this lower room shall be your huntsman's lodgings, wherein he shall also keep his couples,

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liams, collars, *trashes*, boxes, and pots, with salves, and oyntments. B. I, ch. i, p. 16.

Warton says, that to *trash* is a hunting term in the north, and perhaps elsewhere, and signifies to correct, or rate. He claims also *overtopping* for the hunters; which, if proved, would have great force. See his note on the passage of Othello. His proof is, perhaps, rather slight; but if it should happen to be right, we shall then understand clearly the two passages where the word certainly occurs. In the one case the overforward were checked; in the other, the flight of the brave soldier was restrained: and the probability of the conjecture in Othello is strengthened; for there it is actually joined with "quick-hunting," or *overtopping*, getting before the pack:

If this poor trash of Venice [Roderigo] whom I *trash*
For his quick-hunting, bear the putting on.
Othello, ii, 1.

Trace, the old reading, has no apparent sense; and the unusual repetition of *trash*, in different senses, may have been the very thing which led to the alteration; the scribe, or printer, thinking that it could not be right. The difficulty arising from the want of examples is now removed; for in Todd's edition of Johnson, four examples are given from prose writers, in which to *trash* undeniably means to check the pace or progress of any one. "To *trash*, or overslow." *Hammond.* "Foreslowed and *trashed*." *Id.* These passages afford a full confirmation of the sense here asserted. See T. J.

TRASHING, in the following passage, seems to mean dashing, or making a flourish:

A guarded lacky to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing after it*. *Puritan*, iv, 1, *Suppl.*, ii, 603.

†TRAVERS. A barrier, or a sliding door, or moveable screen.

At the approach of the countesse into the greate chamber, the hoboyes played untill the roome was marshaled, which once ordered, a *travers* slyded away.
Marston's Masque at Ashby Castle, MS.

Item. We will that our said son be in his chamber, and for all night livery to be set, the *travers* drawn anon upon eight of the clock, and all persons from thence then to be avoided, except such as shall be deputed and appointed to give their attendance upon him all night; and that they enforce themselves to make him merry and joyous towards his bed.
Letters and Ordinances, 1473.

Then the herault proclaymed that the *traverses* and chayers of the champions should bee removed. *Hall.*

†TRAVERSE. Cross, athwart.

Thine's the right mettall, thine's still big with sense,
And stands as square as a good conscience.
No *traverse* lines, all written like a man.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TRAVESSE. Perhaps for *traverse*.

The fabricke was a mountaine with two descents, and severed with two *travesses*.
The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

To TRAUNT, or TRANT. To traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar. Bailey, and some others, confine it to the carrying of fish; but it is alleged to have been general.

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.
Hall's Satires, IV, ii.

TRAUNTERS, *s.* Persons who so traffic; from the verb. Blount describes them thus:

Riparii,—those that bring fish from the sea-side in Wales to the midland. Elsewhere called *ripiers*.
Glossographia.

TRAY-TRIP, or TREA-TRIP. An old game, undoubtedly played with dice; and probably in the tables. Some commentators, however, have fancied that it resembled the game called *hop-scotch*, or *Scotch-hop;* but this seems to rest merely upon unauthorised conjecture.

Shall I play my freedom at *tra-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.

It is not likely that a great stake should be played for at a childish game of activity. In the Scornful Lady of Beaumont and Fletcher, the Chaplain complains that the Butler had broken his head, and being asked the reason, says, for

Reproving him at *tra-trip*, sir, for swearing.
Act ii, sc. 1.

This clearly intimates the effect of adverse luck. It is joined with *mum-chance*, which was also a game at dice; though, perhaps, sometimes played with cards:

Nor play with costar-mongers at mum-chance, *tray-trip*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 4.

The following is decisive, as to both games:

But, leaving cardes, let's go to dice awhile,
To passage, *treitrippe*, hazarde, or mumchance.
Machivell's Dogg, sign. B.

Success in it depended upon throwing a trois:

And *trip* without a *treye* makes had-I-wist,
To sit and mourne among the sleeper's ranke. *Ibid.*

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TREACHER, *s.* Traitor; hence the word treachery.

Fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and *treachers*, by spherical predominance. *Lear*, i, 2.

No knight, but *treachour*, full of false despight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

Your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice sod to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., v, 10.

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both. *B. and Fl. Rolls*, iii, 1.

TREACHETOUR, *s.* A traitor. In Chaucer, *tregetour* means a juggler, which Mr. Tyrwhitt derives from *treget*, deceit, or imposture, a word several times used by Chaucer, as well as its derivative, *tregetry*. See his note on C. T., v. 11453. Whence *treget* is derived, he doubts; but probably its real origin was *tresgier*, magic, or juggling: which we find in Roquefort, a work not published in Mr. Tyrwhitt's time.

Abide, ye caytive *treachetours* untrew.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 7.

He has it also elsewhere. See T. J.

†**TREACLE-WATER**. Triacle, corrupted into treacle, was a favorite name for a universal antidote, and many mixtures were announced for this purpose. The word was derived from the Greek θηριακὰ. *Treacle-waters* were in great repute in the seventeenth century, and were made variously, as will be seen from the following receipts. The addition of treacle probably arose from a misinterpretation of the name.

To distil treacle water.—Take one ounce of harts-horn shaved, and boil it in three pints of carduus water till it come to a quart, then take the roots of elecampane, gentian, cypress, tormentil, and of citron rinds, of each one ounce, borage, bugloss, rosemary flowers, of each two ounces, then take a pound of the best old treacle, and dissolve it in six pints of white-wine, and three pints of rose-water, so infuse all together, and distil it.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 13.

Treacle water.—Take three ounces of Venice treacle, and mingle it in a quart of spirits of wine, set it in horse-dung 4 or 5 daies, then still it in ashes or sand twice over; after take the bottom which is left in the still, and put to it a pint of spirit of wine, and set it in the dung till the tincture be clean out of it, and strain the clear tincture out of it, and set it on the fire till it become to be a thick consistence; it must be kept with a soft fire. And so the like with saffron.
Ibid.

To make treacle-water, good in surfeits, &c.—Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds and balm, of each a pint; green perasitis roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand, &c. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TREAGUE, *s.* A truce, or cessation of arms; *treuga*, German, or *tregua*, Italian.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 33.

†**TREASE**. Perhaps only a corruption of *trees*.

It hedged was with honysuckles,
Or periclimenum:
Well myxed with small cornus *trease*,
Swete bryer, and ligustrum.
A Poesie in Forme of a Vision, 1568.

†*To* **TREASURE**. To enrich.

Heere every acre of mens lands were measur'd:
And by a heavy taxe the king was *treasur'd*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**TREASUROUS**. To be treasured.

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
Chapm., Hom. Hymn to Earth.

†*To* **TREAT**. To entreat.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse,
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At last he headlong made
To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

But none of all her *treats* or bitter teares
Remove his thoughts. *Ibid.*

†**TREAT**. An entertainment; a party. Now applied only to a child's party.

Fine *treats* and balls she is invited to,
And he, good man, consents that she shall go.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, 1706.

TREE-GEESE. A name given to barnacles, from their supposed metamorphosis, which is nowhere more minutely described in verse than by Drayton:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake,
Their roots so deeply soak'd,) send from their stocky bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd barnacles by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then, by the fluxure nurst,
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls, when dropping from the tree
Into the merey pond, which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly;
Which well our ancients did among our wonders place. *Polyolb.*, xxvii, p. 1190.

See BARNACLE.

TREEN. Trees; the old plural of *tree*.

The wrathfull winter, hastning on apace,
With blustring blasts had all ybar'd the *treene*.
Sackv. Induct., Mirr. Mag., 255.

The king's pavillion was the grassy green,
Under safe shelter of the shadie *treen*.
Hall, Satires, III, i.

Erminia's steed the while his mistress bore,
Through forests thick among the shady *treen*.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 1.

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of the matter of a tree. "*Piscina*,—a great vat, or *treene* vessel, conteining hot

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or colde water to bath in." *Ab. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 194, b.

So left her where she now is turned to *treen* mould.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 39.

So likewise in I, vii, 26.

Well, after this bride cam thear by too and too, a dozen damzels for bride-maids: that for favor, attyre, for facion and cleanlines, were az meete for such a bride, az a *treen* ladl for a porige pot.
Laneham's Letter, Kenilw. Ill., p. 18.

After treating of birch wine, Evelyn says,

To shew our reader yet that these are no novel experiments, we are to know, that a large tract of the world almost altogether subsists on these *treen* liquors; especially that of the date, which, being grown to about seven or eight foot in height, they wound, as we have taught, for the sap, which they call Toddy, a very famous drink in the East Indies.
On Forest Trees, Chap. 16.

By *treen* liquors, he evidently means, such as are drawn from trees.

†At homely boorde his quiet foode, his drinkes in *treene* bee tane,
When oft the proude in cuppes of gold, with wine receive their bane.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

†TREMBLERS. The name of a religious sect.

As thus I strol'd along the street,
Such gangs and parcels did I meet
Of these quaint primitive dissemblers,
In old queen Bess's days call'd *Tremblers*;
For their sham shaking, and their shivering,
When the kind spirit was endeavouring,
With flint of faith, and steel of grace,
To strike a light. *Hudibras Redivivus.*

To TRENCH. To cut, or carve; *trancher*, French.

This weak impress of love is like a figure *Trenched* in ice. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 2.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.
Macb., iii, 4.

The word is still used in its literal sense of "to cut a trench."

Also to entrench, or incroach:

I must once more make bold, sir,
To *trench* upon your patience.
Mass. Great D. of Flo., v, 1.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far upon your privacy.
Id., Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Perhaps this word is hardly yet disused, in any of its senses.

TRENCHANT, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.
And either champion drew his *trenchant* blade.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 53.

Spenser uses the more antiquated form, *trenchand:*

And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept
From turning back. *F. Q.*, I, i, 17.

TRENCHER, *s.* A wooden platter, long used instead of metallic, china, or earthen plates. It was even considered as a stride of luxury, when trenchers were often changed in one meal. In the Saturnian age, it is said,

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitch-fork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of *trenchers* at one meal.
Decker's Gul's H. B., ch. i.

And with an humble chaplain it was expressly stipulated, says bishop Hall, "that he never change his *trencher* twice." The term, a good *trencher-man*, was then equivalent to a *hearty feeder*.

[*To lick the trencher*, to act the parasite.]

†A fellow that can licke his lordes or his ladies *trencher* in one smooth tale or merrie lye, and picke their purses in another.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 263.

TRENCHMORE, *s.* A kind of lively tune, in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the cushion-dance, with which it was classed: or the more modern country bumpkin. [It was properly the name of the dance, which was not always performed to one tune.] In the Rehearsal, the Sun, Moon, and the Earth are said to dance the hey to the tune of *trenchmore*. In the Appendix to sir John Hawkins's History of Music (No. 14), a tune of this name is given, from Playford's Dancing Master (1698).

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore*.
B. & Fl. Island Pr., v, p. 355.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 454.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the corantoes, and the galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to *trenchmore* and the cushion-dance. *Selden's Table-talk.*

Metaphorically, for the freaks of madmen:

Here lie such youths
Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, iv, 3.

†Nimble-heel'd mariners (like so many dancers) capring in the pompes and vanities of this sinful world, sometimes a morisco, or *trenchmore* of forty miles long, to the tune of Dusty my deare, Dirty come thou to me, Dun out of the mire, or I waile in woe and plunge in paine: all these dances have no other musicke. *Taylor's Navy of Land Ships*, 1627.

To TRENCHMORE. To dance to the tune so called.

Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with apes, play musick to an owle.
Marston, Satires, B. I, ii.

To TREND, *v. n.* To turn in an oblique direction; a nautical term, chiefly applied to the direction of a coast, which occurs still in the journals of

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seamen. Dr. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *tend;* but this may be doubted. He quotes Dryden for it. But in the following passage it seems to mean merely flowing on:

As a stream descending
From his fair heads to sea, becomes in *trending*
More puissant. *G. Tooke's Belides*, p. 2.

To TREND, *v. a.* To bend, or cause to turn.

Not farre beneath, i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, II, iii, p. 110.

†TRENDLE. A hoop; the hoop of a wheel.

Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout,
The sails doo swing the winged shaft about,
The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns,
And that the stone which grindes the flowry corns.
Du Bartas.

A cracknel or cake made like a *trendell*, or writhen like a rope. *Nomenclator.*

TRENTALL, *s.* A collection of thirty masses, said on thirty different days, for the repose of a person deceased. A term common in popish times. From *trentel*, or *trantel*, old French. "*Trentel* pro officio triginta missarum dixerunt Galli." *Du Cange.*

Their diriges, their *trentalls*, and their shrifts.
Sp. Moth. Hubb., 453.

By dirges, *trentalls*, masses, pray'rs, and vows.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvii, 52.

And satisfy, with *trentals*, dirges, prayers,
Th' offended spirit of the wronged king.
Marlow, Lust's Dom., act v; *Anc. Dr.*, i, 172.

The *trentals* were, in fact, the same as the MONTH'S-MINDS, as we learn on the authority of bishop Fleetwood:

Tricennalia were called *trentals*, from *trigintalia*, and in English a month's-mind; because the service lasted a month, or 30 days, in which they said so many masses. *Chron. Preciosum*, p. 133, ed. 1707.

See also Du Cange, in *Tricenarium.* Herrick seems to use it for a mere dirge, or elegy:

I'll sing no more of death, or shall the grave
No more my dirges and my *trentals* have.
Herrick, p. 268.

†For legacyes, *trentalls*, with scalacely messys,
Wherby ye have made the people very assys.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 17.

†TRESK.

And send forth winter in her rustie weede,
To waile my bemoanings,
While Idis *tresk* doe tune my country reede
Unto my groanings.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†*To* TRESS. To curl.

No, otherwise love, if thou it doest behold in two faire eyes, or in the *tressed* lockes, oh, how it pleaseth, seemes, and doth allure.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†TREST. Trusty.

So shall you finde me, in this love of new,
To be as faithfull, secret, *trest*, and trew. *Du Bartas.*

TRIBULATION. A name probably assumed by a puritanical society, meeting on Tower Hill.

Youths that no audience but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Lime-house, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.

Tribulation was sometimes taken as a Christian name, by those *wise* teachers:

Nor call yourselves
By names of *Tribulation*, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
By the whole family or wood of you.
B. Jons. Alch., iii, 2.

Tribulation is, indeed, the name given to the puritan in that play.

TRICE, *s.* A very small portion; probably from *tricæ*, trifles. Johnson conjectures from *trait*, French; but that is too remote. It is now only used in the familiar phrase "in a *trice;*" but not as in the following passage:

Should, in this *trice* of time,
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour. *Lear*, i, 1.

Mr. Todd says, "I should rather suppose from *thrice*, or while one can count three;" a very good guess, which he corroborates from Gower. See T. J.

TRICK, *s.* Character, peculiarity.

In our heart's table; heart, too capable
Of every line and *trick* of his sweet favour.
All's W. that E. W., i, 1.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face. *John*, i, 1.

Shakespeare applies it to peculiarity of sound:

The *trick* of that voice, I do well remember;
Is 't not the king? *Lear*, iv, 6.

To TRICK. To dress out, or adorn.

Which they *trick* up with new-tuned oaths.
Henry V, iii, 6.

Common in Shakespeare, and many other authors, and perhaps hardly worth notice here.

TRICKE, *a.* The same as *tricksy*, neat, elegant.

The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, *tricke*, and trimme both for pleasure and profite: the other is a lugge, slow of caste, &c. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 6.

TRICKING, *s.* Dress, or ornament.

Go get us properties,
And *trickings* for our fairies. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 4.

Tricking is still used by heralds, to signify those delineations of arms, in which the colours are distinguished by their technical marks, without any colour laid on. So Jonson:

You can blazon the rest, signior?
O, ay, I have it in writing here, o' purpose, it
Cost me two shillings the *tricking*.

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TRICKSEY. Neat, adroit, elegant.

My *tricksy* spirit. *Temp.*, v, 1.

And I do know
A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Merch. Ven.*, iii, 5.

Marry, indeed there is a *tricksey* girl.
Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 239.

†TRICOTEE. A name of a dance.

Faith, if his dancing be no better then his singing, the dancing-bears shall dance the *tricotees* with him for a wager. *Flecknoe's Damoiselles à la Mode*, 1667.

†TRIDENTAL. One who carries a trident, applied to Neptune.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.
Quarles's Emblems.

†*To* TRIDGE. To labour.

Besides the serjeants wife must have a stroake,
At the poore teate, some outside she must soake,
Although she *tridge* for't, whil'st good fortunes fall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRIFOOT. A three-legged stool?

Every man is not borne to make a monument for the cuckoo; to send a *trifoote* home alone; to drive sheepe before they have them, or to trundle cheeses downe a hill. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRIG, *s.* A coxcomb, apparently. *Trig, adj.*, means, in Scotland, and the north of England, neat, fine.

It is my humour: you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a don Quixote.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 1.

†*To* TRIG. To trudge; to go in a hurry.

Pant. And then to comfort him,
(Nay I'le tell all, because hee angers mee,)
After such fearefull apparitions
Hee *triggs* it to Romilia's.
A. Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnston,
We'll have a merry jig.
The three Merry Butchers, a ballad.

†*To* TRIG. To stop.

Yet I have heard some serjeants have beene mild,
And us'd their prisoner like a Christians child;
Nip'd him in private, never *trig'd* his way,
As bandogs carrion, but faire went away,
Follow'd aloofe, shew'd himselfe kinde and meeke,
And lodg'd him in his owne house for a weeke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He sweetly guides the nimble lyrick feet,
And makes the thundring epicks aptly meet,
Charm'd by his numbers waves forget to land,
Times wheels are *trig'd*, and brib'd to make a stand.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

TRIGON, or triangle. A term in the old judicial astrology. They called it a *fiery trigon*, when the three upper planets met in a fiery sign; which was thought to denote rage and contention.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction! What says the almanack to that?
Po. And look whether the *fiery trigon*, his man [Bardolph], be not lisping to his master's old tables!
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Now the warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererog.

Affirm'd the *trigons*, chopp'd and changed.
Hudib., II, iii, l. 905.

Dr. Nash, on this line, gives us more learning upon the subject: "The twelve signs in astrology," says he, "are divided into four *trigons*, or triplicities, each denominated from the connatural element: so they are three fiery, three airy, three watery, and three earthly. [He should rather have said, "So there are three fiery *signs*, three airy," &c.]

Fiery.—Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.
Airy.—Gemini, Libra, Aquarius.
Watery.—Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces.
Earthly.—Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus.

Thus, when the three superior planets met in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius, they formed a *fiery trigon*; when in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, a *watery* one:

The astronomers tell of a *watery trigon*; that great inundations of waters forshow insurrexion of people, and dounfal of princes: but as long as *Virgo* [Q. Eliz.] is in the ascendent with us, we need fear of nothing.
Sir J. Har. on the Church, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 38, ed. Park.

TRILLIBUB, *s.* A sort of cant expression for anything very trifling.

I hope my guts will hold, and that's e'en all
A gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford also quotes Shirley for it:

But I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillibubs*. *Hyde Park.*

As words of this low stamp are peculiarly liable to corruption, we meet with the variations of *trollibubs* and *trullibubs*; acknowledged by the *classical* capt. Grose, under the elegant phrase "tripes and *trullibubs*." To this form of the word, Fielding's Parson *Trulliber* doubtless owed his name.

To TRIM. To dress, metaphorically to beat; as we say a dressing for a beating. Sometimes indelicately applied to a female:

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
B. & Fl. False One, ii, 3.

This is more fully illustrated in the reprint of Chapman's May-day, p. 95. *Ancient Drama*, vol. iv. See UNTRIMMED.

Used also adverbially; neatly:

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 1.

TRIM, *adj.* Neat, elegant.

What a loss our ladies will have of these *trim* vanities.
Hen. VIII, i, 3.

†Their fronts or partes which are in sight, being smooth and *trim* on both sides, their naturall substance remaineth rough and unhewne, to stuffe and fill up the middest of a wall, &c. *Nomenclator.*

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†TRIM, *s.* Order, disposition.

The horrid *trims* of war. *B. and Fl.*

And took them in the *trim*
Of an encounter. *Chapm., Il.*, v, 565.

TRINAL TRIPLICITIES. Another astrological term, sufficiently explained in a former article.

He sees
The pow'rful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their *trine* consents
With those inferior forming elements, &c.
Drayton, Man in the Moone, p. 1338.

So *trine*, &c. It was, however, employed by Spenser to express the Trinity, which Milton more accurately styled *trinal Unity*. See T. J.

TRINDLE-TAIL. A corruption of *trundle-tail*, or *curly-tail*.

She
Is not mad yet, she knows that *trindle-tail* too well.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., v, 3.

Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in 's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle tail*
Between his legs. *Id., Love's Cure*, iii, 3.

TRINE, *a.* Triangular.

Why I saw this, and could have told you too
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect
Here out of Sagittary. *Id., Rollo*, iv, 2.

Where the curious in the old astrology may see many other terms, which I have not thought worth explaining.

†TRINE. A trio; the Trinity.

Salem his habitation was of yore,
In Sion men his glory did adore.
Th' Eternall *Trine*, and *Trine* Eternall One
In Jury then was called on alone.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRINIDADO. Tobacco.

Thine heire (perhaps) wil feast with his sweet punk,
And dice, and drabb, and ev'ry day be drunk,
Carowsing Indian *Trinidado* smoake.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRIP, *s.* Tripping; skipping.

More fine in *trip*, then foote of running roe,
More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.
England's Helicon, 1614.

TRIPLE. Oddly used by Shakespeare for a third, or one of three.

Chiefly one,
* * * *
He bad me store up, as a *triple* eye,
Safer than mine own two. *All's W.*, ii, 1.

The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's fool. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 1.

†TRIPLE-TRINE. Nine; the Muses.

The arts his actors, and the *triple-trine*;
Who his rich language gildes, and graceth fine.
Du Bartas.

TRIPOLY, TO COME FROM. To vault and tumble with activity. It was, I believe, first applied to the tricks of an ape, or monkey, which might be supposed to come from that part of the world. *To come aloft*, meant the same.

I protest, sir John, you *come as high from Tripoli* as I do every whit. *Ben Jons. Epicœne*, v, 1.

Can *come from Tripoly*, leap stools, and wink,
Do all that 'longs to th' anarchy of drink.
Ibid., Epigr., 115.

Get up to that window there, and presently——
—— Like a most compleat gentleman, *come from Tripoly*. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, iv, 2.

†TRIST. A secret meeting.

George Douglas caused a *trist* to be set between him and the cardinal, and four lords; at the which *trist* he and the cardinal agreed finally, without the queen's advice, or any of the lords being with her.
Letter dated September, 1543.

TRIVANT, *s.*, for truant. An idler, a loiterer.

Thou art a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow.
Burton, Anat. Mel., Pref., p. 10.

No other instance of this word has been found.

TRIVIAL, *a.* Initiatory; pedantically used, in allusion to the *trivium*, or first three sciences taught in the schools, viz., grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The higher set, consisting of astrology, geometry, arithmetic, and music, constituted the *quadrivium*. Our common word *trivial* is not so derived; but comes from the classical sense of *trivialis*.

Whose deep-seene skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial floor*.
Hall, Satires, iv, 5.

TRIVIGANT. The same as Termagant; *Trivigante*, Italian. A supposed deity of the Mahometans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans. See TERMAGAUNT.

Then curst he as he had bin raging mad,
Blaspheming *Tryvigant* and Mahomet,
And all the gods ador'd in Turks profession.
Har. Ariost., xii, 44.

This is exactly from the Italian:

Bestemmiando Macone et *Trivigante*. *Ariost.*, xii, 59.

In the Jeu de S. Nicolas, by Jean Bodel, one of the personages is "*Tervagant*, l'un des dieux prétendus des Mahométans." *Fabliaux*, T. ii, p. 131. After much dispute about the origin of the word (see Ritson's Metr. Rom., iii, 257, &c.), it seems to be most probable, that the Italian *Trivigante* is the earliest word, and that the French *Tervagant*, and the English *Termagant*, are both corrupted from it. Percy thinks the French *Tervagaunt*, a corruption of our *Termagaunt* (Reliques, i, p. 78), which might be thought possible; but as the Italian *Trivigante* cannot be so

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accounted for, we must look for the origin in that.

TRIUMPH, *s.* A trump at cards; *triomphe*, French, from which the present word, trump, is corrupted.

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 12.
Except the four knaves, entertain'd for the guards,
The kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
B. Jons. Masque of Fort. Isles, vol. vi, p. 194.

2. A *triumph* meant also a public show or exhibition; such as a masque, pageant, procession. Lord Bacon, describing the parts of a palace, says, of the different sides,

The one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Essay* 45.

See T. J., and the notes on Two Gent. Ver., last scene.

Triumph is once mentioned, as if it had been the name of a theatre; but, no such being recorded, we must suppose it to mean only public spectacles. See T. J.

An you stage me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't; your tabernacles, varlets, your globes, and your *triumphs*. *B. Jons. Poetast.*, iii, 1.

TROJAN. Supposed to have been a cant term for a thief.

Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamst not of, the which, for sport's sake, are content to do the profession some grace. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
Dost thou thirst, base *Trojan*,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web. *Hen. V*, v, 1.

So in other passages.

It was, however, a familiar name for any equal, or inferior:

By your leave, gallants, I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old *Trojan's* daughter of this house. *Ford's Love's Melanch.*, iv, 2.
Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, ii, 1.

TROL-MY-DAMES. The name of a game; a corruption of the French name *trou madame*. It had several familiar names in English, among which is *pigeon-holes*, being played with a board, at one end of which are a number of arches, like pigeon-holes, into which small balls are to be bowled. It was also called *trunks*, according to Cotgrave in *Trou*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.
The ladyes, gentle-women, wyves, maydes, if the weather be not agreeable, may have in the ende of a benche, eleven holes made—the pastime *troule in madame* is termed.
Jones on Buckstone Bathes, cited by Dr. Farmer.

Sometimes called pigeon-holes:

Three pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.
Antipodes, cited by Steevens.

I am sure you cannot but hear, what quicksands
He finds out; as dice, cards, *pigeon-holes*.
Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 238.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market; also the act of weighing it.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of St. Mary Wollchurch, so called of a beame placed there, even in the churchyard (as it seemeth), for the same was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of woole there used.
Stowe's Survey, p. 178, ed. 1599.

The beam, above mentioned, was the *trone*, Du Cange explains *trona*: "Statera publica, seu trutina, apud Scotos et Anglos." It consisted, says Dr. Jamieson, of two horizontal bars, crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a pillar, for weighing heavy wares. Such an instrument, he adds, "still remains in some towns;" probably of Scotland. See Jamieson.

Coles says, "*Tronage*, vectigal pro ponderatione mercium." The principal churches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other towns, are called *tron-churches*, from being situated near the public weighing place for the market.

TROSSERS. Trowsers, long breeches. The word was corrupted to *strossers*, *strouces*, *trouses*, &c.

O you hobby-headed rascal! I'll have you flead, and *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.
B. & Fl. Coxc., act ii.

Strossers was the original reading in the following passage:

You rode like a kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.

It is suggested, and I believe rightly, that "strait *trossers*," in this place, were merely figurative, meaning the bare legs. It appears also that the Irish trowsers were usually strait, or close-sitting.

Of the other garments of the Irish, namely, of their little coats and *strait breeches*, called *trouses*, I have little worth notice to deliver.
Ware's Antiq. of Irel., cit. by Malone.

So also, in a passage quoted from Bulwer's Pedigree of the English Gallant. In another place it is said of the Irish,

Their *trowses*, commonly spelt *trossers*, were long pantaloons, exactly fitted to the shape.

See Somers' Tracts, vol. i. They are mentioned also by Ford, Heywood, and others. It seems, therefore, that the modern word *trowsers* is a corruption.

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"The *Italians'* close *strosser,*" is in Gul's Horn. B., p. 40., repr.

TROT, AN OLD TROT. A name of ridicule and contempt for a decrepit old woman. The word, it seems, is originally German. See T. J.

Or an *old trot,* with ne'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

The *old trot* syts groning, with alas and alas.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 8.

He got
Assurance to be wedded to the *old* deformed *trot.*
Warner, Alb. Engl., ii, p. 47.

TROTH. Truth, faith, fidelity. See Johnson. The same word, in fact, as truth.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it, and not break my *troth.*
Love's L. L., i, 1.

It is now so little known and understood, by the common people at least, that it is to be regretted that the words, "and thereto I plight thee my *troth,*" in the ceremonial of marriage, are not changed for, "and to this I pledge thee my faith," or some other equivalent phrase, which the persons who repeat them might be sure to understand.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *s.* The passing of a solemn vow, whether of marriage, or friendship.

As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight.* *Wint. Tale,* i, 2.

Also the person so united:

Nay, and to him, my *troth-plight* and my friend.
Heywood, Engl. Trav., G 1.

Used also participially, for *troth-plighted;* united as above mentioned.

This your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heav'n directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter. *Wint. Tale,* v, 3.
And certainly she did you wrong; for you were *troth-plight* to her. *Hen. V,* ii, 1.

†TROUBLE-TOWNS. People, such as drunkards, who annoy the inhabitants of a town. This rare compound occurs in I Would and Would Not, 4to., 1614.

TROUBLOUS, *a.* Troublesome, full of troubles.

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world.
Rich. III, ii, 3.

The *troublous* storm yet therewith was not ceased.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 356.

To TROUL, TROWL, or TROLL. To push about a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *trowle* to mee the bowle.
Gam. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 21.

When we were young, we could have *trold* it off;
Drunk down a Dutchman. *Marst. Parasitaster,* act v.

Also to put about the song, in a like jovial manner:

Let us be jocund; will you *troul* the catch
You taught me but whilere. *Tempest,* iii, 2.
If he read this with patience, I'll *troul* ballads.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H.
Faith, you shall hear me *troul* it, after my fashion.
Cobler's Prophecy, 1594.

†TROUNCHMAN. Perhaps for *trouchman,* an interpreter. Dyce, Peele's Works, ii, 201, thinks it may be an error for *truncheon man.*

To TROW. To think, to trust; longest used in the phrase *I trow.* Supposed to be derived from the Gothic.

'Twas no need, I *trow,* to bid me trudge.
Rom. & Jul., i, 3.

But it was otherwise used before:

Trow'st thou that e'er I look upon the world.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

It occurs in the authorised translation of St. Luke: "Doth he thank that servant? — I *trow* not." Chap. xvii, v. 9.

If thou be Tyb, as I *trow* sure thou be.
Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 11.

Is it not, *trow* ye, to assemble aid,
And levy arms against your lawful king.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 372.

TRUCHMAN, French. An interpreter; derived, by corruption, from *dragoman.* For various corruptions of the word (originally δραγουμανος in barbarous Greek), see Du Cange in *Dragumanus.* Our word is more immediately from the French, *trucheman.*

And after, by the tongue,
Her *truchman,* she reports the mind's each throw.
B. Jons. Art. Poetry, vii, 173.

The earle, though he could reasonably well speake French, would not speake one French word, but all English, whether he asked any question, or answered it, it was all done by *truchemen.*
Puttenh., III, xxiii, p. 227.

Seld speaketh love, but sighes his secret paines;
Teares are his *truch-men,* words do make him tremble.
R. Greene, in *Allot's Parn.,* Art. *Teares.*

In a quotation from king James, in the same work, *trunchman* is printed for *truchman,* which the worthy editor of Heliconia very unhappily explains, *trencher-man.*

†Whereby, through th' ocean, in the darkest night,
Our hugest caraques are conducted right:
Whereby w'are stor'd with *truch-man,* guide, and lamp
To search all corners of the watery camp.
Du Bartas.

†At length Marsault taking upon him the office of *trucheman,* saved us both a labour, and made us better understand each others meaning.
History of Francion, 1655.

†*Ari.* Our soules by that time (madam)
Will by long custome so acquainted be,
They will not need that duller *truch-man,* flesh,
But freely, and without those poorer helps,
Converse and mingle. *Suckling's Aglaura,* 1638.

TRUCKLE-BED. A small bed, made to run under a larger; *quasi,* troclebed, from *trochlea,* a low wheel, or

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castor. It was generally appropriated to a servant or attendant of some kind. Thus, Hudibras, when preparing to rise from bed,

— first with knocking loud, and bawling,
He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling. II, ii, 39.

Nor was it left off when the unsavoury tale of the Apple-pye was written:

In the best bed the squire must lie,
And John in *truckle-bed*, hard by.

See TRUNDLE-BED. One of the conditions prescribed to a humble chaplain and tutor, in an esquire's family, according to Hall, was

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Virg., B. ii, Sat. 6.

[In the universities, the student slept in the *truckle-bed* of his tutor. See Warton's Hist. of Engl. P., vol. iii, p. 419, ed. 1840.]

This bed was the station of the lady's maid, and of the page, or fool, to a nobleman, or man of fortune, and was drawn out at night to the feet of the principal bed:

Yea, and be so dear to his lordship for the excellence of his fooling, to be admitted both to ride in a coach with him, and to lie at his very feet on a *truckle-bed*.
Deck. Gul's H., Procem.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted [voiced] page, as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.
Middl. More Diss., i, 1.

The high or principal bed was sometimes termed the standing-bed. Thus Falstaff is spoken of as having

His *standing-bed* and *truckle-bed*.
Merry W. W., iv, 5.

TRUE, for honest; thus opposing a true man to a thief.

Whither away so fast?
A *true* man, or a thief, that gallops thus?
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

The thieves have bound the *true* men. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.

Now, as I am a *true* woman, holland of eight shillings an ell. *Ibid.*, iii, 3.

We will not wrong thee so,
To make away a *true* man for a thief.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 362.

The *true* man we let hang some whiles, to save a thief.
Mirr. for Mag., p 277.

En. There is never a fair woman has a *true* face.
M. No slander. They steal hearts.
Ant. and Cleop., ii, 6.

TRUGGE, or TRUG; from *trog*, alveus, Saxon. The dictionaries explain it, a *hod*, or a *pail;* but it more commonly occurs as a trull or concubine.

A bowsie bawdie miser, goode for none but himself and his *trugge*. *Greene's Quip., Harl. Misc.*, v, 405.

And again, p. 406, "the *trug* his mistresse."

So Barnaby:

Steepy ways by which I waded,
And those *trugs* with which I traded. *Itin.*, Part 4.

It was used also in a worse sense:

Every other house keepes sale *trugges* or Ganymedes, all which pay a yearly stipen, for the licence they have to trade. *Healey's Disc. of a New World*, p. 194.

†Besides, I found a cursed catalogue of these veneriall caterpillars, who were suppreat with the monasteries in England, in the time of king Henry the eight, with the number of *trugs* which each of them kept in those daies. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel, or house of ill fame.

One of those houses of good hospitallity whereunto persons resort, commonly called a *trugging-house*, or to be plain, a whore-house.
R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 401, ed. Park.

†TRULLIBUB. See TRILLIBUB.

A *trullybub*, aulicoria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 195, under the head *Meate*.

TRUMP. A game at cards, called also *ruff*. Even now, to trump and to ruff a card are, in the use of some persons, synonymous.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 29.

Deceipts practised, even in the fayrest and most civill companies, at primero, saint, maw, *trump*, and such like games. *Decker's Belman*, F 2.

See RUFF. The game was nearly the same as whist; the modern game being only improved from it. It was played, says Mr. Douce, by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. *Illustr.* vol. ii, p. 96. [*To be put to one's trumps*, to be driven to the last push. A figurative expression borrowed from playing-cards.]

†Upon this strange accident, and for feare of some greater mischiefe to ensue, he was put to his *trumpes*.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Now I am like to have a hard task of it, and to be so *put to my trumps*, that if I play not my cards sure, I shall lose the set. *Brian's Pisse-Prophet*, 1655, p. 27.

TRUMPET. In our early theatres, the Prologue was usually introduced by the sound of a trumpet; which instrument seems to have been used in many instances where bells are now substituted. The members of Queen's College, in Oxford, are still (or very lately were) summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet.

He (a trumpeter) is the common attendant of glittering folks, whether in the court or stage, where he is always the prologue's prologue.
Earle's Microc., p. 110, ed. Bliss.

Do you not know that I am the prologue?——have you not sounded thrice? *Heyw. Four Prentices.*

Present not yourself on the stage, especially at a new play, until the quaking prologue——is ready to give the *trumpets* their cue, that he is upon point to enter.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 143, ed. Nott.

TRUNCHEFICE. The name of a certain swift mare, of which the

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exploits and pedigree were probably known to the turf gentry of bishop Hall's time.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize
Because his dam was swiftest *Trunchefice*,
Or Runcevall his sire. *Hall's Sat.*, iv, 3, p. 65.

Whether any memorial of her is preserved in the records of Newmarket, I have not had an opportunity to ascertain.

TRUNDLE, JOHN. An obscure printer, living in Barbican, at the sign of the "Nobody," but whose name has been immortalised by being introduced by Jonson:

Well, if he read this with patience, I'll —— troll ballads for master *John Trundle* yonder, the rest of my mortality. *Every Man in his H.*, i, 2.

Mr. Gifford mentions that he published Greene's Tu Quoque, Westward for Smelts, and other popular pieces of that day. *Note in loc.*

TRUNDLE-BED. The same as TRUCKLE-BED; a small, low bedstead, moving on wheels or castors, which ran in under the principal bed. Rendered in French, "un petit lit bas, qui se roule sous le lit." *Howell's Vocab.*, § 12.

With a chain and *trundle-bed* following at th' heels,
And will they not cry then the world runs a-wheels.
B. Jons. Mask of Vis. of Del., vi, p. 25.

It was drawn out at night, to the feet of the principal bed, and was the customary lodging of the lady's maid.

If she keepe a chambermaid, she lyes at her beddes feet. *W. Saltonstall, Char.* 19.
Make me thy maiden chamberman.
O that I might but lay my head
At thy bed's feet, ith' *trundle-bed*.
Song in Wit's Int., p. 259.

See TRUCKLE-BED.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. An animal, generally a dog, with a curling tail. A trundle was anything round; as a wheel, bowl, &c. *Trendl*, Saxon.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Lear*, iii, 6.
And your dogs are *trundle-tails* and curs.
Wom. K. with Kindn.

Sometimes written *trindle-tail*. See T. J.

A TRUNK. What is now commonly called a pea-shooter, by children. A tube through which peas are driven by the force of the breath. "A trunk to shoot in; *syringa*, tubus ad collimandum, tubulus flatu jaculatorius." *E. Coles*,

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they were to pick up. *Howell's Lett.*, 1st ed., 118.

I broke and did away all my store-house of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks, pot-guns, key-guns, *trunks*, tillers, and all. *R. Brome, New Acad.*, iv, 1.

The TILLER apparently was the same which this promising youth elsewhere calls his STONE-BOW. See those words.

And yet, after all that, and for all I offered to teach her to shoot in my *trunk* and my stone-bow, do you think she would play with me at trou-madame? no, nor at anything else. *Ibid.*, act ii.

A *shooting trunk* is mentioned by Ray, and *parchment trunks* by Bacon; but the latter were only to convey sound, the other to shoot pellets, but hardly of any matter so heavy as clay, which Johnson names.

†TRUNK-BREECHES, or TRUNK-HOSE. Short, wide breeches, reaching a little above, or sometimes below the knees, stuffed with hair, and striped.

Hear. You shall have at least
Some twenty warrants serv'd upon you straight;
The *trunck-hose* justices will try all means
To bind you to the peace. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
An everlasting bale, hell in *trunk-hose*. *Cleaveland.*
Hol. Indeed I'll put out the candle when you are here then, for I shall never endure to see other shape of man. O these *trunk hose* are a comely wearing.
Brome's Northern Lass.
There on the walls by Polynotus' hand,
The conquered Medians in *trunk-breeches* stand.
Dryden's Perseus.

TRUSS, *s.* A padded jacket, or dress, worn under armour, to protect the body from the effects of friction.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms, but showd it had before
Been costly cloth of gold.
Drayton, Polyolb., xii, p. 898.

[The similar part of a woman's dress.]

†Strophium. Fascia pectoralis tumorem papillarum cohibens.... Un gorgias. A woman's gorget, or doublet, her breast *trusse* or stomacher. *Nomenclator.*

†*To* TRUSS. To tie the tagged laces which fastened the breeches to the doublet.

†TRUSS-A-FAIL. A game.

How many queer-religions? Clear your throat,
May a man have a peny-worth? Four a groat?
Or do the Juncto leap at *truss-a-fail?* *Cleaveland.*

†TRUSS-DOG. Perhaps the same as a bandog.

Inge. Is not here a *trus dogge* that dare barke so boldly at the moone. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606

TRUTCH SWORD. From the context, in the following passage, it means apparently a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals; but it is somewhat extraordinary that the term has not been found, except in this humorous description of a gourmand's funeral:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,

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Manchets for stones, for others glorious shields
Give me a voider; and above my hearse
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, i, 3.

The whole speech is highly comic and characteristic.

I have been disappointed in seeking for an explanation of this word in that abundant treasury of obscure notices, Holme's Academy of Armoury. The concluding part of his fourth book, beginning at chapter 13, contains an ample and very curious account of funeral ceremonies, military and others; but I searched in vain for *trutch sword*. This part is not printed; but, with all the rest of his unpublished MS., is preserved in the Harleian Collection, No. 2035, and several preceding numbers.

†*To* TRUTINATE. To balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*,
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 10.

TUB. The discipline of sweating in a heated tub, for a considerable time, accompanied with strict abstinence, was formerly thought necessary for the cure of the venereal taint. In some places a cave, an oven, or any other very close situation, was used for the same purpose; but in England the *tub* seems to have prevailed, and is consequently often alluded to: and as beef was also usually salted down, or powdered in a tub, the one process was, by comic or satiric writers, jocularly compared to the other.

Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and is herself in the *tub*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 2.
One ten times cur'd by sweating, and the *tub*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 377.

The discipline was long and severe, as is further described in the same farce:

And coming to this cave,
This beast us caught, and put us in a *tub*,
Where we these two months sweat, and should have done
Another month, if you had not reliev'd us. *Ibid.*

What seems perfectly ridiculous, part of the diet of these penitents was mutton roasted quite dry; and usually neck of mutton:

This bread and water hath our diet been,
Together with a rib, cut from the neck
Of burned mutton, hard hath been our fare. *Ibid.*
Trust me, you will wish
You had confess'd and suffer'd me in time,
When you shall come to dry-burnt racks of mutton,
The syringe, and the *tub*. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 293.

The process is evidently alluded to in the remedies for sin described by Spenser in his F. Qu., B. I, x, 25 and 26.

It was out of use when Wiseman wrote:

Tub and chair were the old way of sweating, but if the patient swoons in either of them, it will be troublesome to get him out. *Surgery*, B. vii, ch. 2

What the process was with the *chair*, I have not seen described. See CORNELIUS.

TUB-FAST. By a ridiculous error of the press, this term was printed *fub-fast*, in the first folio, and the subsequent editions of Shakespeare, till corrected by Warburton. He sufficiently illustrated the accuracy of his correction, which indeed admits not of a doubt.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths; bring down rose-cheeked youth
To the *tub-fast* and the diet. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

Capell, who was as sparing of praise to his brother editors, as they were in return to him, speaks of this correction in terms so absurdly enigmatical, that they are really worth preserving: "The easy change in l. 17 [namely this], appear'd first in the *third modern* [Warburton], who is profuse in maintaining it; but his terms, glossary explanation, which see, makes all defence needless." *Notes on Timon of Athens*, p. 88.

A barber, in his practice as a surgeon, disciplined his patients with the *tub*. Whence this burlesque allusion:

What ghastly noise is this? speak Barbaroso,
Or by this blazing steel thy head goes off.
Barb. Prisoners of mine, whom I in diet keep.
Send lower down into the cave,
And in a *tub* that's heated smoking hot
There may they find them.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, act iii.

The patients afterwards tell the extent and severity of the discipline they had undergone, as above noticed.

†TUB. *Throw out a tub for a whale*, give a sop to any one, a delicate method of bribing.

Tale of a tub. It is generally supposed that the title of Swift's *Tale of a Tub* was a jest originally levelled at the Puritan pulpit. The phrase, however, was certainly older. In Bale's Comedye concerning Three Laws, compiled in 1538, Infidelitas says:

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Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a shaw,
Which is *a tale of a tub*.

TUCK, *s.* A rapier, now usually termed a small sword. This word is still in some degree of use; and, therefore, does not require exemplifying. It occurs two or three times in Shakespeare; and is there explained by the commentators, as if it were an unknown word.

TUCK, FRIAR. One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson makes him chaplain and steward. See the *dramatis personæ* to his Sad Shepherd. He thus introduces himself:

And I the chaplain here am left to be
Steward to-day, and charge you all in fee
To d'on your liveries, see the bower drest,
And fit the fine devices for the feast. Act i, sc. 3.

Drayton also thus celebrates him, with other heroes of Robin's company:

And to the end of time the tales shall neer be done
Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
Of *Tuck*, the merry friar, which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1174.

In the collection of ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, there is no direct mention of *Friar Tuck;* but it has been thought, not unreasonably, that the *curtall fryer*, of Fountains Dale, with whom Robin had a severe encounter, celebrated in one of the oldest of those songs, was the identical *Friar Tuck;* as he is engaged at the end to forsake Fountains Abbey, and receive clothing and wages from Robin Hood. He was properly a Cistercian monk, but friar was the common term after the Reformation. See the notes to Ritson's Robin Hood, particularly Note (G).

A lively and truly dramatic picture of *Friar Tuck*, has lately been given, in the delightful novel of Ivanhoe. Robin Hood, the Friar, and all their comrades, are there perfectly reanimated. *Friar Tuck* figures considerably in the two old plays on the story of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, formerly attributed to Th. Heywood, but now ascertained to be the production of Antony Munday and Henry Chettle.

The Friar was also a regular and indispensable personage in the usual set of morris dancers. See MORRIS.

†TUCKER. An old name for a fuller.

Fullo, Plauto.... Foulon. A fuller: a *tucker*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

To cappers, faulkners, plow-men, haberdashers,
To coopers, weavers, scullions, coblers, trashers,
To hunts-men, gunners, gravers, rhethoricians,
To coachmen, *tuckers*, potters, and musicians,
To reapers, spinners, carvers, and survayors,
To orators, to carriers, and purvayors.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

The arts and trades mentioned in the statute 5 Eliz. are these following, viz., arrow-head makers, bakers, brewers, butchers, bowyers, cappers, clothiers, clothworkers, cookes, cutlers, curriers, dyers, ferrors, feltmakers, fletchers, fullers, glovers, hat-makers, hosiers, millers, pewterers, sadlers, sheere-men, shoo-makers, smiths, spurriers, taylers, tanners, *tuckers*, turners, and woollen cloth weavers.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

TUCKET, *s.* A particular set of notes on the trumpet, used as a signal for a march. See Grose's Military Antiq., vol. ii, p. 255. From *toccata*, Italian, which Florio defines, "A præludium that cunning musitions use to play as it were voluntary, before any set lesson." Shakespeare, more particularly to mark it as a regular signal, calls it the *tucket-sonance.*

Then let the trumpets sound
The *tucket-sonance*, and the note to mount.
Hen. V, iv, 2.

So, in another old play cited by Mr. Steevens, we have "2 *tuckets*, by two several trumpets." It has been, however, occasionally confounded with the trumpet itself. T. Heywood also used the word SONANCE, q. v.

†TUCKNER. A sort of fishing-boat formerly used by the English fishermen on the sea-coast. They were "used between Februarye and Aprill to goe to sea uppon the coaste for playce, of the burden of three ton or thereabouts." *MS. dated* 1580.

†TUFF. A turban.

Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Antoninus being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings boord, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to persuade and deliver their minds).
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†TUFF. A sort of stuff.

The mercer in his hat did weare some *tuffe*,
Or shred of silke, or gold, his trading stuffe;
Drapers a piece of list, weavers a quill,
Or shuttle, and the millers wore a mill.
And as men sundry callings did apply,
So they wore emblemes to be knowne thereby.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

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†TUFF. For tuft.

And with an instrument like one of our prongs, they take the *tuffs* and put fire to them, and when the flame comes to the berries they melt, and dissolve into an azure liquor. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff, manufactured in imitation of tufted taffeta, or velvet.

To these I might wedge in Cornelius the Brabantine, who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of *tuft-mockados*.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 159.

Which mock discourse is also mentioned in the Epistle by N. W. prefixed to S. Daniell's translation of P. Jovius. Among a set of looms exhibited at Norwich on a festival occasion, the fourth was that "for weaving of *tuft mockado*." *Ibid.*, p. 154 n.

TUFT-TAFFETA. A sort of silk. I presume it was grown old fashioned, when Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the Coxcomb was written, since an old superannuated justice is metaphorically so called:

What a misery it is
To have an urgent business wait the justice
Of such an old *tuff-taffeta*, that knows not,
Nor can be brought to understand, &c. Act v, sc. 1.
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Tuff-taffeta. *Donne*, apud Johnson.

†TUG-MUTTON. A MUTTON-MONGER, q. v.

For though he be chaste of his body, yet his minde is onely upon flesh, he is the onely *tugmutton*, or mutton-monger, betwixt Dover and Dunbarr.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TULIPANT.

Hyd. There's not a woman left, man; all are vanish'd,
And fled upon the sudden.
Mas. What? I hope
They have not chang'd their sex all in a minute?
They are not leap'd into rough chins, and *tulipants*.
Cartwright's Royal Slave, 1651.

TUMBLER, *s.* A sporting dog, a kind of greyhound; *canis vertagus*.

As I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himself upon a rabbet's necke.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iv, p. 130.
Away, setter, away. Yet stay, my little *tumbler*, this old boy shall supply now. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, i, 1.

The *tumbler* is thus defined and described in the Gentleman's Recreation:

The word *tumbler* undoubtedly had its derivation from the French word *tumbier* [tomber] which signifies to tumble; to which the Latine name agrees, *vertagus*, from *vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, do suddenly gripe it. Page 34, 8vo, 1697.
†Vertagus, Martial. Canis qui sua sponte exit, domumque prædam reportat. Chien qui de sa nature chasse. A *tumbler*. *Nomenclator*.

†TUMBREL. 1. A sort of bum-boat, unfit for sailing.

Jacques. The tumbrel,
When she had got her ballast. *B. & Fl.*
Either she grows a *tumbrel*,
Not worth the cloth she wears, or springs more leaks
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can stop again. *Ibid.*

2. A sort of cart.

In the like nature, a bawd is the snuffers of the common-wealth, and the most wholesome or necessary wheelebarrow or *tumbrell*, for the close conveyance of mans luxurious nastinesse and sordid beastialitie.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

3. An implement for punishment, apparently almost the same as a cucking-stool. At a court of the manor of Edgeware, anno 1552, the inhabitants were presented for not having a *tumbrel* and cucking-stool. See Lysons's Envir. of London, vol. ii, p. 244.

If need were, I could tell him of another, that thinks my letter wholly written against his filling the *tumbrel*, though there be some other things slily put in to disguise the business; and many more such stories I could tell you.
Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 109.

†*To* TUN UP. To put in a tun, or barrel.

The harvest in a cockleshell is put,
And the whole vintage *tunn'd up* in a nut.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TUN-BELLIED. Very corpulent; having a belly like a barrel.

Some drunken hymn I warrant you towards now, in the praise of their great huge, rowling, *tunbellyed* god Bacchus as they call him.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.
This. Every jocky will do as much, to win a tankard; but I must have no morning draughts, no qualms that keep off dinner till three a clock, no *tun-belly'd* rogues, that fright chair-men from the house.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

A TUP. A ram. "Aries." *Coles*. Scotch. See Jamieson. It is the common name for a ram in Scotland, and in the north of England, including Shakespeare's county, Warwickshire. It is introduced as a verb, two or three times, in Othello. We have the *respectable* testimony of Tim Bobbin for the use of the word in Lancashire.

TURBOLT, for turbot, occurs in a foolish epigram in Witts Recreations; probably so changed for the sake of quibbling on a man's name.

†TURK. A term for a sword.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty *turke*,
Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 108.

†TURK-A-TENPENCE. A term of contempt, which occurs in Decker's

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Satiromastix, 1602. The "tenpenny infidel" is a term applied to the Turk in the play of Westward Hoe, 1607. Perhaps it may have some connection with the preceding word—"a tenpenny sword," *i. e.*, a poor tool.

Thou shew'st how wel thou setst thy wits to work,
In tickling of a misbeleeving Turke:
He call'd thee Giaur, but thou so well didst answer
(Being hot and fierie, like to crabbed Cancer)
That if he had a *Turke of ten pence* bin,
Thou toldst him plaine the errors he was in.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TURLYGOOD. Seemingly a name for the sort of beggar described in the preceding lines, which Shakespeare calls a *bedlam-begger:*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Inforce their charity. Poor *Turlygood*, poor Tom.
Lear, ii, 3.

I cannot persuade myself that this word, however similar in meaning, has any real connection with *turlupin*, notwithstanding the authority of Warburton and Douce. It seems to be an original English term, being too remote in form from the other, to be a corruption from it.

TURMOIL, both noun and verb, though but little used, can scarcely be called obsolete. They are sufficiently exemplified by Johnson.

†TURN. *To turn tail*, means here to change sides.

How brittle, fickle, wavering, false, and fraile,
Like to a wethercocke, still *turning taile.*
Pasquils Night Cap, 1612.

To turn tippet, to recant.

No doubt he would not onely *turne his tippet*, recant his hereticall opinion, and perswade others to honor beautie. *Greene's Morando*, 1587.

TURN-BROACH. A turnspit; *tourne-broche*, French.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach?*
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., act iii.

TURNBULL-STREET, now, and indeed originally, *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell, only corrupted into Turnbull. Anciently the resort of bullies, rogues, and other dissolute persons. Sometimes further corrupted to *Turnbal-street.*

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about *Turnbull-street.* 2 *Hen. IV*, iii. 2.
Such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, 't has almost made me mad: we have all liv'd in a continual *Turnbul street.* *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady*, act iii.
Sir, get you gone,
You swaggering, cheating, *Turnbull-street* rogue!
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 462.

†Things proffered and easie to come by, diminish themselves in reputation and price; for how full of pangs and dotage is a wayling lover, for it may bee some browne Bessie? But let a beautie fall a weeping, overpressed with the sicke passion, she savours in our thoughts something *Turnbull.*
Done's Polydoron, 1631.

†TURNEY. A tournament. See TOURNEY.

Alwayes taking heede that those playes be not hurtfull or pernitious, and that it be not dangerous, either to themselves or to the beholders, as are the *turneys*, and such like, &c., such kinde of playes are forbidden.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†TURN-MERICK. Turmeric.

Is a yellow simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the apothecaries.
Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

†*To* TURN-OVER. To make over an apprentice from one master to another.

The chamberlain of London attends usually every forenoon to inroll and *turn-over* apprentices, to regulate differences 'twixt servants and masters, and to make free those that have duly served their times.
Lupton's Thousand Notables Things.

†TURN-PEG.

He hath such subtle turns and nooks,
Such *turn-pegs*, mazes, tenter-hooks:
A trap-door here, and there a vault,
Should you goe in, you'ld sure be caught.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

TURN-PIKE, originally meant what is now called a turnstile; that is, a post, with a moveable cross fixed at the top, to turn as the passenger went through.

I move upon my axle like a *turn-pike;*
Fit my face to the parties, and become
Straight one of them. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 1.

They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to *turn* back the assailants:

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.
F. Beaum. Antiplaton.

TURQUOISE, or TURKOISE, *s.* A stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. Among other fancies respecting its properties, it was fabled to have that of looking pale or bright, as the wearer was well or ill in health.

As a compassionate *turcoyse*, which doth tell,
By looking pale, the wearer is not well.
Donne, Anatomie of the World, an Elegy, l. 342.

So Ben Jonson:

And true as *turkoise* in the dear lord's ring,
Look well or ill with him. *Sejanus*, i, 1.

†TURVES. The usual plural of *turf.*

Litle cabbins or cottages of *turves*, strawe, leaves, &c.
Nomenclator.

†TUTELE. Guardianship.

For he was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children, that they were to marry with one of the Austrian family recommended by Spain, and in default of issue, and in case Albertus should survive the Infanta, he should be but governor only.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

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†TUTS. An expression of contempt. *To make tuts for*, to make light of.

O hard hearts that we have, which make *tuts* for sin.
Bradford, Serm. on Repentance.

TUTTLE, THE MAZE IN; that is, the maze in Tothill Fields. Of these fields, let me speak with the respect which Dr. Johnson, in the first edition of his Dictionary, paid to Grub-street. They were the Gymnasium of my youth; but whereabouts the *maze* was once situated, I have not been able to discover. It was probably a garden for public resort, in that *rural* situation; and at the back of it, an unfrequented spot was used, as more lately the field at the back of Montague house (now the British Museum), as a place of appointment for duellists.

Sp. And I will meet thee in the field as fairly
As the best gentleman that wears a sword.
S. I accept it. The meeting place?
Sp. Beyond *the maze in Tuttle.*
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 53.

These fields were anciently in high estimation. In 1256, John Mansel, a priest and king's counsel, gave a great entertainment to the king (Henry III), queen, nobles, and others, at his house in Tothill; but of this great mansion, all traces have been long obliterated. Some years before, the same king had ordered an annual fair of fifteen days to be there held. But it does not seem to have been long observed. See the Histories of London.

†TUZZYMUZZY. A nosegay.

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzziemuzzie:* a sweete posie. *Nomenclator.*

TWANGLING, *a.* A ridiculous derivative from twang; noisy, jingling.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
Temp., iii, 2.

Hortensio, personating a musician, is called by the petulant Katharine, "rascal fidler, *twangling* Jack." *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1.

A TWEAKE, *s.* A jocular term, equivalent to punk.

Where now I'm more perplext than can be told,
If my *tweake* squeeze from me a peece of gold;
For to my lure she is so kindely brought,
I look'd that she for nought should play the nought.
Honest Ghost, Farew. to Poetry, p. 110.

It is very common in that author, but not much used by others; which affords an additional presumption, if it were wanted, that Barnaby's Itinerary has been rightly assigned to him. For at Wetherby he meets a paramour, whom he calls "an apt one, to be *tweake* unto a captain;" which he expresses in Latin by

Clari ducis *meretricem.* *Itin.*, Part i.

It occurs again afterwards.

TWEER. See TWIRE.

†TWEESE.

I have sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever and *tweeses* you writ for: bever-hats are grown dearer of late, because the Jesuits have got the monopoly of them from the king.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TWELVE-PENNY ROOM. The best box in the theatre in Decker's time, and apparently the stage-box. See ROOM.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny room*, next the stage. *Gul's Hornbook, Procem.*

He afterwards speaks of it under the name of

The lord's *room*, which is now but the stage's suburbs.
Chap. vi.

TWELVE-SCORE. A common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards*, which is implied, being generally omitted.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score.*
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

And made the general voice to echo your's,
That look'd for salutations *twelve-score* off.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act v, p. 256.

Drayton attributes to Robin Hood and his men the power of shooting *forty score;* but that is hardly credible:

At marks full *forty score*, they us'd to prick and rove.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1175.

See SCORE.

†TWIBILL. See TWYBILL.

†*To* TWICH. To snatch, or squeeze.

The ducall gallowes there I heard you saw,
Which *twich* him up when he offends their law.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

†TWICH, *s.* Tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

TWIGGEN. Covered with twigs; made of, or encompassed with wicker work.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
Othello, ii, 3.

The sides and rim sew'd together, after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew*, apud Johnson.

†TWIGGER. A wencher.

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Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twigger*.
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

To TWIGHT, for to twitch, or bind. Baldwin, describing a genuine poet, and comparing him to a Pegasus, says:

No bit nor rein his tender jawes may *twight*;
He must be armde with strength of wit and sprite,
To dash the rocks, darke causes and obscure,
Till he attaine the springs of truth most pure.
Mirr. Mag., 460.

Spenser puts it for to *twit*, or reproach:

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*,
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
F. Q., V, vi, 12.

TWILLED. I find no proposed explanation of this word. In weaving, a stuff or silk is said to be *twilled*, when the woof is twisted obliquely with the warp, instead of crossing each other at right angles. It may mean, therefore, in the following passage, much the same as twisted, that is, matted and interwoven:

Thy banks with pionied and *twilled* brims,
Which spungy April at thy best betrims.
Temp., iv, 1.

†TWINDLE-PIPPIN.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
came i'th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

†TWINES. Embraces.

Abr. Open the door, I must and will have entrance
Unto the prince my brother; as you love
Your life and safety and that ladies honor,
Whom you are lodg'd in amorous *twines* with, do not
Deny me entrance to you.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

TWINK, *s.* The wink, or sudden motion of an eye, or eyelid. *Twinkling* is now substituted for it.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

Of him, a pereless prince,
Sonne to a king, and in the flower of youth,
Even with a *twinke*, a senselesse stocke I saw.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 148.

†Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as fast.
Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message, 1600.

†*To* TWINK. To twitter, as a swallow.

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued song, but, pausing still,
Twinks out her scattered voice in accents shrill.
Chapm., Odyss., xxi.

To TWIRE, or TWEER, sometimes means to peep out. In Ben Jonson, maids are said to *twire*, when they peep through their fingers, thinking not to be observed. In one of Shakespeare's Sonnets, it is applied to the stars:

So flatter I the swart-complexiond night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gildst the even.
Sh. Sonn., 28.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee
The other day. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

In older authors, to *twire* sometimes means to sing; and to this *twire-pipe* seems to allude, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, iii, 1. Here we find it *tweer*:

In good sadness, I would have sworn I had seen Mellida even now; for I saw a thing stir under a hedge, and I peep'd, and I spied a thing, and I peer'd and I *tweer'd* underneath.
Marston's Antonio & Mellida, act iv.

Mr. Todd accuses Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and Mason, of mistaking the sense of *twire*, in a passage of Chaucer's Boethius, when they explain it, "to sing, or murmur with a gentle sound." But they were surely right. The Latin original is,

Silvas tantum mœsta requirit,
Silvas dulci voce susurrat.

Chaucer's translation:

She seeketh on morning [mourning] onely the woode,
And *twireth*, desiring the woode with her sweete voice.

Where nothing can be clearer than that *twireth* answers to *susurrat*.

I cannot exactly make out what is intended by *twyring* in the following lines:

Who [the sun] with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 918.

It seems to be used for *peeping*, in the sense of "through which one peeps." Properly it is the sun that *twires*, or peeps, through the glades.

†*To* TWIRE. To simper. According to Garrick, Steele used the word in this sense in the Conscious Lovers. See Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 129.

TWISSEL, *s.* A double fruit, or two of a sort growing together.

As from a tree we sundry times espy
A *twissel* grow by nature's subtle might,
And, being two, for cause they grow so nigh,
For one are ta'en and so appear in sight.
Turbervile, in English Poets, ii, 599, a.

†TWIST. The fourchure.

Typhon makes play, Jhove catcht him by the *twist*,
Heaves him aloft, and in his armes he brings him
To a high rocke, and in the sea he flings him.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

The TWISTED TREE, or WITH, brought in, the week before Easter, was the usual substitute for palm branches, borne on *Palm Sunday*, and used to decorate churches and houses. It is thus mentioned by Stowe:

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In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a *twisted tree*, or *with*, as they termed it, out of the woodes into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honor or worship. *Stowe's London*, p. 72.

It was, in fact, a branch or branches of the common *with*, or *withy*, a species of willow, which blossoms usually about that time, before the leaves come out; it was called *palm*, on the same occasion, within my memory, and doubtless is so still, in some places. The *withy* is the first of its genus spoken of by Evelyn, Sylva, Chap. xx.

The blossoms [of willow] come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter; divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called *palme*. *Coles. Adam in Eden.*

The species of willow are so numerous, that which kind is our *withy* may not be easily ascertained; but Gerard reckons the *common withy* to be the Salix *perticalis*, a large species. *Herbal*, p. 1392.

TWITCHE-BOX, *s.* A corruption of touch-box, the box of tinder at which the match was lighted, in the use of the match-lock gun.

I sayde so, indeede he is but a tame ruffian,
That can swere by his flaske and *twiche-box*, and God's precious lady,
And yet will be beaten with a faggot stick.
Damon & Pithias, O. Pl., i, 215.

TWITTER-LIGHT, *s.* Twilight; so used in the following instance, but I know no other:

Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word methought was then,
"Come not 'till *twitter-light*."
Middleton's More Diss., iii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 871.

†TWITTLE-TWAT. A chatterer; one who talks nonsense.

Next come those idle *twittle-twats*,
Which calls me many God-knows-whats.
Rump Songs.

TWO FACES IN A HOOD. A proverbial expression of duplicity. Alluding to this, Mowbray says of Henry Bolingbroke,

Wherefore to me, *two-faced in one hood*,
As touching this, he fully brake his mind.
Mirr. Mag., p. 290.

It was also a name for some flower, I forget what. The *viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease, was called three faces in a hood. See Gerard, p. 855.

TWO FOOLS, TWO KNAVES, &c., were used for doubly foolish, knavish, &c.

I am *two fools*, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining poetry.
Donne, vol. ii, p. 16, Bell's ed.

I am but a fool, look you; and yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of knave; but that's all one, if he be but *one knave*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 1.

A varlet died in graine,
You lose money by him, if you sell him for one knave,
For he *serves for twaine*. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 176.

I grieve to find
You are a fool, and an old fool, and *that's two*.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., ii, 1.

TWO-HAND, or TWO-HANDED SWORD. A sword wielded with both hands. Such swords are now exhibited, among ancient arms, at Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, but they have been long out of use.

Come—with thy *two-hand sword*. *2 Hen. VI*, ii, 1.
Should cast a speare on foot, with a target on his arme, and after to fight with a *two-hand sword*. *Ibid.*

†TWOPENNY-WARD. A division of a prison formerly so called.

TWYBILL, or TWIBILL. A double axe; *bipennis*, or an halbert.

She learn'd the churlish axe, and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1001.

†A *twybill*, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises. *Nomenclator.*

†'Twill make a good ship-anchor when he lacks,
It is his gimlet, and his *twibill* axe.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†TWYTTY-TWATTY. Seems to have been the name of a tune.

S. Rad. pag. And I my old maister sir Raderick: fiddlers play: Ile reward you, fayth I will.—*Amor pag.* Good fayth, this pleaseth my sweete mistres admirably: cannot you play *twytty-twatty*, foole, or to be at her, to be at her? *The Returne from Pernassus.*

†TWYVEL. A flail. It is still used in this sense in Northamptonshire.

But if, in this raign, a halberdly train
Or a constable chance to revel,
And would with his *twyvels* maliciously swell.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

†TY-ALL. Some part of the machinery of the church-bell.

The great belles clapper was fallen downe, the *ty-all* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the towne. *Latimer's Sermons.*

TYBURN TIPPET. A halter; alluding to the executions formerly performed at Tyburn.

Of malecontents of vaine or doting wits
Who posting are with *Tiborne tippets* gone
To be canonized as saints befits.
Legend of M. Q. of Scots, St. 160.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the messe [see MESSE], which, so God help me, if I were judge, should be *hangum tuum*, a *Tyburne tippit* to take with him. *Latimer, Serm.* 5, f. 63, b.

†The bishop of Rome sent him a cardinalles hatte. He should have had a *Tiburne tippet*, a halfepenny halter, and all such proud prelates. *Latimer's Sermons.*

[*Tiburn-tiffany* is used in the same sense.]

†Another closely picking lockes,
Never regarding hang-man's feare,
Till *Tyburne-tiffany* he weare.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

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To TYE. There would be no occasion to introduce this word, but on account of the attempts made to introduce *tythe* for it, in the following passage of Shakespeare, where Wolsey is characterised:

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.

Dr. Farmer, who yet prefers *tyth'd*, has shown that this character is almost verbally transferred from Holinshed:

This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure.

Ty'de is the reading of the first and second folio of Shakespeare, nor is there any sufficient reason for altering it. *Ty'd*, or *tied* the kingdom, held it in bonds, the natural consequence of "innumerable treasure." A very long and wordy article in the Censura Literaria, vol. vii, p. 1—7, throws no real light on the subject; and two lines there quoted, to show that *tie* meant entice, prove directly the contrary. The writer has not attended to *lines*, immediately preceding; which word proves that *tying*, in the usual sense, was there meant:

Making lewd Venus, *with eternal lines*,
To *tie* Adonis to her lewd designs.
Shakes. Venus & Adonis.

Mr. Tollet afterwards showed, that *tied* might well bear such a sense as it here requires, by quoting this passage from D'Ewes:

Far be it from me that the state and prerogative of the prince should be *tied* by me, or by the act of any subject. *Journal*, p. 644.

TYLTHE, *s.* A place for tilting in.

Most wisely valiant are those men, that back their armed steedes,
In beaten paths, or boorded *tylthes*, to break their staff-like reeds. *Warn. Alb. Eng.*, B. ii, p. 39.

TYNE. The same as *teen;* pain, sorrow, &c.

From that day forth, I cast in carefull mynd
To seeke her out, with labour and long *tyne*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 15.

To TYNE. To perish, to die. It is still Scotch in the sense of to kill, as well as to lose. See Jamieson.

Yet often stainde with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both that *tyned* on his strand.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 36.

Tint, for lost, has been made familiar, of late years, by the legend of the Goblin Page, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. See Note 17, on Canto ii.

TYRELING, *a.* Worn out, tired.

His *tyreling* jade he fiersly forth did push
Thro' thick and thin, both over bank and bush.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 17.

V & U.

V. This letter, from its forked appearance, seems to have been printed occasionally as a symbol of horns. In Chapman's May-Day, the following passage stands thus, in the old editions:

As often as he turns his back to me, I shall be here V with him. Act iv, near the end.

This, says the modern editor, I can in no other way understand, than as I have expressed it in the stage-direction, *i. e.*, "makes horns." See Anc. Drama, vol. iv, p. 98.

If this be not the right interpretation, it seems not easy to suggest anything more probable.

To VADE. Often used for to fade.

In the full moone they are in best strength, decaieing in the wane, and in the conjunction doo utterlie wither and *vade*. *Scot's Disc. of Witchcr.*, N 5.
Upon her head a chaplet stood of never *vading* greene.
Niccols's Induction, Mirr. Mag., p. 559.

Also for to go; from *vado*, which is perhaps the origin of both senses:

Would teach him that his strength must *vade*.
Niccols, ut supr., p. 556.
When spring of youth is spent will *vade* as it had never beene,
The barren fields which whilom flower'd as they would never fade. *Ibid.*

Here both words are used, and it is difficult to distinguish them.

And how, in the *vading* of our daies, when we most should, we have least desire to remember our end.
Euphues, sign. X 1 b.

Spenser also uses it, making it rhyme to *fade*. *Ruins of Rome.* They are, however, most probably, the same word; as the derivation from *vado*, is more probable than that from the French word *fade: v* and *f* being interchangeable letters. See Johnson, in *Fade*.

†Color evanidus, fugax. Colour passée. A *vading:* a decaying, or a dead colour.
Nomenclator, 1585.

To VAGABOND. To wander.

On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast. *Drummond's Poems, Lond.*, p. 15.

To VAIL. To lower, or let fall; generally in token of submission. From the French *avaller*, or *avaler*, in the

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same sense. This word is exemplified by Johnson, and from some authorities as late as Addison; but it seems now to be disused, except, perhaps, in such poetry as delights to revive old words. Mr. Douce has suggested another derivation of it, from "mont et *val.*"

'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.
Merch. of Ven., i, 1.
And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes,
For *vailing* of his bonnet, one good look.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 321.
Doe speake high words, when all the coast is clear,
Yet to a passenger will bonnet *vaile*.
Pembr. Arc., 224.

Menage derives *avaller* itself from *ad* and *vallis*, as *monter* from *montem*.

VAIL FULL. Though printed as two words, in the old editions of Shakespeare (*vaile full*), meant, beyond all doubt, *availful*, that is, useful, advantageous.

Yet I'm advis'd to do it,
He says to *vail-full* purposes. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 6.

To VALANCE. To adorn with drapery like the valance of a bed. Applied, by a bold metaphor, to the decoration of a man's face with a beard:

Thy face is *valanc'd*, since I saw thee last.
Haml., ii, 2.

Supposing that the invention of *valance* came from *Valentia*, it is rightly observed by Mr. Todd, that we ought to write it *valence;* but in the example which he brings from Wolsey's Life, by Cavendish, *valence* is explained by *cloak-bag*, and therefore comes, in that sense, from *valise*, French. The derivation from *Valentia* seems, in fact, a mere conjecture; and the word comes much more probably from *vallare*, Italian, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy; which would regularly make *vallanza*.

VALENTINE, ST. Of St. Valentine, whose day (Feb. 14) is here more observed than that of any other saint, in the old or new calendar, the history is that he was a martyr; but the origin of the custom of choosing mates on his day, was the endeavour of zealous pastors to substitute something sacred, in the place of certain heathen rites celebrated about that time. *Butler's Lives of Saints, Feb.* xiv, and *Jan.* xxix. The observation of St. Valentine's day is very ancient in this country. See Bourne's Pop. Ant., i, 48, quarto ed. Shakespeare makes Ophelia sing,

To-morrow is *St. Valentine's* day,
All in the morning betime;
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

But, according to the old customs of France, the *Valantin* was a moveable feast, namely the first Sunday in Lent, called also "Dominica de *Brandonibus*," because, says Du Cange, boys used to carry about lighted torches (or *brandons*) on that day. See him in *Brando*. Roquefort thus speaks of the custom: "*Valantin; futur époux;* celui qu'on designoit à une fille le jour des *brandons*, ou premier dimanche de carême; qui dès qu'elle étoit promise se nommoit *valantine;* et si son *valantin* ne lui faisoit point un présent, ou ne la regaloit avant la dimanche de la mi-carême, elle le brûloit sous l'effigie d'un paquet de paille ou de sarment, et alors les promesses de mariage étoient rompues et annulées." Here, then, we have the male and female *Valantin* and *Valantine*, without any reference to the saint; and this seems better to account for our customs of that day; but, unfortunately, Roquefort gives no proof or authority for his report. Misson, however, gives a very similar account, in his travels in England, p. 480, Fr. ed. *Valant* may be for *gallant*. Here, *Valentines* were at one time chosen blindfold:

Tell me not of choice; if I stood affected that way [*i. e.*, to marriage] I would choose my wife as men do *Valentines*, blindfold; or draw cuts for them, for so I shall be sure not to be deceived in choosing.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act i.

It is a curious fact, that the number of letters sent on *Valentine's day*, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London.

VALIANCE, and VALIANCY. Valour, valiantness.

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And with stiffe force, shaking his mortall launce,
To let him weet his doughtie *valiaunce*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 14.
Both joyned *valiancy* with government.
North's Plut. Lives, 2 B.
Hubert de Burgh, a man of notable prowes and *valiancie*. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, sign. P 4, &c.

VALIDITY, *s.* Several times used by Shakespeare for value, in which sense it does not appear elsewhere.

O, behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich *validity*,
Did lack a parallel. *All's Well*, v, 3.
Nought enters there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soever,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Twelfth N., i, 1.

VALUE, or **VALEW**, *s.*, for valour; from old French, in which the word was valor, vallour, valour, *value*, *valur*, and *valure*. See Roquefort, in *Valor*.

His sword forth drew,
And him with equal *valew* countervayld.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.
'Till with her *valew* she did them rebuke,
Supplying place of captaine and of duke.
Haringt. Ariost., xiii, 39.
Beatrice, the mother of Bradamant, would never be wonne to accept Rogero for her sonne-in-law, neither for his gentrie, nor his personage, nor his *valew*, nor his wit. *Id., Notes to Ariost.*, B 45.

VALURE, *s.* Value, worth; from the same.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 280.
Who shewed in Dametas he might easily be deceived in man's *valure*. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 434.
Did labour to make *valure*, strength, choler, and hatred, to answere the proportion of his love, which was infinite. *Ibid.*, p. 251.

†**VAMPIES.** The bottoms of hose, covering the foot.

A brech belt of velwet to gadre the same togedr, a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet *vampeis*, and over all a cote of crymesyn saten.
Rutland Papers, p. 8.
It made him facing for his new boote tops; but an old coach is good for nothing but to couzen and deceive people, as of the old rotten leather they make *vampies* for high shooes for honest country plowmen, or belts for soldiers. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

VAMPLATE, or **VAUNTPLATE.** The armour in the front of the arm; called also the *vambrace*, from *avant bras*. See Grose's Milit. Ant., i, p. 106.

Amphialus was runne through the *vamplate*, and under the arme. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 269.

See also VANT-BRACE.

VAMURE, for vant-mure, or avant-mur. The outwork of a fortification, the defence of the wall.

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 64.

In the reprint of 1749, it is made *vawmure*.

VANITY THE PUPPET, seems to have some allusion to the allegorical persons in the old mysteries.

You come with letters against the king; and take *Vanity the puppet's* part, against the royalty of her father. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Lady *Vanity* is one of the vices personified in Ben Jonson's play of the Devil is an Ass. See INIQUITY.

VANT, or **VAUNT**; *avant*, French. Now called the *van* of an army.

Plant those that have revolted in the *vant*,
That Antony may seem to spend his fury
Upon himself. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 6.

So also, in the prologue to the same play:

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils,
'Ginning in the middle. *Prologue.*

VANTAGE, *s.* Surplus, excess, addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage*, as
Would store the world they play'd for. *Othello*, iv, 3.
She's fifteen, with the *vantage*,
And if she be not ready now for marriage.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Often for advantage. Also,

To **VANTAGE.** To benefit.

Doing the vantage, often *vantage* me.
Shakesp., Sonnet 88.

VANT-BRACE, or **VAMBRACE.** *Avant-bras*, French. Defensive armour for the arm. See VAMPLATE.

And in my *vant-brace* put this wither'd brawn.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.
His left arm wounded had the king of France,
His shield was pierc'd, his *vant-brace* cleft and split.
Fairf. Tasso, xx, 139.
His wyfe Panthea had made of her treasure a curate and helmet of golde, and likewyse his *vambraces*.
Pal. of Pleas., i, p. 50, repr.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. French, *avant-couriers*.

Lucretius was appointed to make head against the *vaunt-curriers* of the Sabynes, that minded to approach the gates. *North's Plut.*, 119 D, ed. 1579.
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts.
Lear, iii, 2.

VANTERIE, *s.* Boasting.

T' impresse in Chloris tender heart that touch
Of deepe dislike of both their *vanteries*.
Daniel's Works, K k 6.

To **VANT-GUARD.** To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.
Remedy of Love, by T. C. C. J., 88.

VAPOUR, *s.* A kind of hectoring, bullying style, used for a time in low company, for the sake of producing mock or real quarrels. It consisted in flatly contradicting whatever was said by the last speaker, even if he granted what you had asserted just before. It is exemplified, *ad fasti-*

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dium, in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, particularly in act iv, sc. 3, but it is too long to quote. One of the persons says, while the others are quarreling,

They are at it still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *Loc. c.*

But it appears that, while this practice lasted, *vapours* were made a term for almost everything, like Pistol and Nym's *humours*. One says,

Nay, then, pardon me my *vapour*. I have a foolish *vapour*, gentlemen: Any man that does *vapour* me the ass—I do *vapour* him the lie. Act ii.

We have also even kind *vapours*, and courteous *vapours*, a little before. The word is pretty well worn out in that play. I ought, however, to subjoin the apology made by Mr. Gifford for his author: "There is no doubt," he says, "that this is an exact copy of the drunken conversation among the bullies, or roarers of those times: it is, however, so inexpressibly dull, that it were to be wished the author had been contented with a shorter specimen of it. His object undoubtedly was to inculcate a contempt and hatred of this vile species of tavern pleasantry; and he probably thought with Swift, when he was drawing up his Polite Conversation, that this could only be done by pressing it upon the hearer even to satiety." Vol. iv, page 483.

To *vapour* still retains occasionally a similar meaning.

VARLET, *s.* Servant to a knight; *valet*, French, or, rather, *varlet*, old French.

Call here my *varlet*, I'll unarm again.
Tro. and Cress., i, 1.

Diverse were releeved by their *varlets*, and conveied out of the friend. *Ibid.*

Roquefort, under *Valet*, defines it, "Jeune homme en âge de puberté, jeune homme non marié, sans état, qui n'est pas majeur, qui ne jouit pas de ses droits, qui est en apprentissage, &c."

†VARLET. The court card we now call the knave.

Those be the kings and queens and *varlets* among the cards. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

VARY, *s.* Variation.

And turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Peculiar to this place.

VAST, *s.* The same as *waste*, deserted space.

Urchins
Shall for that *vast* of night, when they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Analogous to this is the *waste of night*, spoken of in Hamlet:

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night.
Haml., i, 2.

VASTACIE, *s.* Waste and deserted places.

What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*.
Claudius Nero, 4to, 1607, M 2.

VASTIDITY, *s.* Vastness, immensity.

A restraint
Through all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determin'd scope. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

No other example is known of this word, which Johnson rightly called barbarous; but the corrupt Latin word *vastiditas*, and its English derivative, might, perhaps, somewhere be found.

VASTURE, *s.* Vastness, excess of magnitude.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?
Edw. III, 4to, 1596, D 1 b.

VASTY, *a.* Vast.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

That thy valour should be sunke
In such a *vasty* unknowne sea of armes.
Hist. of Capt. Stukeley, 4to, K 3 b.

VAVASSOR, *s.* A vassal of a great lord, having other vassals who held of him; exactly as the centurion in the Gospel described his military situation: "A man *under* authority, having soldiers under him." *Matth.* viii, 9. The word exists in low Latin, and French; sometimes changed to *valvassor*. It is in some way made from *vassallus*, but how is not well ascertained. Camden says,

Names also have been taken of civill honours, dignities, and estate: as king, duke, prince, lord, baron, knight, *valvasor* or *vavasor*, squire, castellan, partly for that their ancestours were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *kings of the beane, Christmas lords*, &c. *Remains*, p. 110.

The word occurs in Chaucer; where Mr. Tyrwhitt only says of it, that "its precise import is as obscure as its derivation;" but he considers it as including the whole class of middling landholders. See Todd's Illust. of Chaucer, p. 251. Cowell quotes Jacobutius de Franchis, in præludio Feudorum, as saying they were called *valvasores*: "qui *assident valvæ*, *i. e.*,

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portæ Domini, in festis." *Interpr. in voc.* Blount adds, "Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part for a jolly fellow, or a big man." *Glossogr.* But of this usage, I have not met with an example.

†*To* VAUNSE. To advance.

In order then themselves they did retire,
Their weapons *vaunst*, with ensignes brave displayde.
Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

†VAUSTITY. Emptiness.

Hee therefore did replenish the *vaustity* of my empty purse, and discharged a piece at mee with two bullets of gold. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†VAUTY. Vaulted.

One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
Taylor's Workes, 1611.

VAWARD, quasi, vanward. The first line or front of an army

My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward*. *Hen. V*, iv, 3.
To lead a *vaward*, rereward, or main host.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.
The *vaward* Zerbin hath in government,
The duke of Lancaster the battell guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Har. Ariosto, xvi, 36.

See BATTEL and REREWARD.

Metaphorically, for the fore part of anything:

And since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

So Falstaff boasts of being "in the *vaward* of youth." 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

VAWMURE. See VAMURE.

VEGET, *a.* Lively, brilliant; *vegetus*, Latin.

In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark:
It seems an eye upon your breast.
Cartwr. Ordinary, iv, 3, O. Pl., x, 290.

Vegete was not uncommon. See T. J.

VEGETIVE, *s.* Used for a vegetable.

Yet in noble man reform it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Massinger, Old Law, act i.

Instanced by Johnson from Sandys and Dryden. Also as an adjective, from Tusser.

VELE, for veil. Spenser frequently. Merely a difference of spelling.

VELLENAGE, *id.*, for villainage, *i. e.*, vassalage. Obedience to a superior lord.

No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *vellenage*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 1.

VELLET. Old orthography, for velvet. Chaucer has *velouettes*.

His *vellet* head began to shoote out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 185.

†VELVET-CAP. Formerly the distinction of a physician.

Theod. O monsier, I have a singular care of your valetudo. It is requisite that the French phisitions be learned and carefull; your English *velvet-cap* is malignant and envious.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

VELVET-GUARDS, *s.* Trimmings of velvet; a city fashion in the time of Shakespeare. Met. the persons who wore such ornaments.

And leave, *in sooth*,
And such protests of pepper gingerbread,
To *velvet-guards*, and Sunday citizens.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Out on these *velvet-guards*, and black-lac'd sleeves,
These simpring fashions, simply followed.
Decker's Histriomastix.

Guards should have been explained in its place, as meaning trimmings, or facings of clothes; but I perceive that it has been omitted, though referred to. They were so called, because they were intended to protect, as well as adorn, the borders of a dress.

VELVET-JACKET. Part of the distinctive dress of a prince's or nobleman's steward, with a gold chain worn over it. See CHAIN, GOLD.

VELVET-PEE. It is not easy to say what. Mr. Monck Mason conjectures that it should be *velvet peel*, for velvet covering. *Comments on B. and Fl.*, p. 272.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee*.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Possibly Mr. Mason may be right; at least, no better conjecture has yet been made. [Pl. Deutsch pye, a warm jacket, Hambro' pey, whence a pea-jacket. Goth. paida.]

VELURE, or VELLURE. Velvet; *velours*, French.

One girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*. *Tam. of Shrew*, iii, 2.
When you came first, did you not walk the town,
In a long cloak half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with *vellure?* *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

VENERY, *s.* Hunting; from the French *venerie*. Disused, probably on account of the equivoque with the word as derived from *Venus*.

And seeke her spouse, that from her still doth fly,
And followes other game and *venery*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 22.

In Howell's Vocabulary, § 3, we have, "Of hunting or *venerie*, with their proper terms."

VENETIANS, *s.* A particular fashion

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of hose or breeches, originally imported from Venice.

And brought three yards of velvet and three quarters,
To make *Venetians* downe below the garters.
Haringt. Epigr., B. i, 20.

Some be called French hose, some Gallic, and some *Venetians*.——The *Venetian* hose they reckon beneath the knee to the garterynge place of the legge beneathe the knee, where they are tied finely with silke pointes, or some such like, and laid on also with rowes of lace or gardes, as the other before. And yet notwithstanding all this is not sufficient, except they be made of silke, velvet, satin, damaste, and other like precious thinges beside. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

The *Gallic hose* were the Gally-gaskins.

VENEW, or VENEY. See VENUE.

To VENGE, for to avenge. Shakespeare frequently.

I'm coming on to *venge* me as I may. *Henry V*, i, 2.
But 'tis an office of the gods to *venge* it,
Not mine to speak on't. *Cymbel.*, i, 7.
I should be right sorry
To have the means so to be *veng'd* on you.
B. Jons. Catilinc.

VENGE, *s.* Revenge, or vengeance.

Which with wind of *venge* else,
Will breake your guard of buttons. *Ball*, a Comedy.
Add coales afresh, preserve me to this *venge*.
Arthur, by T. Hughes, A 3.

VENGEABLE, *a.* Revengeful, cruel.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with yre, and *vengeable* despite.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 46.

Here it means only terrible:

Magdeburg be *vengeable* fellows; they have almost marred all duke Maurice's men, and yet they be as strong as ever they were.
Ascham's Letter to Raven, p. 381, Bonnet.

VENGEANCE. Corruptly used for the adverb *very*.

Let us go then, but by the masse I am *vengeance* drie.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 283.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup or goblet of fine crystal glass; or, sometimes, a looking-glass: the manufacture of that material, in all its forms, being long carried on, almost exclusively, at Venice. They were manufactured chiefly at *Murano*, a small place about a mile from Venice. Here, says Coryat,

They make their delicate *Venice glasses*, so famous over all Christendome, for the incomparable fineness thereof, and in one of their work-houses made I a glasse myselfe. *Crud.*, vol. ii, p. 18, repr.
We'll quaff in *Venice glasses*,
And swear some lawyers are but silly asses.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 483.
Drink to his Venus in a *Venice glasse*, and to moralize her sex, throwes it over his head and breakes it.
Brathw. English Gent., p. 42.

In allusion to the fine mirrors of Venice, Howell thus speaks of his own "Survey of the Signory of Venice," in presenting it to the dowager countess of Sunderland:

I am bold to send your ladyship to the countrey a new *Venice looking-glasse*, wherein you may behold that admired maiden-city in her true complexion, together with her government and policy, for which she is famous the world over. *Letters*, iv, 18.

See MAIDEN.

It was a very prevalent notion, that poison put into a Venice glass would speedily cause it to break. Massinger says of crystal glasses in general,

This pure metal
So innocent is, and faithful to the mistress
Or master that possesses it, that, rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces and deludes the traitor.
Massing. Renegado, i, 3.

Even Howell, who went to Venice in the employment of a glass-making company, adopts this fancy:

Such a diaphanous pellucid body, as you see a crystall glass is, which hath this property above gold or silver, or any other mineral, *to admit no poison*.
Fam. Letters, B. i, L. 29.

Browne combats this, as well as other popular errors:

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature.
Pseudodoxia, B. vii, ch. 17.
†It gave a piteous groan, and so it broke;
In vain it something would have spoke:
The love within too strong for't was,
Like poyson put into a *Venice glass*.
Wits Recreations, 1654.
†The good name of a man is like a *Venice glasse*, which one dropp of poison will break; or like a sheet of fair paper, which one dropp of ink will defile.
Ward's Diary.

VENT, *s.* An inn; from the Spanish *venta*, which means so.

Our house
Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns
When they come late. *B. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*, i, 1.
Forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets, whereof the pinnacles were of glistering silver, without omitting the draw-bridge, deep foss, and other adherents belonging to the like places: and approaching by little and little to the *vent*—he rested.
Skelton's Don Quix., P. I, ch. ii.

To VENT. To snuff up, or smell; from *ventus*: as we now say, *to wind anything*.

See how he *venteth* into the winde.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Febr., 75.
Bearing his nostrils up into the winde,
A sweet, fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Nothing as hunger sharpneth so the scent.
Drayt. Moonc., p. 511.

To *vent up*, to lift up, by way of giving air:

But only *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 42.

VENTAGE, *s.* The holes or stops in a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb.
Haml., iii, 2.

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VENTAL, or VENTAIL, *s.* The beaver of a helmet; *ventaille*, old French. In Chaucer and Lydgate, *aventail.*

But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
Her *ventail* up, her visage open laid.
Fairfax, Tasso, vii, 7.

Also vi, 26.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunst,
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her *ventayle* shar'd away ——
With that her angel's face, unseen afore,
Like to the ruddie morne appear'd in sight.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 19.

VENUE, VENEY, VENY, or VENEW, French. An assault or attack in fencing, cudgels, or the like; sometimes a mere thrust. From *venue*, French, a coming on.

Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three *veneys* for a dish of stewd prunes.
Merry W. W., i, 1.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen *venies* at wasters with a good fellow for a broken head.
B. and Fl. Philast., uct iv.

I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-cat,
To give your perfum'd worship three *venues*,
A sound old man puts his thrust better home
Than a spic'd young man. *Massing. Old Law*, iii, 2.

The Italian term *stoccata*, seems to have supplanted it, as more fashionable:

Venu, fie; most gross denomination as ever I heard! O, the stoccata, while you live, sir, note that.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 5.

Metaphorically, a brisk attack:

A sweet touch, a quick *venew* of wit; snip snap, quick and home. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

So Cooke, the queen's attorney, alluding to the wit of sir J. Harington, said,

He that could give another a *venu*, had a sure ward for himself. *Epigr.*, L. i, Title to Ep. 45.

In the law, a *venue* is a very different thing. It means the place whence the cause of action is said to come:

For bards and lawyers both, with ease,
May place the *venue* where they please.
Pleader's Guide, i, 1.

The learned author speaks of *visne*, or *vicinetum*, as the same; but the word is surely French, as in the other sense.

VERBAL, *a.* Used for verbose.

I am much sorry, sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners
By being so *verbal*. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

I do not recollect another instance of this usage.

VERD, *s.*, seems to mean greenness, in the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have their best strength and *verd* at the first.
Declar. of Popish Impost., sign. R.

VERDEA WINE. A kind of Italian wine, so called from a white grape of that name, of which it was made, and sold principally at Florence. The grape probably had its name from its greenish colour, *verde.*

Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *verdea wine*, and rid at Naples.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., ii, 1.

It is spoken of by Chiabrera:

Temprare un die buon Corso, un di buon Greco,
Et un d'amabilissima *verdea*.

Menage confirms the reason of its name: "Questo celebre vino, a mio credere, è cosi chiamato dal colore, che tira a verdigno." *Origini.* The best, he says, grew on the hills called Arcetri. So much for Theobald's imaginary river *Verdé*, near which he supposes this wine to grow. *Note on the above passage of Beaumont and Fletcher.*

VERDUGO. A Spanish word, meaning an executioner, or a severe stroke. In the following passage, probably intended to mean a stunning blow from drink:

Where, sir? Have you got the pot *verdugo?*
B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The person so addressed is in liquor. The commentators have changed it to *vertigo*. *Verdugo* occurs as a name, Tamer Tamed, iv, 1. Perhaps meaning the hangman's.

Jonson's term of *Verdugoship*, must therefore be construed *hangmanship*, instead of being referred to any noble family of Spain. Face ridicules, while he pretends to speak highly of him:

His great
Verdugoship has not a jot of language,
So much the easier to be cozen'd. *Alchemist*, iii, 2.

VERDUROUS, *a.* Green, covered with verdure.

Whose *verdurous* clusters that with moisture swell,
Seem, by the taste, and strangness of the shapes,
The place that bare them faithfully to tell.
Drayt. Moses, &c., p. 1612.

Milton has used the word, and Phillips. See Johnson.

VERMILED. Adorned, flourished, vermiculated.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.
Ph. de Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde. *Ibid.*

VERSER, *s.* A versifier, one who makes verses; a contemptuous name for one not thought worthy of the name of poet. Drummond says, that Ben Jonson

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Thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction.
Heads of a Conversation, Works, p. 225.

It seems also to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can *verse?*

Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a *setter* and a *verser*. *Chapm. Mons. D'Ol.*, iv, 1.

Setter is easily understood, one who *sets* at hazard for any stake proposed; and they are enumerated among gamblers in Compl. Gamester, p. 5. What a *verser* was to do, is not so clear; but the speech above-cited is intended to pun between these occupations of a sharper, and the writing verses, and setting them to music.

To *verse* is used as a verb by Shakespeare and Prior. See T. J.

†VERY. For verily.

Mirth is his life and trade, and I thinke *very*,
That he was got when all the world was merry.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

VIA. Literally *a way*, Latin; but used as an exclamation for *away! go on.* Doubtless designed originally as a quibble, between *via*, a way, and the interjection *away.*

Via! we'll do't, come what will. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

Via, Pecunia! when she's run and gone,
And fled, and dead; then will I fetch her again.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 1.

Away, then, find this fidler, and do not miss me
By nine o'clock. *L. Via! B. & Fl. Mons. Thom.*, ii, 2.

Your reward now shall be, that I will not cut your strings, nor break your fiddles: *Via!* away!
Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 77.

Among the helps in horsemanship, G. Markham enumerates,

First the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via, how, hey*, and such-like, adde a spirit and livelinesse to the horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions.
Cheap and Good Husbandry, p. 15.

After all, *via*, as an interjection, is directly borrowed from the Italian. Antonini renders it in Latin by *eja, age*, and gives as a phrase to exemplify it, "Or, *via!* non aver paura," which is exactly the English use of it, in our examples. The Crusca Dict. has the same.

VICE, or INIQUITY. A personage in the old dramas or moralities, whose office and character has been amply explained under the head INIQUITY. The *Vice* usually exhibited several ludicrous contests with the devil, by whom he was finally carried away. A song given to the Clown, in Twelfth Night, describes this personage in a very characteristic style:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again;
In a trice,
Like to the *old Vice;*
Your need to sustain.
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah ha, to the devil;
Like a mad lad,
Pare thy nails, dad,
Adieu, goodman devil!
Twelfth N., iv, 2

Tusser speaks of a person who has

His face made of brasse like a *vice* in a game.
Chap. 54, p. 101, ed. 1672.

That is, in a play.

Now issued in from the reareward, madam *Vice*, or olde *Iniquitie*, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of *old Vice* in a comedy.
Owle's Almanacke, 1618, p. 12.

The *vice* was in fact the buffoon of the morality, and was succeeded in his office by the clown, whom we see in Shakespeare and others.

Light and lascivious poems, which are commonly more commodiously uttered by these buffons or *vices* in playes, then by any other person.
Puttenham, ii, 9, p. 69.

2. A person in the habit of acting that part:

There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a *vice* in a play, for want of a better.
Plaine Percevall, in Cens. Lit., vol. ix, p. 251.

VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper was sometimes termed a victualler, under which name a still more disgraceful profession was often concealed. Thus the Hostess in Henry IV, whose trade is not at all equivocal, calls herself a victualler.

Marry, there's another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law —— *Hostess.* All *victuallers* do so. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

This informer comes into Turnbull street, to a *victualling* house, and there falls in league with a wench.
Webster & Rowley's Cure for a Cuckold.

To VIE. A term in the old game of gleek, for to wager the goodness of one hand against another. There was also to *revie*, and other variations. "To *vie* [at cards], to challenge, or invite." *N. Bailey.* Mr. Gifford best defines it: "To *vie*," he says, "was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in

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his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. This vying and revying upon each other, continued till one of the party lost courage, and gave up the whole; or obtained, for a stipulated sum, a discovery of his antagonist's cards: when the best hand swept the table." See his Note on Every Man in his Humour, act iv, sc. 1.

The first or eldest says, I'le *vye* the ruff, the next says, I'le see it, the third says, I'le see and *revie* it; &c.
Compl. Gamester, p. 66.

Also Wit's Interpreter, p. 366. It was used also at primero, and other games.

Hence, to contend in rivalry:

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy. *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

When Petruchio falsely says that Katherine *vied* kiss on kiss with him, he appears to mean, that she played as for a wager with them. *Tam. of Shrew*, ii, 1.

Hence also to *out-vie*:

I'll either win or lose something, therefore I'll *vie* and *revie* every card at my pleasure.
Greene's Art of Conycatching.

Vie and *revie*, like chapmen proffer'd,
Would be received what you have offered.
Drayt. Muses' Elysium.

To wager:

More than who *vies* his pence to see some tricke,
Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmeticke.
Hall's Sat., iv, 2, p. 62.

A VIE, *s.* A wager. A challenge, or invitation. *Bailey.*

We'll all to church together instantly,
And then a *vie* for boys.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., v, last sc.

VIES, or THE VIES. An old name for the Devizes, in Wilts. "Qui prope castrum *De Vies*, sive *the Vies*, caput aperit." *Camden's Wilts*, 2d ed., p. 137.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,
And unreveng'd walks [Waller's] ghost.
Hudib., I, ii, v. 495.

It blew him to *the Vies*, without beard or eyes,
But at least three heads and a half.
Loyal Songs, vol. i, p. 107.

VILD, *a.* The same as vile, often so written, though no reason appears for it in the etymology, or otherwise. Johnson writes it *vil'd*, as if from a verb; but it is not so. See him in *Vil'd*. It is commonly written *vilde*.

But this *vild* race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Tempest*, i, 2.

With beastly sin thought her to have defilde,
And made the vassall of his pleasures *vilde*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 3.

But what art thou? what goddesse, or how styl'd?
A. Age am I call'd. *E.* Hence, false virago *vyld*.
Heyw. Pleasant Dialogues, p. 43.

Thus seventeene years I liv'd like one exil'd,
Untill I able was to breake a launce,
And for that place me seem'd too base and *vild*.
Har. Ariost., xx, 7.

VILDLY, *adv.* From the above, for vilely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it forst him slacke
His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

How *vildly* this shows,
In one that would command another's temper,
And bear no bound in 's own! *B. & Fl. Pilgr.*, ii, 2.

VILIACO, *s.* A villain, scoundrel, or coward; *vigliacco*, old Italian. See Florio.

Now out, base *viliaco!* Thou my resolution!
B. Jonson, Ev. M. out of his H., v, 3.

As soon as eer they enter'd our gates, the noise went; before they came near the great hall, the faint-hearted *villiacoes* sounded [fainted] thrice.
Decker, Satiromastix, Or. of Dr., iii, p. 98.

†Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, bawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous *villiacoes*, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a jayle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

VINEW'D. Mouldy. "Mucidus." *E. Coles.*

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were *vinew'd* and hoarie with over-long lying.
T. Beaumont to Speght, in his Chaucer.

The same as FINEW'D, q. v.

†VINTINER. An inferior officer who had the charge of twenty archers or billmen.

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. Properly, an instrument rather smaller than the violoncello, and having six strings. I suspect that by *viol* alone, our ancestors meant violin, or perhaps the tenor. See the quotations in Johnson. The *viol-de-gambo* was a fashionable instrument, even for ladies to play.

He's a very fool and a prodigal. *Sir T.* Fie, that you'll say so! he plays on the *viol-de-gambo*, and speaks three or four languages. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Here *viol* is evidently used for it:

She now remains in London—to learn fashions, practice music; the voice between her lips, and the *viol* between her legs, she'll be a fit consort very speedily.
Middleton, Tr. to catch O. One, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 136.

Howell considers *viol* as meaning both: "A *viol*; una *viola*, di braccio, o da gamba: a *viola* of the arm or leg." *Vocabulary*, § 27.

Coryat accordingly speaks of *treble viol*, which must be a violin:

I heard much good musicke in saint Marke's church, but especially that of a *treble viol*, which was so excellent that I thinke no man could surpasse it.
Crud., vol. ii, p. 20, repr.

Her *viol-de-gambo* is her best content.
Returne from Parnassus, iii, 2.

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Thy *gambo violl* plac'd between thy thighs,
Wherein the best part of thy courtship lies.
Marston, Satire 1.

To VIOLENT, *v.* To act with violence.

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 4.
I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen. *Fuller's Worthies, Anglesey*, under *Merrick*.

Ben Jonson has *to violence:*

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these.
Devil an Ass, ii, 6.

†VIOLER. One who practises on the viol.

To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
Prince Henry's Book of Payments, 1609.

VIRBIUS. A name purely Latin, though founded on a Greek fable. Virgil tells us, that it was assumed by Hippolytus, when recalled to life by Æsculapius, after which he lived at Aricia, with the nymph Egeria:

Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis ævum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine *Virbius* esset.
Æn., vii, 776.

Now this *Virbius*, say the etymologists, is made of *vir*, and *bis*, as being twice a man. This part of the story, therefore, must be altogether Latin; but Pausanias reports the revival of Hippolytus, and his living at Aricia, B. ii, ch. 27. Virgil also gives him a son of the same name, and makes Aricia his mother:

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello
Virbius; insignem quem mater Aricia misit
Eductum Ægeriæ lucis. *Ibid.*, v, 761.

This name has occasionally been used to signify, generally, a person revived. So Massinger has introduced it:

From this living fountain
I could renew the vigour of my youth,
And be a second *Virbius*. *Roman Actor*, iii, 2.

Hence the verses collected by Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in honour of Ben Jonson, were published under the title of "Jonsonus *Virbius*;" or, as a less learned publisher might have named them, "Jonson Revived." They consist of verses in honour of the deceased poet, written by the most celebrated persons of that day; among the rest, sir John Beaumont, bishop King, May, Habington, Waller, Howell, Cleveland, Jasp. Mayne, W. Cartwright, Owen Feltham, and several others; indeed, almost all writers then famous. "Jonsonus *Virbius*," is reprinted by Mr. Gifford at the end of Jonson's works.

To VIRE. To turn about; now always written *veer*, from the pronunciation of the French original, *virer*.

No, no; he hath *vired* all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected end. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 436.

VIRELAY, *s.* A sort of rondeau, not very well defined in English verse, but certainly derived from the French *virelai*, which is thus described: "Nom d'une ancienne poesie Françoise, toute composée de vers courts, sur deux rimes. Elle commence par quatre vers, dont les deux premiers se repétent dans le cours de la piece." *Diction. Lexique.* Geo. Gascoigne, who appears to have been ignorant of the real origin, makes it into *verlay*, and explains it "*verd laye*, or *green song*;" which is nonsense. Nor is his explanation of it much better. See his Notes of Instr., Haslewood's ed., 1815, p. 11. The real derivation is from *virer*, to turn; for the *virelai* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *virer*, or *to turn* to the other. "Après avoir conduit pendant quelque temps le *lai* sur une rime dominante—il falloit le faire tourner, ou *virer*, sur l'autre rime, qui devenoit dominante à son tour." *Dict. d'Elocution*, dans le mot *Lay*. They were always in short lines of seven or eight syllables. I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English; but they are often alluded to by our poets, as if used.

Bransles, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses vaine.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 8.
Where be the dapper ditties that I dight,
And roundelays and *virelayes* so soot?
Davison's Poet. Rhaps., repr. 60.
Then slumber not with dull Endymion,
But tune thy reed to dapper *verilayes*.
Drayt. Ecl., iii, p. 1393.

Dryden used the word. See Johnson. *Virelays* are not mentioned by Puttenham. Gascoyne, in the place above quoted, says, "but I must tell you by the way, that I never redde any verse which I saw by aucthoritie called *verlay*, but one, and that was a long discourse in verses of ten sillables," &c. It is plain that he had not seen a real *virelay*.

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VIRGINAL, *a.* Belonging to a virgin.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters. *Coriol.*, v, 2.
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 2.

Where gentle court and gracious delight,
She to them made, with mildness *virginall*.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 20.

Or belonging to a *virginal*, *v. infra.*

Where be these rascals that skip up and down,
Faster than *virginal* jacks. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483.

VIRGINAL, *s.* An instrument of the spinnet kind, but made quite rectangular, like a small piano-forte. I remember two in use, belonging to the master of the king's choristers. Their name was probably derived from being used by young girls. They had, like spinnets, only one wire to each note. Sir John Hawkins speaks of them as being in fact spinnets, though under a different name; yet his own figures of them demonstrate a material difference in the construction. The spinnet, as many persons remember, was nearly of a triangular shape, and had the wires carried over a bent bridge, which modified their sounds; those of the *virginal* went direct, from their points of support, to the screw-pegs, regularly decreasing in length from the deepest bass note to the highest treble. See Hist. of Mus., vol. ii, p. 442.

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play the *virginals*. *Hon. Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 359.

Sometimes called a *pair of virginals*, but improperly:

No, for she's like a *pair of virginals*,
Always with jacks at her tail.
Ibid., 2 Part, O. Pl., iii, 454.

So that thy teeth, as if thou wert singing prick-song, stand coldly quivering in thy head, and leap up and down like the nimble jacks of a *pair of virginals*.
Decker, Gul's Hornb., ch. 3.

This expression rather puzzled the learned editor of the reprint of 1812, who seems to have concluded from it that we do not rightly understand what the instrument was; but, having frequently seen it, I can assure him, that it was a single instrument, even more so than an organ, which was sometimes also called a *pair of organs*. See ORGANS.

To **VIRGINAL,** *v.*, from the above. To play with the fingers, as on a virginal. Apparently intended as a word coined in contempt and indignation.

Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm! *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.

VIRID, *a.* Green; a Latinism, from *viridis*.

Her tomb was not of *virid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 94.

By *virid* Spartan, I suppose the translator meant the marble called *verde antico*. There is nothing corresponding in the original.

VISNOMY, *s.* A contraction and corruption of *physiognomy* (quasi *physnomy*), improperly used for countenance.

When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And but half seene his ugly *visnomie*.
Spens. F. Q., V, iv, 11.

So also in Muiopotmos, l. 310.

Thou out of tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*. *B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

†**VIVE.** Lively.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness. *Wilson's James I.*

ULEN-SPIEGEL. The German name of a man, called in English OWLEGLASS, which see. Since that article was printed, I have met with a French translation of his life, with this title: "Histoire de la Vie de *Tiel Wlespiegle*, contenant ses faits et finesses, ses aventures, et les grandes fortunes qu'il a euës, ne s'étant jamais laissé tromper par aucune personne." A Amsterdam, 1702. This edition professes to contain several pieces not before translated. It has a neatly engraved frontispiece, representing an owl looking at himself in a glass, which is supported by a figure of Folly, with the motto, "Ridendo dicere verum." According to this history, he was buried in the year 1350; but the motto seems to imply, that the whole is a jest. Most of the hero's feats are very filthy.

ULLORXA. This strange name, which occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare's Timon, is only mentioned here as marking no less the superstitious veneration of Mr. Malone for that edition, than the equally exaggerated contempt for it, which Mr. Steevens expresses in his note upon the passage.

Go, bid all my friends again,
Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius [*Ullorxa*], all.
I'll once more feast the rascals *Timon*, iii, 4.

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Now, as no such name is known in any language, and it is here inconsistent with the measure of the verse, there could be little reason to restore it; but equally unnecessary was it to decry the edition in which it appears, which, notwithstanding its errors in names, certainly has more authority in its favour than any subsequent edition.

UMBER, or UMBRIERE. The moveable vizor of a helmet, that which shaded the face; whence its name. Called also the beaver.

But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 42.

So again, in IV, iv, 44.

Thorough the *umber* into Troylus' face.
Lidgate, quoted by Steevens.

And brast up his *umbar* three times—and would have smitten him in the face.
Stowe's Annals, 1601, sign. S s 3 b.

Called also VENTALL, which see.

Another signification has been falsely assigned to *umber*. Hamlet says, speaking of playing on the pipe, "govern these ventages with your finger and thumb," act iii, 2; but the old quarto reads, "with your fingers and the *umber*." Whence some have conjectured that *umber* was a name for the brass key or stop on the German flute; but no such name for it anywhere appears, and there is reason to suppose that the invention of such a key is more modern than the time of Shakespeare. We may, therefore, safely discard the *umber* of the quarto Hamlet.

UMBER, *s.* A sort of brown colour. This word is still used, technically, in the same sense.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
As you l. it, i, 3.

Umber is a species of ochre, formerly brought from *Umbria*. It contains a large proportion of oxide of iron, on which its colour depends. Burnt *umber* has its colour modified by fire. See Kidd's Mineralogy, vol. i, p. 180.

To UMBER. To stain with umber, or any dark hue.

You had tane the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrow'd a suite and ruffe, all for her love.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Fire answers fire; and, through their paly flames,
Each battle sees the others *umber'd* face.
Hen. V, act iv, Chorus.

Even Pope has used "*umber'd* arms," for "embrowned." Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than to explain this as having any reference to the *umber* of the helmet; except, indeed, Mr. Steevens's pressing the word *adumbrations* into the service; as if to *adumbrate*, for to overshadow, were not known to all. See the notes on the passage of Henry V.

UMBLES, *s.* Part of the inside of a deer; a hunting term. The liver, kidneys, &c.

The keeper hath the skin, head, *umbles*, chine, and shoulders. *Holinsh.*, i, 204.

In the following passage it seem to be used improperly for limbs:

Faith a good well-set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 54.

The old books of cookery give receipts for making *umble*-pies; see May's Acc. Cook, p. 231, and on this was founded a very flat proverbial witticism, of "making persons eat *umble-pye*," meaning *to humble them*. It is, or ought to be, in Swift's Polite Conversation.

UMBRANA, or OMBRINA. The name of a fish, called also *umbra;* in English *umber*, or *grayling;* the *salmo thymallus* of Linnæus. Lovell says of it: "At Rome it's counted a well tasted and noble fish: and is best and fattest in the dog-dayes, and then *the head is the best*." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 230. Much the same account is still given of it. See Donovan's English Fishes, at Plate 88. The French call it *ombre;* which, as well as its Latin name, *umbra*, is supposed to be derived from its quick gliding away, like a shadow. It is much celebrated in the comedy of the Woman Hater, by Fletcher, where Lazarillo, a ridiculous epicure, is tantalized throughout the piece, with the prospect of feasting upon an *umbrana's* head. It is thus introduced:

For the duke's own table,
The head of an *umbrana*.
L. Is it possible?
Can heav'n be so propitious to the duke?
B. Yes, I'll assure you, sir, 'tis possible.
Heaven is so propitious to him.

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L. Why then
He is the richest prince alive: he were
The wealthiest monarch in all Europe, had he
No other territories, dominions, provinces,
Nor seats, nor palaces, but only that
Umbrana's head.
B. 'Tis very fresh and sweet, sir.
The fish was taken but this night, and th' head,
As a rare novelty, appointed by
Special commandment for the duke's own table.
Act i, scene 2.

This story, which is treated in the comedy with excellent humour, seems to have been told originally by Paulus Jovius, de Piscibus Romanis (cap. v, p. 49), from whom Bayle quotes it at large, in the article Augustin Chigi, note (A). The gourmand there is T. Tamisius; the head is first sent to the Triumvirs, who present it to cardinal Riario, and he again to cardinal Sanseverino, who gives it to Ghisius (so he Latinises Chigi) and he to a courtezan, his mistress. The pursuit of it by the epicure, through all these stages, is related in the tale, exactly as in the comedy. Jovius thus speaks of the fish: "Umbram hodie Romani *ombrinam* vocant. Capita *umbrarum*, sicut et silurorum, triumviris, rei Romanæ conservatoribus, dono dantur." Whether Fletcher had the story from Jovius, or any other authority, I know not. After writing this account, I found that a writer in a publication called the Athenæum, had some time past detected the story in Bayle; whence it has been repeated in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher.

†UMBRELLA. A name given formerly according to its literal meaning, to a sort of fan used for protecting the face against the sun.

And like *umbrellas* with their feathers,
Sheeld you in all sorts of weathers.
Drayton's Muses Elizium, 1630.

Umbrello (Ital. *umbrella*), a fashion of round and broad fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, fan, or other thing, wherewith women guard their faces from the sun. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

UN. A particle much used in composition, to express a negative to the simple word; like α privativa of the Greeks. The compounds of it are so numerous, that many which are not in common use might have been observed; but as they do not generally require any explanation, I have not noticed many of them.

UNANELED. Unanointed, *i. e.*, without receiving the supposed sacrament of extreme unction; from the Saxon *ele*, which means oil. There was much doubt about the following passage, till this sense was ascertained. See Johnson. But that there is no real cause for doubt, see the authorities quoted under ANELE.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*. *Haml.*, i, 5.

UNAWARES, in my opinion, a mere corruption of *unaware*, i. e., *not aware:* for there is no reason whatever to be given for the plural form. Johnson says that he thinks *at unawares* is the proper form, in the sense of *suddenly, unexpectedly*. It is certain that *at unawares* was occasionally used. Yet the oldest translation of the Psalm (that in the Prayer-book) gives *unawares*, without *at*, in the very psalm which he quotes.

Yea, the very abjects came together against me *unawares*. *Ps.* xxxv, 15.

The Bible version has dropped the term altogether in that place, substituting, "and I knew it not;" but in an earlier verse it has the other form:

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*. V. 8.

Dryden also has the expression. See Johnson. But it is certainly now obsolete, and would not bear analysing at any time:

Who hath stabb'd
This silly creature here, *at unawares*.
Dan. Hymen's Triumph, iv, 4, p. 313.

UNBARBED. Untrimmed, not dressed by the barber.

Must I go shew them my *unbarb'd* sconce.
Coriol., iii, 2.

Metaphorically, not mown:

When with his hounds
The lab'ring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed* grounds
Where harbor'd is the hart.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

UNBATED. Not blunted, as foils are, but having a sharp point.

You may choose
A sword *unbated*, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

Pope says that some editions read here *embaited, i. e.*, envenomed; but this must be a mistake, because in the very next act, *unbated* and envenomed are joined together:

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The treacherous instrument is in thy hand
Unbated and envenom'd. Act v, 2.

UNBRAIDED. Not braided as laces are. Till a more certain explanation can be found, this simple and natural one may surely answer the purpose.

C. Has he any *unbraided* wares?
S. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

This word would hardly require notice, had it not puzzled some of the commentators of Shakespeare.

To UNCAPE. Said to be a hunting term, but no authority is produced, and the explanations are various. It seems to imply throwing off the dogs.

I warrant, we'll unkennel the fox.
Let me stop this way first:—so now *uncape*.
Merr. W. W., iii, 3.

The commentators have puzzled strangely about it. Falstaff is the fox, and he is supposed to be hidden, or kennel'd, somewhere in the house; no expression, therefore, relative to a bag-fox, can be applicable, because such a fox would be already in the hands of the hunters. The *uncaping* is decidedly to begin the hunt after him; when the holes for escape had been stopped. How correctly the term is used, not being a fox-hunter, I cannot pretend to say; but the common sense of the passage is clear enough.

†UNCAREFUL. Producing no care.

There shall thy soul possess *uncareful* treasure,
There shalt thou swim in never-fading pleasure.
Quarles's Emblems.

UNCE, *s.* A claw; from *uncus*, Latin.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew skales, and *unces* blacke,
Threat every one a death.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii, 76.

To UNCLUE. A very uncommon word, seemingly for to unravel, or undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclue* me quite. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.

UNCOAL-CARRYING. A ridiculous compound, derived from the cant phrase of *carrying coals*, in the sense of putting up with insults. See COALS, TO CARRY.

Now, sir, he (being of an *un-coal-carrying* spirit) falls foul of him, calls him gull openly.
Chapman's May Day, iii; *Anc. Drama*, iv, 72.

The person had been instructed before,

Above all things, you must *carry no coals*.
Ibid., p. 20.

UNCOUTH, *a.* In its simplest sense, unknown; used also for strange, perplexing. From the Saxon, *cuth*, known, with the negative particle. In modern usage, this word seems entirely confined to objects of sense, and principally of sight, as to things which have an awkward and disgusting appearance; for which reason, when we meet it applied to mental objects, it produces an antiquated effect.

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear.
Tit. Andr., ii, 4.

All cleane dismayd to see so *uncouth* sight.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Now this *uncouth* sight was that of seeing, in a dream, his lady behaving immodestly.

That, with the *uncouth* smart, the monster lowdly cryde. *Ibid.*, I, xi, 20.

2. Unbecoming:

Nor swell'd his breast with *uncouth* pride therefore,
That heav'n above on him this charge had laid.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 18.

3. Simply, uncommon, or unknown:

It is no *uncouth* thing
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
B. Jons. Sejanus, iii, ad fin.

Johnson has no distinction of sense.

UNCOUTH, UNKISS'D, that is, unknown, unkiss'd. A proverbial phrase, alluding to the custom of saluting friends and acquaintances at meeting, but not unintroduced strangers. Ray therefore has it, "*unknown*, unkissed." *Prov.*, p. 22. So also Heywood:

Unknowne, unkist; it is lost that is unsought.
Poems, 4to, 1566, D 4.

Thou caytif kerne, *uncouth thou art, unkist thou eke* sal bee. *Mar-Martine, in Cens. Lit.*, ix, 59.

He cannot be so uncivill as to intrude, unbid, *uncooth, unkist*. *Hawkins's Apollo Shroving*, 8vo, 1627, D 6 b.

To UNDERBEAR. To bear; the same as to undergo.

And leave those wounds alone
Which I alone am bound to *under-bear*.
King John, iii, 1.

And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Rich. II, i, 4.

To UNDERFONG. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, and some others; from *underfengan*, or *-fongan*, Saxon, meaning to ensnare, or undertake.

And thou, Menalcas, that by trecheree
Didst *underfonge* my lasse to wexe so light.
Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v. 102.

Also to undertake:

But if thou algate lust, light virelayes,
And looser songs of love to *underfonge*.
Ibid., Nov., v. 21.

To guard from beneath:

The walles—have towres upon them sixteene; mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them, two of old, now three.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 153, Park's ed.

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Also to entrap:

And some by slight he eke doth *underfong*.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 7.

Here it is *underfang*:

I studied still, in every kind of thing,
To serve my prince and *underfang* his fone.
Mirr. Mag., p. 107.

UNDER-MEAL, *s.*, means only afternoon. Not made from a *meal*, a repast, but from *mæl*, Saxon, for part or portion; as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, &c. "The after-part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by pomeridies, or post-meridies, in the Promptuarium Parvulorum.

I think I am furnished for cattern [*i. e.*, Catherine] pears, for one *under-meal*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 2.

That is, "I have enough for one afternoon." It has been explained, "an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner;" but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner:

By the time—he hath din'd at a taverne, and slept his *undermeale* at a bawdy-house, his purse is on the heild. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc.*, vi, 144.

Perhaps also for the *siesta*, or afternoon's repose:

And in a narrower limit than the forty-year's *undermeale* of the seven sleepers. *Nash, ut supra*, p. 151.

To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary (1677), I find *undermeles* exactly explained *afternoons*. [Here it is evidently a meal.]

†Another greater supper or *undermeale* was made readie for them comming home from ditching and plowing, and the biggest pots did smoake with pottage. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 186.

UNDERN, *s.* Nine in the morning; or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. Pure Saxon; occurring also in several compounds, as *undernmete*, *undernsang*, &c. How, therefore, Mr. Tyrwhitt should be at a loss for its etymology, I cannot guess; and to *undernoon*, which he quotes from Peck's Desiderata, it could not have any reference; *undernoon*, or afternoon, being clearly three hours at least later than the *undern*. His very quotation shows *undernone* to be later than ten o'clock. See the note on ver. 8136 of the Cant. Tales. Neither has it any connexion with ORNDERN, or ARNDERN, q. v.

UNDERSKINKER. Under-drawer; from *under* and *skinker*. See SKINK.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an *underskinker*, one that never spake other English in his life than, "eight shillings and sixpence;" and, "you are welcome."
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

UNDER-SONG, *s.* The burden, or the accompaniment of a song.

He thus began—
To praise his love, his hasty waves among,
The frothy rocks bearing the *under-song*.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 103.

So ended she; and all the rest around,
To her redoubled that her *under-song*. *Spens. F. Q.*

Dryden also used it. See Johnson.

UNDER-SPUR-LEATHER, *s.* An underling, a subservient person. A quaint metaphor.

A design was publickly set on foot, to dissolve the Catholic church into numberless clans and clubs; and to degrade priests into meer tenders, or *under-spur-leathers* to those clans and clubs.
J. Johnson, Unbl. Sacrif., Pref., p. xxx.

Swift has it too, but I forget where.

To UNDERTAKE. To take in, or receive.

Whose voice so soone as he did *undertake*,
Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake.
Spens. F. Q., V, iii, 34.

UNDERTIME, or UNDERTIDE, *s.* Evening; from *under* and *time*. The inferior, or under part of the day. It has no connexion with UNDERN, which, as we have seen, refers to an early hour before noon.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 13.

The dictionaries have *undertide*, in the same sense. Verstegan is one of those who erroneously refer it to UNDERN, p. 186.

UNDER-WROUGHT, for undermined; that is, underworked.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.
K. John, ii, 1.

†UNDIFFERENCING. Impartial.
Chapm. Hom., Hymn to Hermes.

UNEAR'D. Untilled. See to EAR.

For where is she so fair, whose *unear'd* womb,
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry.
Shakesp., Sonnet 3.

†UNEASE. Trouble.

Shunne thou the seas, whiche brede *unease*,
And quiet live on lande.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

UNEATH, UNNETH, or UNNETHS, *adv.* Not easily, hardly, scarcely. Saxon, *eath*, easily.

Uneath she may endure the flinty streets
To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.
2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

That now *unnethes* their feet could them uphold.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Jan., v. 6.

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He lifts at jugges, and pots, and cannes, but they
Had been so well fill'd that he *unneths* may
Advance them—to his head.
Heyw. Hierarchie, B. ix, p. 579.
And *unneth* though I utter speedie speech,
No fault of wit or folly makes me faint.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 380.

See EATH.

In the following passage it seems to be put as a contraction of *underneath*. It certainly does not well admit its usual sense:

With that they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terror filled wyde,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 4.

UNEXPRESSIVE, for inexpressible, has been thought a singular use in Milton, but he had it from Shakespeare:

Carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaste, the *unexpressive* she.
As you l. it, iii, 2.

So in Lycidas:

And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song. Ver. 176.

And Hymn to Nativity, v. 116.

Being not formed according to analogy, it has not continued in use, notwithstanding these high authorities.

UNHAPPY, *a.* Often used for mischievous, as we now occasionally say unlucky; an *unlucky* boy, an *unlucky* trick, would formerly have been called *unhappy*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.
All's W. that Ends W., iv, 5.
Upon his neck light that *unhappy* blow,
And cut the sinews and the throat in twain.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 70.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Waggishly, censoriously.

You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*. *Hen. VIII*, i, 4.
Answer me not in words, but deeds;
I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.
Andromana, O. Pl., xi, 49.

To UNHELE. To uncover; from *helan*, Saxon, to cover.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 64.
Next did sir Triamond unto their sight
The face of his deare Canacee *unheale*.
Ibid., IV, v, 10.
Would I were forc'd
To burn my father's tomb, *unheal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 45.

Chaucer uses it.

UNHOUSELL'D. Without receiving the sacrament. See HOUSEL.

Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd. *Haml.*, i, 5.

†UNHUSK. To open the husk. Used metaphorically in the Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

UNIMPROVED. Unreproved, unimpeached.

Young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Haml.*, i, 1.

See to IMPROVE, and Johnson, in loc.

UNION. A fine pearl; *unio*, Latin.

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

So afterwards, "Is the *union* here?" but in that place I suspect that the author intended a quibble.

Ay, were it Cleopatra's *union*.
Soliman & Pers., Or. of Dr., ii, 232.

Pliny says, that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched; which Holland most accurately translates:

If they be [orient] white, great, round, smooth, and weightie. Qualities, I may tell you, not easily to be found all in one: insomuch as it is impossible to find out two perfitly sorted together in all these points. And hereupon it is that our dainties and delicates here at Rome have devised this name for them, and call them *unions*, as a man would say, *singular*, and by themselves alone. *N. H.*, ix, 35, p. 255.

Solinus, and others, have given a mistaken reason, as if it was that two were never found together. They were not, therefore, *uniques*, but singulars.

Evelyn uses the term, speaking of Cleopatra's large pearl, in his Journal, 21 Feb., 1645.

†UNIVERSAL. Entire. *Chapman's Hom., Batrach.*

UNKEMPT, or UNKEMB'D. Uncombed. See KEMB, and KEMPT.

The frantik mother, all unbrac't, (alas!)
With silver locks *unkemb'd* about her face.
Sylv. Du Bart., The Captaines, p. 398.

Metaphorically, unpolished:

And how my rimes be rugged and *unkempt*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., 51.
And sayd, thy offers base I greatly loth,
And eke thy words, uncourteous and *unkempt*.
Spens. F. Q., III. x, 29.
†And then her *unkemb'd* hair,
Drest up with cobwebs, made her hag-like stare.
The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 7.

UNKENT. Unknown, for *unkenned*.

Nor sought for Bay, the learned shepheard's meed,
But, as a swaine *unkent*, ted on the plains,
And made the Eccho umpire of my strains.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 2.
†Witnes the world, wherein is nothing rifer
Then miseries *unkend* before they come.
Complaint of Rosamond, 1607.

UNLICH, for unlike. A poetical, or rather unpoetical licence, for the sake of rhyming to pitch.

Her twyfold teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 28.

Lich, for like, is, however, to be

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found in Chaucer, and Spenser himself. See LICH.

†UNLIKELY. Unexpected.

Here have happened two or three accidents of late, very *unlikely*, that made some broiling 'twixt the Scots and our nation. *Letter dated* 1612.

UNLUSTROUS. Devoid of lustre. Shakespeare was not usually a coiner of words, but no other authority has yet been produced for this:

In an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

UNMANN'D. A term in falconry, applied to a hawk that is not yet tamed, or made familiar with man. Metaphorically, for maiden.

Come, civil night,—
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 2.

Most of the expressions, in this passage, allude to terms of falconry. A hawk was *hooded* to keep her quiet; and she *bated*, when she fluttered and seemed uneasy.

UNNOTED. Not marked, or shown outwardly; for such seems to be the true interpretation of the following passage:

And with such sober and *unnoted* passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.
Timon of Ath., iii, 5.

†UNPAID. Unrevenged. *Tourneur*, 1608.

UNPLAUSIVE, *a.* Not applauding, averse.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent, why turn'd on him. *Tro. and Cress.*, iii, 3.

UNPOSSIBLE. Now changed, in common use, to impossible.

For us to levy power,
Proportionable to the enemy,
Is all *unpossible*. *Rich. II*, iv, 178.

In the public version of the Bible, it has been silently changed to *impossible*, where it was at first *unpossible*. See T. J.

UNPREGNANT. Dull, stupid; the contrary to pregnant, in its sense of acute, sagacious, &c.

Make me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 4.

See PREGNANT.

UNPROPER. Not confined to one person; from *proper*, in the sense of belonging to a particular person.

There's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Othello*, iv, 1.

See PROPER.

UNREADY. Undressed. To dress being often a part of making ready, to undress was called *to make unready*.

How now, my lords, what all *unready* so!
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

This is said to the French lords, on seeing them leap from the walls in their shirts.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act v; *Anc. Dr.*, iii, p. 418.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.
Stage Direction in Two Maids of Morecluck.

To make UNREADY. To undress a person, or one's self.

Come, where have you been, wench? *make me unready*,
I slept but ill last night. *B. and Fl. Isl. Princ.*, act iii.

A young gentlewoman, who was in her chamber, *making herself unready*. *Puttenh.*, B. iii, ch. 18.

Take this warm napkin about your neck, sir, while I help to *make you unready*.
Middleton, Trick to catch O. One, act iii; *Anc. Dr.*, v, p. 183.

Mont. Good day, my love: what, up, and ready too?
Tam. Both, my dear lord, not all this night *made I Myself unready*, or could sleep a wink.
Chapm. Bussy D'Amb., Anc. Dr., iii, 277.

To UNREADY, *v.* To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 379.

To UNREAVE. To unravel.

Penelope for her Ulysses' sake
Devis'd a web, her wooers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*.
Spenser, cited by Johnson

UNRECURING. Incapable of cure, incurable.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound,
Titus Andr., iii, 1.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Richard III, iv, 2.

When dissolute impiety possess'd
The *unrespective* minds of prince and people.
Daniel, Cleopatra

Not respected, neglected:

Nor the remaining viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve
Because we now are full. *Tr. and Cr.*, ii, 2.

See T. J.

UNREST. Want of rest, unhappiness; a poetical word, too long disused, but lately revived. Shakespeare employed it several times.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and *unrest*.
Rich. II, ii, 4.

Ay, so I fear, the more is my *unrest*.
Rom and Jul., i, 5.

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Be well advis'd, thou entertain'st a guest
That is the harbinger of all *unrest*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 2, p. 48.

The worm of jealous envy and *unrest*,
To which his gnaw'd heart is the growing food.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode, Stan. 62.

Milton used the word; from whom, and other authors, it is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

†UNRIPIRED.

Oh reverent man, thou bearst the richest fruite
That ever fell in the *unripired* spring.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To UNSEEL. Applied to the eyes, to open them; in opposition to that mode of *seeling*, or closing them, which was practised upon hawks. See SEEL.

Then dazel'd eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds,
Shall be *unseel'd* by worthy wights.
Verses by Q. Eliz. in Puttenh., iii, 20, p. 208.

UNSEEMING. Not seeming, putting on the contrary appearance.

You do the king, my father, too much wrong,
And wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming*, to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

UNSEMINAR'D. Deprived of seminal energy; being an eunuch.

'Tis well for thee,
That, being *unseminar'd*, thy freer thoughts
May not fly forth of Egypt. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 5.

The word appears to have been coined for the occasion. Many, indeed, of these *uns* seem to stand merely on the general analogy of composition.

UNSMIRCHED. Not blackened, uncontaminated. See SMIRCH.

Ev'n here, between the chaste *unsmirched* brow
Of my true mother. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

UNSTANCHED. Insatiate, not to be stopped or restrained; from to *staunch*, in the sense of stopping the effusion of blood.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst,
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

Metaphorically, incontinent, as in Temp., i, 1.

To UNTAPPICE. To come out of concealment, a hunting term. Mr. Gifford, on the following passage of Massinger, says, "A hunting phrase, for turning the game out of the bag, or driving it out of a cover." Here, however, it is used in a neuter sense, I'll discover myself.

Now I'll *untappice* [*comes forward with the bottle*].
Massing. Very Wom., iii, 5.

I have no other authority for the compound word; but TAPISHED is given above, from Fairfax, with proofs of its being a hunting term. See TOPPICE.

UNTENTED. Unappeased; not put into a way of cure, as a wound is when a surgeon has put a *tent* into it. See TENT.

Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee. *Lear*, i, 4.

UNTEW'D. Not pressed, or combed like hemp. Whence the following ridiculous description of a black sheep:

I will encounter that blacke and cruell enemie, that beareth rough and *untew'd* locks, whose sire [*i. e.*, the battering ram] throweth downe the strongest walls, whose legs are as many as both ours, on whose head are placed most horrible hornes by nature, as a defence from all harmes. *Lyly's Endymion*, ii, 2.

UNTHRIFT, as a substantive. A prodigal, one lost to all ideas of thrift.

My rights and royalties
Pluck'd from my arms perforce, and given away
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Rich. II*, ii, 3.

Look, what an *unthrift* in the world doth spend,
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it.
Shakesp. Sonn., ix.

If he were an *unthrift*, a ruffian, a drunkard, or a licentious liver, then you had reason.
B. Jons. Every M. in H., iii, 7.

Unthryftes do gather together with *unthriftes*, and good fellowes, with suche as be good fellowes, and so forthe. *Taverner's Adagies*, A 8 b.

UNTHRIFT, *a.* The adjective is usually *unthrifty*, but in the following passages it is *unthrift*:

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift*, that was beloved after his meanes? *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.

In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice
As far as Belmont. *Mer. Ven.*, v, 1.

Unthrifty also occurs several times. In the first example, it has been proposed to make *unthrift* a substantive, by a different pointing; but it is unnecessary.

†UNTIMELESS. Untimely. This word occurs in the tragedy of Hoffman, 4to, Lond., 1631.

Have since my princely master Charles his wracke
Appear'd more dismall, then they did before,
In memory of his *untimelesse* fall.

†UNTINDE. Undone, open.

To cave they run, and by the doore it finde,
But (that which Cnemon marvells at) *untinde*.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

†UNTRACT, or UNTRACTED.

Who having on horsebacke all alone by uncouth and *untract* waies, travailed three daies without meat or drinke. *Knolles, Hist. of Turkes*, 1603.

A path *untracted* by courser spirits.
Wits Miserie, 1596.

UNTRIMMED, *part.* Undrest, dishevelled. To *trim* the hair, or beard, was to perform the operation of a barber upon them; hence, the

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contrary was to have those parts neglected.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 221.

Oh let me dress up those *untrimmed* locks.
Ibid., p. 224.

The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride. *K. John*, iii, 1.

Whether the word here means loosely apparelled, or has any more hidden meaning, I would not too hastily pronounce. See Chapman's Mayday, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 95. See also TRIM.

UNVALUED, *part.* Not to be valued, invaluable, inestimable.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels. *Rich. III*, i, 4.
'Mongst which, there in a silver dish did lye
Two golden apples of *unvalew'd* price.
Spenser, Sonnet 77.

So Milton, on Shakespeare himself:

Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took
Epitaph on Shakesp.

But it also meant not valued:

For he himself is subject to his birth,
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself. *Haml.*, i, 3.

UNWAGED, *part.* Without wages, unhired.

And we our owne, to live or die *unwaged*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 406.

†UNWARES, for unawares.

Whose cumming leste it should be sodeyne and *unwares*, I (sayeth John) am the messenger sent before.
Erasmus, Paraphrase.

So deeply faulteth none, the which *unwares*
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

UNWARY, *a.* Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 25.

UNWIST, *a.* Unknown, undiscovered.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
Ibid., III, ii, 26.

†*To* UNWRAY. To unwrap, to take off clothes.

To speak no foul or dishonest word before them, no man to *unwray* himself or shew naked before them.
North's Plutarch, p. 25 (*Romulus*).

VOIDER, *s.* A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal.

Piers Ploughman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider*. *Decker, Gul's H. B.*, ch. 1.

So in a burlesque speech quoted before:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon-sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones; for others glorious shields,
Give me a *voider*. *B. and Fl. Woman Hater*, i, 3.

†A *voider* to take up the fragments, vasculum fragmentarium. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 188.

†*Voiders*, great broad dishes, to carry away the remains from a meat-table.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†My muse hath done. A *voider* for the nonce;
I wrong the divell, should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†The cloth whereon the earl dined was taken away, and the *voider* wherein the plate was usually put was set upon the cupboard's head.
History of Richard Hainam, 1658.

To VOINE, for foin, or to push in fencing; as *vade* for *fade*.

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly. *Har. Ajax, Prologue, sub fin.*

See FOIN.

VOLE'E, or VOLLEY, *s.* Hazard, inconsiderate chance; from the French phrase *à la volée*, meaning, at random.

O, master Lovell, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess
Or talk o' the *volée*, unto their servants.
B. Jons. New Inn, act i.

Elsewhere he writes it *volley*:

When we do speak at *volley*, all the ill
We can one of another. *Id., Staple of News*, act iv.

Massinger has *voley*:

What we spake on the *voley* begins to work,
We have laid a good foundation. *Picture*, iii, 6.

The word *volley* is still retained, but in other senses.

VOLPONE. Ben Jonson's *Volpone* has been said to be meant for *Sutton*, founder of the Charter-house. If so, it must have been occasioned by some story of that very wealthy person being hunted by *heredipetæ*, or legacy-sharks, and having exposed them. The story appears to stand on the authority of James Howell. See D'Israeli, Quarrels of Auth., iii, p. 134. But Mr. Gifford has sufficiently refuted the tale, by remarking that *Sutton* was the friend and benefactor of Jonson; and showing the complete contrast between the two characters. He concludes thus: "In a word, the contrast is so glaring, that if the commentators on Shakespeare had not afforded us a specimen of what ignorance grafted on malevolence can do, we should be lost in wonder at the obliquity of intellect which could detect the slightest resemblance of *Sutton* in the features of *Volpone*." *Memoirs of B. Jonson*, p. lxxxiv. The whole passage well deserves reading, as a clear and spirited vindication of two celebrated characters, the poet, and his friend *Sutton*; for those who suppose the latter at all to resemble the fictitious character, must have a most unjust opinion of him.

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VOLQUESSEN. The ancient name for the part of France afterwards contracted to *Vexin*. It was anciently the *Pagus Velocassinus*, and was, in later times, divided into *Vexin François*, the capital of which was *Pontoise*, and *Vexin Normand*, whose capital was *Gisors*. The latter was in dispute between Philip II of France, and John of England.

Then do I give *Volquessen*, Touraine, Maine,
Poictiers, and Anjou, these five provinces.
K. John, ii, 2.

The process of corruption from the old name may be seen in this passage:

Next to the island [Isle de France], is Vexinum Francicum, Vexin, or (as others call it) *Vulxin le Francois*. It containeth all the country, from the river Æsia or Oyse, even to Claremont, towards Picardy. *Saltonstall's Mercator*, p. 290.

Velocassinus, *Volquessin*, *Vulxin*, *Vexin*.

VOLUNTARIES, for volunteers.

And all th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies faces, and fierce dragons spleens.
K. John, ii. 1.

†UPLAND, means properly the country, distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns. *Uplanders*, were country people, and *Uplandish*, countrified. This is the meaning of the adjective in the extract from Tales and Quicke Answers in the next article.

UPLANDISH, *a*. Wild, mountainous; savage, or dwelling in mountains.

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild *uplandish* country dwelt.
Marlow, Hero and L., Book 1st.

In the old book, entitled "Tales and Quicke Answeres," there is one that begins thus:

An *uplandysshe* man, nourysshed in the woddes, came on a tyme to the citie. *Tale* xli.

He is afterwards called a "rurall manne," and a "villayne." In a subsequent tale we are told of "an *uplandishe* priest, that preached of charitie." *T.* cxvii. He seems to have been merely a country curate. [See the foregoing article.]

UPPER-STOCKS, or OVER-STOCKS. Breeches; nether-stocks being used for stockings. See NETHER-STOCKS.

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stuft with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.
Heywood's Epigrams.

UPRIGHT, *a*. This word, in a passage of King Lear, has rather puzzled the commentators. Edgar, pretending that they stand on the edge of a precipice, says,

For all beneath the moon,
Would I not leap *upright*. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Warburton very plausibly conjectured *outright;* Dr. Farmer doubted whether that word existed at the time, though it may be found several times in Shakespeare. Mr. Steevens showed that, in the usage of Chaucer's time, *upright* meant *supine*, which is clearly nothing to the purpose. If *upright* is to remain, the meaning must be "for all the world I would not even attempt to leap straight up, for fear of not succeeding;" and whoever, on the edge of a precipice, shall attempt to leap any way, except *from* it, will, I think, feel the same apprehension. With respect to the sense of *supine*, it was not quite obsolete in Shakespeare's time, as Mr. Steevens quotes an almanack of 1591, which attributes certain complaints to the custom of "lying too much *upright*." *Mal. Suppl.*, i, p. 261.

UPRIGHT MAN. A term in the canting language (and, according to Grose, still in use) for a thorough-paced and determined thief. Whence Prigg is thus addressed in the Beggar's Bush:

Come, princes of the ragged regiment,
You of the blood,—Prigg, my most *upright* lord.
B. and Fl. B. B., ii, 1.

Of whom no *upright man* is taster. O. Pl., x, 371.

See Decker's Belman.

UPSEE DUTCH, or UPSEE FREEZE, which is, in fact, the same (*Frise* being used for Dutch). A cant phrase of tipplers, for being intoxicated.

I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 6.

That is, looks like intoxication.

So, sit down, lads,
And drink me *upsey Dutch*. *B. and Fl.*, iii, 1.

It has been said that *op-zee*, in Dutch, means over sea, which comes near to another English phrase for drunkenness, being *half seas over*. But *op-zyn-fries* means "in the Dutch fashion," or *à la mode de Frise*, which, perhaps, is the best interpretation of the phrase.

For *upse freeze* he drank from four to nine,
So as each sense was steeped well in wine.
The Shrift, in Ellis's Specim., iii, p. 121.

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Teach me—how to take the German's *upsy-freeze*, the Danish rowsa, &c. *Decker's Belman*, p. 26, repr.
Were drunke according to all the learned rules of drunkenness, as *upsy freese*, crambo, &c.
Id., Seven Deadly Sins.

A modern author has ventured to use *upsee* as a substantive:

Off with this liquor,
Drink *upsees* out.

Which he explains, "A Bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch." *Scott, Lady of Lake*, vi, § 5. There is no doubt that the phrase was extremely common, and many more examples are quoted in Popular Antiq., vol. ii, p. 226-7, 4to; but I am inclined to think that we have not yet had the true explanation of its origin, unless that be it which is above suggested. In a passage quoted in the Popular Antiquities, as from an anonymous author (but which is exactly the same as that in Decker's Belman), it is written, "How to take the German's *op sijn frize*," which comes extremely near to *op-zyn-fries*, "in the Dutch fashion." According to this, *upsee-English* will regularly signify *à l'Angloise, à la mode d'Angleterre:*

The bowl, —— which must be *upsey English*, strong, lusty, London beer. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iv, 4.

In one or two of the passages quoted, it is *upsee freeze crosse*, which is still less intelligible than the other forms.

UPSPRING, *s.* An upstart; one insolent from sudden elevation.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering *upspring* reels.
Haml., i, 4.

This word, though not otherwise authorised at present, seems quite equivalent to *upstart;* to spring up being the same as to start up.

It seems also to have meant a sort of dance:

We Germans have no changes in our dances,
An almain, and an *upspring*, that is all.
Chapm. Alphonsus.

Or perhaps an *upspring* here is only a *spring up*, a leap into the air.

UPWARD, *s.* Top, or height. Whether this is anything more than a poetical licence, an instance of the *callida junctura* illustrated by Hurd, I am not certain.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Lear*, v, 3.

URCHIN, *s.* Originally and properly a hedge-hog; but also a name for one class of fairies. In an old book of songs, quoted by Mr. Douce, fairies, elves, and *urchins*, are separately accommodated with dances for their use. The following is the *urchins'* dance:

By the moone we sport and play,
With the night begins our day;
As we friske the dew doth fall,
Trip it, little *urchins* all,
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three,
And about, about go we. *Douce's Illustr.*, i, p. 11.

Shakespeare speaks also of *urchins*, and limits their actions, in the same manner, to the night:

Urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Afterwards also he makes Caliban speak of being frighted "with *urchin* shows," ii, 2. Milton in Comus speaks of "*urchin* blasts," v. 845, and the name of *urchin* was often applied to very diminutive persons.

The children employed to torment Falstaff were to be dressed in these fairy shapes:

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers in their hands.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

These then were fairies, and nothing like hedge-hogs. The connexion between the two seems to have been, that these diminutive beings were supposed often to assume such shapes. Hence Caliban says of the tormenting spirits employed by Prospero, that

Sometimes like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Temp.*, ii, 2.

Thus, among the troops of demons that assault Temperance, in Spenser, we find

Some like snailes, some did like spyders shew,
And some like ugly *urchins*, thick and short.
F. Q., II, xi, 13.

Urchin, in the sense of hedge-hog, is derived by Skinner from a similar Saxon word; by others, from *ericeus*, Latin. In the other signification, a Welsh derivation has been suggested for it, namely *ersch*, terrible (see Douce); but this seems very doubtful. In the phrase still current of "little *urchin*," for a child, the idea of the fairy still remains. No one would

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think of calling a child "a little *hedge-hog*." [In the following passage it is a name for the ash-key.]

†Or like the triple *urchins* of the ash,
That lie and flie through Morpheus sweet-fac'd doore,
Doth drowne the starres with a poledavies flash.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

URE, *s.* Very currently employed for use. Skinner says, contracted from *usura*. It is, in fact, Norman, or law French. See Kelham's Norm. Dict.

And wisdome willed me without protract,
In speedie wise to put the same in *ure*.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 145.
This bickering will but keep our arms in *ure*,
The holy battles better to endure.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 498.
The stairs of rugged stone, seldom in *ure*.
Browne's Br. Past., i, 5, p. 88.

In Chaucer's time it has a very different meaning, being used for fortune or adventure, like the French *heure; ure* being also old French for hour. See Roquefort.

To URE, *v.*, from the substantive. To use.

Ned, thou must begin
Now to forget thy study and thy books,
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's weight.
Edw. III, i, 1.
The Frenche souldiers whyche from their youthe have byne practysed and *urede* in feats of arms.
More's Utopia, by Robinson, C 6.

Hence to *enure*, to make a thing habitual. Mr. Dibdin, in his edition of the Utopia, prints the above passage "inured," vol. i, p. 56; but this is accounted for by the intimation at p. clxxx, that he printed from another text. The quotation here given is from the edition of 1551.

†USE. Usury. *Usance* is sometimes employed in the same sense.

My credit would have suffered to have borrowed many thousands in London, had I needed it; but my scruple that I thought it not lawful to give or take *use*, made the difficulty that I could not borrow the ordinary way. *MS. Harl.*, 646.
O tis a thing more than ridiculous,
To take a man's full sum, and not pay *use*.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 68.

USES, *s.* Application of doctrines, practical use; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. See Mr. Gifford's notes on the following examples.

I am so tired
With your religious exhortations, doctrines, *uses*
Of your religious morality,
That, &c. *Massing. Emp. of East*, iii, 2.
But when you had been
Cudgell'd well twice or thrice, and from the doctrine
Made profitable *uses*. *Id., Maid of Hon.*, i, 1.
The parson has an edifying stomach
And a persuading palate, like his name [Palate];
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, iii, 1.

USHER. See GENTLEMAN USHER. The qualities of such an usher are thus described:

Yet if she want an *usher*, such an implement,
One that is throughly pac'd, a clean made gentleman,
Can hold a hanging up with approbation,
Plant his hat formally, and wait with patience,
"I do beseech you, sir."
B. and Fl. Wild G. Chace, act iii.

USURER'S CHAIN. See CHAIN.

UTIS, or rather UTAS, quasi *huitas;* from *huit*, French. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. It was a law term, and occurs in some of our statutes: now more commonly called the octave, as the octave of St. Hilary, &c. "Any day between the feast and the eighth day, was said to be within the *utas*." *Cowell*, &c. See Dr. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biogr., i, 62.

Tomorrow is S. Thomas of Canterbury's eve, and the *utas* of St. Peter. *Life of Sir Th. More*, X x 2.
Thys marriage was solemnized at Canterburie, and in the *utas* of sayute Hilarye next ensuing she was crowned. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, S 4, col. 2.

Hence used also for festivity:

Then here will be old *utis:* it will be an excellent stratagem. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Then, if you please, with some roysting harmony
Let us begin the *utas* of our jollitie.
Contention of Prodig., &c.

Kelham gives it with all these varieties: "Utes, *utas*, utaves, utus," octaves; also *ut*, for eight, and *ute*, the eighth.

UTTER, *a.* Outer.

So forth without impediment I past,
Till to the bridge's *utter* gate I came.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 11.

Utter-barristers were lawyers admitted to plead *without* the bar, in consideration of their learning; called also *licentiati de jure*, resembling *licentiates in physic*, who are allowed to practise, though not of the college. So B. Jonson speaks of the *utter* for the external shell:

I cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that will offer to slight me, (in these things being an artificer) and give themselves a peremptorie licence to judge, who have never touched so much as the barke or *utter* shell of any knowledge.
Masque at Lord Hadington's, Introduction.

UTTERANCE, *s.* From the French *outrance*, and equivalent to it, meaning extremity; to fight *à l'outrance*, was to fight till one at least of the combatants was slain. It was particularly used in tournaments.

Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to *th' utterance*. *Macb.*, iii, 1.

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Here is my gage to sustaine it to the *utterance*, and befight it to the death. *Helyas, Kn. of the Swan.*
This battle was fought so farre forth to the *utterance*, that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled togither with short daggers.
Holinsh. Scotl., D 7, col. 1 a.
Here is my guage to susteyne it to the *utterance*.
Guy, Earl of Warw., M 2 b.

In the following passage it means only extremity of defiance:

Of him I gather'd honour,
Which he to seek of me again, perforce
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Cymb.*, iii, 1.

An UTTER-WART, *s.* Probably, a further warning, from *utter* and *wart*, warning. "Wart l'um," is translated by Kelham, "Let a man take care."

As the Italian potentates of these dayes, make no difference, in their pedegrees and successions, betweene the bed lawfull or unlawfull, where either an *utter-wart*, or a better desert, doth force or entice them thereunto. *Camden's Remains*, p. 37.

W.

†WAD. A bundle of hay.

A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land,
Or any *wadde* of hay that's next to hand
They'l steale. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To WADE. To walk through water; from passing a ford, *vadum*. [A.S. *wadian*.] Johnson has amply illustrated this word in this first sense, and also in the metaphorical meaning, of passing through anything with difficulty; but it seems to have been used sometimes simply for to go, or proceed.

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 180.
Ere thou do *wade* so farre revoke
To mind the bedlam boy. *Turbervo. Trag. Tales.*

WAFER-WOMAN. Mentioned as a person often employed in amorous embassies, but what kind of wafers she dealt in does not appear.

'Twas no set meeting,
Certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her
These three days, on my knowledge.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, ii, 1.
Do you think me a babe? Am I not able, cousin,
At my years and discretion, to deliver
A letter handsomely? is that such a hard thing?
Why, every *wafer-woman* will undertake it.
Maid of the Mill, i, 3.

Probably they were the sweet *wafer-cakes*, which were certainly known in those days, since Shakespeare says,

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*.
Hen. V, ii, 3.

Wafers of another kind were used instead of bread at the Sacrament.

To WAFT. To beckon with the hand. Johnson had given this sense, but without examples, which Todd has supplied. Probably from *wave*. See WAFTURE.

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder? *Com. of Err.*, ii, 1.
One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune, with her ivory hand, *wafts* to her.
Timon of Ath., i, 1.

Also in Hamlet.

Shakespeare has used it also for to turn, in "he *wafts* his eyes." *Wint. Tale*. It is put neutrally for float. See T. J. But it is hardly obsolete in any of these senses.

WAFT, *s.*, seems in the following passage to mean a flavour.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel. *A Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 374.

WAFTAGE, *s.* Passage by water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*. *Tro. and Cress.*, iii, 2.

WAFTURE, *s.* Signal, motion; from to *waft*. The different senses of wave, probably produced this, and the two meanings of to *waft;* the first from the waves of water, the other from *waving* the hand.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

WAGE, *s.* Hire; now used only in the plural, *wages*.

With deeper *wage*, and greater dignitie,
We may reward thy blissfull chivalrie.
Span. Trag., Part ii, O. Pl., iii, 123.
From those which paid them *wage* the island soon did win. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xi, p. 863.

Four pounds a year were considered as fit wages for a man servant in Ben Jonson's time:

And turn away my other man, and save
Four pound a year by that. *Devil an Ass*, i, 3.

To WAGE. To hire, to pay wages to. Examples are numerous. See the notes on the passage of Coriolanus.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 405.
Abundance of treasure which he had in store, wherewith hee might *wage* soldiers.
Holinsh. Scotl., H, col. 1 a.
At the last
I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance. *Coriol.*, v, 5.

That is, "the countenance he gave me was a kind of wages."

Also, to be opposed as equal stakes in a wager:

His taints and honours
Wag'd equal with him. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 12.

Also, to let out on hire:

Thou that dost live in later times, must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 18.

To *wage* war means, as is well known, to carry on war; in allusion to which, Jonson perhaps used the expression "to *wage* law:"

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I am not able to *wage law* with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right,
Still for your good. *Staple of News*, v, 1.

But it should be remembered, that *wager of law* is a regular process in the English courts, defined by all the books, to which a further allusion might also be intended. Webster has used the singular expression of *waging* "eminence and state," meaning to contend in those points. *Appius and Virgin.*, iii, 1.

WAG-HALTER, *s.* One who moves, or wears a halter; a comic term, coined to suit a thief, or such personage; like *crack-rope, halter-sack*, &c.

Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a *wag-halter* page. *Ford's Fancies, &c.*, ii, 2.

Cotgrave employs this and similar terms to explain the French word *babouin*: "A craftie knave, a crack-rope, *wag-halter*, unhappie rogue, &c."

†A *wag-halter* boy met Tarlton in the street, and said, Master Tarlton who lives longest?
Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

†To mocke anybody by blabboring out the tongue is the part of *waghalters* and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children. *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

WAGMOIRE, *s.*, for quagmire. A slough.

For they bene like fowle *wagmoires* overgrast.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., 130.

WAHAHOW. R. C., a writer in Camden's Remains (sir Rob. Cotton), says that we use *wahahowe*, in hallooing, as an interjection. *Rem.*, p. 33. I have been curious to find an example of it, but have not succeeded.

†WAIST-CLOATHES. Clothes hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Pepys' Diary*, i, 70.

WAISTCOAT, *s.*, was a part of female dress, as well as male, and was sometimes very costly. A fine lady talks of wanting

A ten pound *waistcoat*, or a nag to hunt on.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 4.

It was only when the waistcoat was worn without a gown, or upper dress, that it was considered as the mark of a mad, or a profligate woman. Low females, of the latter class, were generally so attired.

You'd best come like a mad-woman, without a band in your *waistcoat*, and the linings of your kirtle outward. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 291.

"In your waistcoat," means in that alone, as a man without his coat.

I'll put her into action for a *waistcoat*,
And when I have rigg'd her up once, this small pinnace
Shall sail for gold, and good store to.
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., ii, 3.

A white waistcoat is once particularly mentioned:

That her running thro'
The street may be less noted, and my art
More shown, and your fear to speak with her less,
She shall come in a white *waistcoat*.
Id., Woman Hater, iii, 4.

WAISTCOATEER, *s.* A woman wearing a waistcoat, or thought fit for such a habit.

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling.
You *wastcoateer*, you must go back.
Id. Hum. Lieut., i, 1.

D'ye think you're here, sir,
Among your *wast-coateers*, your base wenches,
That scratch at such occasions? you're deluded.
Id., Wit without M., iv, 4.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.
Massing. City Madam, iii, 1.

†Some shall be so incentive to lust, that every woman shall be devil enough to tempt him, from the Covent Garden silk gowns, to the Wapping *wastcoatiers*.
Poor Robin, 1712.

WAITS, or WAYGHTES. Hautboys. *Butler's Principles of Music*, p. 93. The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas, are still called the *waits*.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion, who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship.
Tatler, No. 222.

Mr. Todd, however, shows from the Prompt. Parvulorum, that *wait* anciently meant a watchman. Whatever was the origin of their name, the office of the *waits* has long subsisted. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "the *waits* of Southwark." *Kn. of B. Pestle.* In another place,

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?
To which another replies,
Be softer, prythee,
'Tis private musick. *B. and Fl. Captain*, ii, 2.

WAKE. A nightly festival, kept originally on the day of dedication of a parish church; *vigilia*. For the origin and mode of celebrating wakes, see Brand, Pop. Antiq., vol. i, p. 422, et seqq. *Wakes* are still observed in many parishes, but in a very different manner.

To WAKE. To sit up in a festive manner, like keeping a nightly feast.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse.
Haml., i, 4.

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It cannot mean merely, that he does not sleep.

The WALE OF CLOTH. "Linea." *Coles' Dict.* The thread which forms the texture of the cloth. "A ridge of threads in cloth." *Wilkins, Real Char. Ind. Wel,* Saxon.

Thou'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale.*
B. and Fl. Four Pl. in One, p. 488.

It is evidently from the same origin as a *wale* or wheal on the skin from a blow, which in Saxon is *wala,* or *wale.*

WALKER, *s.* A fuller of cloth.

She curst the weaver and the *walker,*
The cloth that had wrought;
And bade a vengeance on his crowne,
That hither hath it brought.
Boy and Mantle, Percy, Rel., iii, 5.

The same word, *walcker,* is German for a fuller, and *walc* is Saxon for a garment. Hence is derived the family name of *Walker,* as Camden has noticed: "*Walker, i. e.,* fuller, in old English." *Remains,* p. 108. Bailey has the word, and its etymology, but not many other dictionaries; Mr. Todd has added it to Johnson, and shown that it is also Dutch.

†WALL. Mrs. Wall, a pastrycook, who lived in Abchurch lane, London, about the year 1600, celebrated for her cakes and pasties. She is alluded to in Northward Hoe, 1607.

WALLOWISH, *a.* Insipid. *Coles' Dict.* "Sapor crudus, fastidiosus." *Skinner.*

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomack.
Overbury's Char. 22, of a *Dunce.*

I have little doubt of its being a northern word. To *wallow* is, in Scotch, to fade, or wither; see Jamieson. *Wallowish,* therefore, is flat, insipid, or, in another word, *faded;* like *fade,* in French.

WALSINGHAM. An ancient popular air, which, like other favorite tunes, was occasionally taught to piping birds.

When he brings in a prize * *
I'll renounce my five mark a year,
And all the hidden art I have in carving—
To teach young birds to whistle *Walsingham.*
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's F., act v.

It was alluded to in a lampoon of James the First's time, because Robert earl of Salisbury, the subject of the satire, had a mistress named *Walsingham:*

And through his false worship such power did gaine,
As kept him o' the mountaine, and us on the plaine;
Where many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis,
And sweetly sung *Walsingham* to 's Amaryllis.
Secr. Hist. of Jas. I, 1811, vol. i, 236, *in the Memorials of Fr. Osborne.*

The shrine of the Virgin at *Walsingham,* in Norfolk, was as much frequented by pilgrims as that of Becket at Canterbury, and the 72d of the Mery Tales, &c., is on the subject of a young man who was riding there with many others, and knew not how to find out his own horse, till all the rest had taken theirs. Our *Lady of Walsingham* was thought a proper person to swear by.

High constable! now by our *lady of Walsingham,*
I'd rather be mark'd out Tom Scavinger.
B. Jons. Tale of T., iii, 1.

[It was usual for pilgrims to carry away with them, from this and other shrines, leaden signs, rings, &c., sold to them at the spot. We often meet in old writings with notices of Walsingham rings, broaches, &c.]

WALY, *interj.* A cry of lamentation; northern dialect, from *wae,* woe. It was Saxon also.

O *waly, waly,* up the bank,
And *waly, waly,* down the brae.
Percy, Rel., iii, 144.

See Jamieson.

WAN, the preterite of *win.* A very convenient word for poets, who used either *wan,* or *won,* as it happened best to suit the rhyme.

These with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan,*
Whose captain Hengist first a kingdom here began.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 864.

In the very same page, the author does not scruple to use *won:*

As mighty Hengist here, by force of arms had done,
So Ella coming in, soon from the Romans *won*
The counties neighb'ring Kent. *Ibid.*

WANHOPE, *s.* Want of hope; an old Saxon word, usually interpreted despair. In the following passage it seems rather to mean an ill-founded expectation, or faint hope. It is used in the former sense by Chaucer.

And here now I maie bringe in the foolyshe *wanhope* (imagine we) of some usurer or man of warre, or corrupte judge, who castynge foorth one halfepeny of all his evil gotten goods, will straight thinke that the whole hoorde of his former mislyfe is at ones forgeven him. *Chaloner's Moriæ Enc.,* H 3 b.

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There is nothing in the original Latin that answers to this word.

Lodge evidently considered it as a something short of despair, such as dejection, or discouragement; for he writes,

Furie and rage, *wan-hope*, dispaire, and woe,
From Ditis' den, by Ate sent, drew nie.
Glaucus and Silla, p. 31, repr.

He then describes each of these separately, and says of the third,

Wan-hope, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits. *Ibid.*

In the same sense it seems to have been used by Gawin Douglas, whom Dr. Jamieson cites, and explains it "delusive hope." The Scotch dialect retains many such compounds, namely, *wan-grace, wan-luck, wan-thrift*, &c. See Jamieson. They all imply the absence or deficiency of the thing joined with *wan*. So also *wan-trust* in Chaucer, for *distrust*.

WANION. Used only in the phrase, *with a wanion*, but totally unexplained, though exceedingly common in use. It seems to be equivalent to *with a vengeance*, or *with a plague*. Mr. Boswell (alas! already *the late*) conjectured "with a *winnowing*," for a beating; but this is not very satisfactory. *Bosw. Malone*, xxi, 61.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wannion*.
Pericles, ii, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 44.

Act fables of false news, in this manner, to the super vexation of town and country, *with a wanion*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 5.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in his ear, shall fetch him again *with a wanion*, I'll warrant him.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 1.

Marry, hang you, westward, *with a wanion* to you.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, p. 240.

Ho, clod-pate, where art thou? Come out with a vengeance, come out with a *wannion*.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. iv, ch. 47.

See also vol. xi, 324.

Even Latimer has introduced it in a sermon:

Was not this a good prelate? He should have beene at home preaching in his dioces *with a wannion*.
Serm., p. 36 b.

I find it once written *wanie:*

The pope—sent into France Hildebrand, his cardinal chaplaine (as meet a mate for such a feat, as was in all Satan's court), and made him with a *wanie* to come againe *coram nobis*.
Fox, Eccl. Hist., vol. ii, p. 457, col. 1.

After all these authorities for the use of the phrase, it is strange to say, that no account of its origin anywhere appears. None of the dictionaries acknowledge it; yet it is evidently either from *wanung*, detriment, Saxon, or from *wanian*, plorare. I should think the former.

A WANT. A mole. Saxon. *Ray, Dict.*

L. Shee hath the eares of a *want*. *P.* Doth she want eares? *L.* I say the eares of a *want*, a mole.
Lyly's Midas, act v, sc. 2.

Talpa, a mole, *want*, or *wont*. *Merret's Pinax*, p. 168.

But then, my lords, consider, he delights
To vaile his grace to us poore earthly *wants*,
To simplest shrubs, and to the dunghill plants.
Mirr. Mag., p. 413.

†WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

After dynner the little boy, sonne to the captayn of Rhaudnitz, hurt Arthur's nose with a raser, not in anger but by chance *wantonly*.
Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28.

WAPPEN'D, or WAPPER'D. Probably the same word, and signifying worn, or weakened. The latter is given in Grose's Provincial Glossary as a Gloucestershire word, and explained, "Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person."

This [gold] is it,
That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Here we find it as a compound:

We come towards the gods
Young and un-*wapper'd*, not halting under crimes.
B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 4.

Both words have been doubted by the commentators, but I know not that we can make anything better of them. Many conjectures may be seen in the notes on the former passage, but none that are satisfactory. It seems clear, at least, that both should be spelt alike. [We have also *wappering*.]

†But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.
Mirrour for Magistrates, 1575.

WAR, for worse. Given by Ray as a north-country word, but marked also *Var. Dial.*, meaning that it is found in various dialects.

They saygne the world is much *war* then it wont.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., v. 108.

It occurs also in the Scottish dialect. See G. Douglas, Æn., viii, 234. In F. Q., IV, viii, 31, it is written *warre*. Ascham had a fancy that *war* was derived from this old comparative, and thus hints his notion:

And althoughe there is nothing worse than *warre*, *whereof it taketh his name*.
Toxophilus, p. 63, repr. of 1788.

WARDS, COURT OF. A court first erected in Henry the Eighth's time, and afterwards augmented by him with the office of liveries. Hence

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called the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, till its suppression by statute 12 Car. II.

This was the most oppressive remnant of the prerogative which the Norman kings had claimed. Under the feudal system, every estate was considered as a benefice, which, while the heir was a minor, or otherwise incapable of serving, reverted to the superior, who appointed another to perform military service in his stead. While this prerogative remained, the king, as feudal superior, gave or sold the wardship of a minor, or an idiot, to whomsoever he chose, with as much of the income as he thought proper. If the heir was a female, the king was entitled to offer her any husband of her rank, at his option; and if she refused him, she forfeited her land. This is distinctly alluded to in Jonson's Barth. Fair, act iii, as quoted under BEG. Hence all that we read of *begging* or *buying wardships* of any kind. See Hume, ch. xi, app. 2, ch. xliv, app. 3: the Law Dictionaries, and Blackstone.

WARD, TO BEG ONE. To solicit the guardianship of some person whose situation required superintendence; generally a profitable office. See BEG.

I for my travell beg not a reward,
I *beg* less by a syllable, a *ward*.
Har. Epigr., iv, 71.

-WARD, or -WARDS. As a termination, implying *towards*, was often arbitrarily added to any other word, as to *us-ward*, to *God-ward*, &c., in the authorised version of the Bible.

Whose inclination
Bent all her course to him-*wards*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, i, p. 3.
Immediately doth flow
To Windsor-*ward* amain.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 949.

So to Paris-*ward*, in Har. Ariost., ii, 23, twice.

When we go to bed-*ward*, let us call upon him.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 177.
She leapt up and ran to the lodge-*ward*.
Pembr. Arcad., p. 68.

And in the same page:

But the lion, seeing Philoclea run away, bent his race to her-*ward*.

Ben Jonson rightly considers it as a preposition subjoined, and still retaining its government. See his English Grammar, p. 283. Instances might be multiplied without end.

WARDEN. A large hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking; now called a baking pear. "Pyrum volemum." *E. Coles.* "A *warden* pear, from the A.-S. [Anglo-Saxon] *wearden*, to preserve; for that it keeps long before it rots." *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689. See Johnson.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 3.
Grafting a *warden-trees*. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 432.

WARDEN-PIES, were pies made of the above-mentioned pears. They are now generally baked, or stewed without crust; and coloured with cochineal, not saffron, as in old times.

I must have saffron, to colour the *warden-pies*.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

Hence Ben Jonson quibbles upon church-*warden pies*. *Masque of Gypsies*. Mr. Robert May, however, author of the Accomplished Cook, always specifies *quinces*, *wardens*, and *pears*, as if they were all distinct (pp. 240 and 241). Thus some speak of damsons and green-gages, as if they were not plums.

The *warden* was clearly a baking pear, and is so specified in Evelyn's Kalend. Hortense, Nov. and Dec., under *Fruits*.

WARDER, *s.* One who keeps *ward*, or guard. This sense is so natural that it seems not necessary here to exemplify it. See Johnson.

Warder meant also a kind of truncheon, or staff of command, carried by a king, or by any commander-in-chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition, to stay proceedings. I do not know that it was called *warder*, except on such occasions.

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.
Rich. II, i, 3.

This act put a stop to the single combat, then about to take place, between Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford, &c. It is afterwards thus alluded to:

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O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw,
Then threw he down himself. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
When lo! the king suddenly chang'd his mind,
Casts down his *warder* to arrest them there.
Dan. Civ. Wars, b. 1.

The same use is made of their *warders* by Robert of Normandy and the Palatine, in the Four Prentices of London, where a stage-direction is,

They fight: Robert and the Palatine cast their *warders* between them and part them. O. Pl., vi, 497.

Of the above act of Richard the Second, the same account is given by the historian, Hall, and by the poets. A different movement of the *warder* had an opposite effect. We find the throwing it up employed as the signal for a charge:

When Erpingham, which led
The army, saw the shout had made them stand,
Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.
Drayt. Battle of Agincourt, i, p. 46.

WARE, THE GREAT BED OF. This curious piece of furniture, celebrated by Shakespeare and Jonson, is said to be still in being, and visible at the Crown inn, or at the Bull, in that town. It is reported to be twelve feet square, and to be capable of holding twenty or twenty-four persons; but in order to accommodate that number, it is evident that they must lie at top and bottom, with their feet meeting in the middle. Of the origin of this bed, I know not the account.

And as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, though the sheet were big enough for the *bed of Ware*, in England. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 2.
D. Why we have been —— *La F.* In the *great bed at Ware* together in our time. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, v, 1.

In a much later comedy, serjeant Kite describes the *bed of honour*, as

A mighty large bed, bigger by half than *the great bed of Ware*. Ten thousand people may lie in it together, and never feel one another. *Farq. Recruiting Officer*.

In Chauncy's Hertfordshire, there is an account of its receiving at once twelve men and their wives, who lay at top and bottom, in this mode of arrangement: first, two men, then two women, and so on alternately, so that no man was near to any woman but his wife. For the ridiculous conclusion of the story, I refer to that book.

WARELESS, *a.* Unperceived, that of which he was not aware.

That when he wakt out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himself unwist so ill bestad.
Spens. F. Q., V, i, 22.

Also incautious, not wary:

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spoke so *wareless* word.
Ibid., V, v, 17.

WAR-HABLE, *a.* Fit for war, warable.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 63.

Spenser himself uses *hable* for able, F. Q., I, xii, 5.

WARIMENT, *s.* Caution, care, wariness.

Full many strokes that mortally were ment,
The whiles were interchaunged twix them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*,
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearlesse of her foe.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 17.

WARLY, *a.* Warlike.

Now where thou doost thy manhood bost,
For *warly* feats achyeved,
That beaultie of thyn forbidds
Thy wordes to be belyved.
Sir Tho. Chaloner, in Nugæ Ant., ii, 388, ed. Park.

WARM SUN, *prov.* "To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun;" that is, to go from a better thing to a worse. It is cited as a common proverb, by Kent, in Lear:

Good king! that must approve the common saw,
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To *the warm sun*. *Lear*, ii, 2.

See under GOD'S BLESSING.

To WARP. A sea term, still in use; to haul out a ship by means of a cable, or hawser, fastened to an anchor or buoy, when the wind is deficient or adverse.

And though the froward winds did them withstand,
They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 825.

It appears also that to *warp* sometimes was used poetically in the sense of to *weave;* from the *warp* which is first prepared in weaving cloth, and forms, as it were, the foundation of the whole texture. Hence Sternhold:

While he doth mischief *warp*. *Ps.* 7.

And again:

Why doth thy minde yet still devise,
Such wicked wiles to *warp*. *Ps.* 52.

In both these places a modern poet would write *weave*. Hence Shakespeare's

Though thou the waters *warp*.
Song in As you like it, act ii.

may be explained, "though thou

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weave the waters into a firm texture." A writer in the Censura Lit., ix, 403, produces the above passages as giving the sense of to *work;* but I cannot adopt that interpretation. The author is mistaken as to the meaning of the Saxon *weorpan,* which, in all the numerous examples given by Lye, always includes the sense of *throwing,* or *casting.* It never means simply to *work.*

WARRANT. According to our old law and practice, a person could not go abroad to travel, without a warrant or licence from the government.

I have got a *warrant* from the lords of the councel to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted. *Howell's Letters,* B. I, L. 3, 1st ed.

Bishop Hall alludes to this kind of warrant:

Who can bee ignorant of those wise and wholesome lawes, which are enacted already to this purpose? or of those carefull and just cautions, wherewith the *licences* of travell are ever limited. *Quo Vadis,* p. 92.

WARRANTIZE, the same as warrant. Pledge.

In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and *warrantize* of skill,
That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds.
Shakesp., Sonnet 150.

To WARRAY. To wage war with.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warray'd.*
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 48.

Six years were run, since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastern lands.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 6.

But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne,
The earth with unknowne armour did *warraye.*
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, B 3.

To WARRE, *v. a.* To make war on; the same as WARRAY.

To whom the same was rendered, to the end
To *warre* the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv, 30.

With a preposition, as *war with,* or *war upon,* it is not unusual; but thus simply, with its accusative, it seldom occurs.

WAR-WOLF, or WERE-WOLF. A man supposed to be changed by sorcery into a wolf. *Loup-garou,* French; *were-wulf,* Saxon, literally, *man-wolf;* from *wer,* man, and *wulf.* It is much more common in the Scottish dialect. Dr. Jamieson gives three examples of it from Scotch writers.

In Ford's play of the Lover's Melancholy, Rhetias, a servant, supposes himself changed in this manner; of whose disorder it is said,

This kind is called *lycanthropia,* sir,
When men conceive themselves wolves. iii, 3.

The disorder is introduced and described again in Webster's Dutchess of Malfy. Being asked the meaning of the word, the physician thus describes the disease:

In those that are possess'd with 't, there o'erflows
Such melancholy humour, they imagine
Themselves to be transformed into wolves,
Steale forth to churchyards in the dead of night,
And dig dead bodies up: as two nights since
One met the duke, 'bout midnight, in a lane
Behind St. Mark's church, with the leg of a man
Upon his shoulder; and he howl'd fearfully,
Said he was a woolfe: only the difference
Was, a woolves skinne is hairy on the outside,
His on the inside; bad them take their swords,
Rip up his flesh and try.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and their's awaited to betray.
Drayt. Man in M., p. 1325.

That with thrice saying a strange magic spell,
Which, but to him, to no man they would tell,
When as soe'er that simple he would take,
It him a *war-wolf* instantly would make.
Id., Mooncalf, vol. i, p. 505.

A long fable on the subject follows. Verstegan's article on the subject seems worth introducing, for the simplicity with which he appears to adopt and credit these fables:

Were-wulf. This name remaineth still known in the Teutonick, and is as much as to say, *man-wolfe,* the Greek expressing the very like in *lycanthropos.* Ortelius, not knowing what *were* signifieth, because in the Netherlands it is now clean out of use, except thus compounded with *wolfe,* doth misinterpret it according to his fancy.

The *were-wolves* were certain sorcerers, who, having anointed their bodies with an oyntment which they make by instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain inchaunted girdle, do not onely unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear the said girdle, and they do dispose themselves as very wolves in wourrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.

Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a *were-wolfe,* and having killed thirteen children, two women and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighes, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared any torment, so his soul might be saved.
Verstegan, p. 187, ed. 1655.

If this story has any foundation in truth, it is lamentable to think, that so much cruelty was exercised upon a poor madman; for this superstitious imagination arose, probably, out of the strange frenzy called *lycanthropia,* which Burton thus describes:

Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth,* others *lupinam insaniam,* or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts. *Anat. of Melanch.,* Part I, p. 9.

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This superstition, however, came from the ancients. Pliny thus speaks of it. I give the passage in Holland's translation:

That man may be transformed into wolves, and restored againe to their former shape, we must beleeve to be a lewd lie, or else give credit to all those tales which we have for so many ages found to be meere fables. But how this opinion grew first, and is come to be so firmly settled—I think it not amisse in a word to shew. Evanthes (a writer among the Greekes of good account and authority) reporteth, that he found among the records of the Arcadians, that in Arcadia there is a certain house and race of the *Antæi*, out of which one evermore must needs be transformed into a wolfe: and when they of that family have cast lots who it shall be, they use to accompany the party upon whom the lot is falne, to a certaine meere or poole in that country; when he is thither come, they turn him naked out of all his clothes, which they hang upon an oke thereby: then he swimmeth over the said lake to the other side, and being entered into the wildernesse, is presently transfigured and turned into a wolfe, and so keepeth company with his like of that kinde for nine yeeres space: during which time (if he forbeare all the while to eat man's flesh) he returneth to the same poole or pond, and being swomme over it, receiveth his former shape againe of a man, save only that he shall look nine yeeres elder than before, &c. *Plin. Nat. Hist.*, viii, ch. 22.

A curious collection of French tracts, entitled only "Recueil C. A Paris, 1759" (the title printed in red), speaks of one Gilles Garnier, of Lyons, who was condemned to death for this and other crimes, one aggravation of which is stated to be, that, had he not been caught as he was, he would, in his human shape, have eaten the flesh of a boy twelve or thirteen years old, whom he had killed in his wolf's form, "*non obstant qu'il fust jour de Vendredy*, selon qu'il a par réiterées fois confessé." *Recueil*, p. 178. The book, I believe, is scarce. Two first vols. entitled Recueil A and B had been published some years before; C and D, at the date above given; whether it was carried on any further, I know not: but it contains many singular articles. The volume which contains this matter was lent to me by my lamented friend Mr. James Boswell, jun.

Spenser, in his tract on Ireland, relates that

The Scythians said, that they were once a year turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: though master Camden, in a better sense, doth suppose it was a disease called *lycanthropia*, so named of the wolfe: And yet some of the Irish doe use to make the wolfe their gossip. *Todd's Spenser*, viii, p. 377.

Strange that so unaccountable a notion should be so widely diffused!

But the most remarkable story of a man-wolf is that of the troubadour Pierre Vidal, who, because the name of his mistress was *Loba*, or *Louve* [Loba de Penautier], without fancying himself a wolf, suffered himself to be hunted in a wolf's skin, till he was very near suffering the death of a wolf, or of an Actæon. "La femme et le mari [for she was a married woman] prirent soin de sa guérison (says the historian), non sans rire de sa folie pitoyable." *Millot, Hist. des Troub.*, ii, p. 278. The whole history of this troubadour is, however, that of a madman.

WAR-WOLF sometimes also denotes a particular kind of warlike engine, used in sieges, called also *lupus belli*.

Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *espringold*, the shot whereof king Edward the first escaped fair at the siege of *Strivelin* [Stirling], where he, with another engine named the *warwolfe*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures as he did before at the siege of Brehin. *Camden's Remains, Artillery*, p. 206.

WAS. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, *was* never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

†WASE.

A *wase* or wreath to be layd under the vessell that is borne uppon the head, as women use, cesticillus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 169.

WASHICAL. A vulgar corruption of *what d' ye call*.

Geve my gammer again her *washical* [meaning her needle] thou stole away in thy lap.
Gam. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 67.

WASHING. "To give the head for *washing*." A curious, and not very intelligible, phrase, meaning, as it seems, to submit to overbearing insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not *give their heads for the washing*, I take it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act iv.

For my part, it shall ne'er be said,
I *for the washing gave my head*. *Hudib.*, I, iii, 255.

So in the imitation of Hudibras:

Some of the laundry were (no flashing),
That would not *give their heads for washing*. P. 14.

WASP-TONGUED, *a*. Though Mr. Steevens chose to dismiss this word as incongruous, and to prefer the reading of the quarto, *wasp-stung*; yet I am inclined to think that the original word is the right. He who is *stung* by *wasps*, has a *real* cause for impatience; but *waspish* is petulant from temper, and *wasp-tongued* therefore

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means, very naturally, *petulant-tongued;* which was exactly the accusation meant to be urged. The word is inserted here, only to justify this reading.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

Waspish is often used by Shakespeare. The recurrence of *tongue* in the third line is in the manner of the author.

WASSEL, *s.*, or WASSAIL. Festivity, or intemperance; from the Saxon *was-hæl*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health; the customary answer to which was, *drinc-hæl*, I drink your health. Verstegan refers it to the time of Hengist (p. 101), but Selden justly considers it as older. The *wassel-bowl, wassel-cup, wassel-candle, wassel-bread,* were all aids or accompaniments to festivity.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassel*. *Haml.*, i, 4.
His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and *wassel* so convince. *Macb.*, i, 7.

In the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i, p. 218, is a figure of a large bowl, carved on a beam, with the inscription *Wass-heil* on one side.

A curious *wassel* song is inserted in the quarto edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 4, from the collection of Antony Wood. It begins,

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale,
Our jolly *wassel*.

See also Ritson's Ancient Songs, Lond., 1790, p. 304. More information on *wassailing* will be found in the Pop. Ant., as above cited.

WASTE, *s.* A humorous description of a long waist, by bishop Corbet, may serve to give a notion of some of the fashions of dress in James the First's time, about 1621. He thus describes his hostess at Warwick:

She was barr'd up in whale-bones, that did leese
None of the whale's length, for they reach'd her knees;
Off with her head, and then she hath a middle
As her *waste* stands, just like the new-found fiddle,
The favourite Theorbo, truth to tell ye,
Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly.
Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loyns,
Or pottle-pots with rings? just so she joyns
Herself together; a dressing she doth love,
In a small print below, and text above.
Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 20, ed. 1672.

Whoever inspects the representation of the *theorbo*, given in Hawkins and other works, will be inclined to admire the correctness, as well as the humour, of this comparison.

WASTEFUL, *a.* This word is clearly not obsolete, but the union of it with another, in the expression a *wasteful cock*, is very obscure, as it stands in a passage of Shakespeare, and has given occasion to various conjectures. Hanmer and Warburton explain them a *waste*, or *deserted garret*—taking *cock* for an abbreviation of *cock-loft*. *Wasteful*, however, occurs several times in Shakespeare, and always as "causing waste." We must, therefore, adhere to the interpretation of those who take *cock* to mean the usual contrivance for drawing liquor from a barrel. The preceding lines intimate that many of these were left to *run to waste*, in the riot of a prodigal house:

When our vaults have wept
With drunken spilth of wine [from the cocks being left to run]; when every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsye,
I have retir'd me to a *wasteful cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.

That is, "I have retired to one of the scenes of waste, and (stopping the vessel, as is perhaps implied) have set mine eyes to flow instead." Capell's explanation, though drily and obscurely given, as usual, is to this effect. See his notes on Timon, p. 81, col. a.

WASTER, *s.* A cudgel. Minshew says from *wasting* or breaking; perhaps more probably from striking on the *waste:* not that this seems quite satisfactory. In our old law-books a sort of thieves called *wastours* are mentioned; but it cannot, certainly, have any reference to them.

And suddainly a stout cobler will lay down the *waster*, and yeeld to him that hath more practise.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 84.
Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*, with a good fellow, for a broken head.
B. and Fl. Philaster, act iv.

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A man and wife strove cant who should be masters,
And having chang'd between them houshold speeches,
The man in wrath brought forth a pair of *wasters*,
And swore that these should prove who wore the breeches. *Har. Epigr.*, i, 16.

Decker has exactly the same thought, but which was the first occupant is not clear:

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
We men will have a law to win 't at *wasters*.
2 P. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 410.

The play was printed in 1630, the epigrams in 1633; but that does not prove which was first written. In both passages, the lady cunningly stoops to conquer.

The youthes of this citie also have used on holy dayes after evening prayer, at their maysters dores, to exercise their *wasters* and bucklers.
Stowe's London, p. 70.

Cudgel playing was usually called *playing at wasters*, as in the second example:

Or as they that play at *wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgells to avoid an enemies blows.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

†Then one took a *waster* in his hand, and gave him a dozen stripes, saying at every blow, Here, sirrah, take this for a reward, and hereafter mock us no more. *Mad Men of Gotham*, p. 19.

WAT, *s.* A familiar term among sportsmen for a hare; why, does not appear. Perhaps for no better reason than Philip for a sparrow, Tom for a cat, and the like.

The man whose vacant mind prepares him for the sport,
The finder sendeth out, to seek the nimble *wat*,
Which crosseth in each field, each furlong, every flat,
Till he this pretty beast upon the form hath found.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1115.

Thus once concluded out the teazers run,
All in full cry and speed 'till *Wat's* undone.
R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 139.

Watt, though he fled for life, yet joy'd withall
So brave a dirge sung forth his funeral,
Not syrens sweeter trill: Hares as they flie
Look back, as glad to listen, loth to die.
Randolph's Poems, p. 94, ed. 1668.

These line occur also in the Cotswold Games, sign. D 1.

WATCH. The wearing of a watch was, till late times, considered as in some degree a mark and proof of gentility, though the invention may be traced back to the 14th century (Archæol., v, p. 419, 426). They were even worn ostentatiously, hung round the neck to a chain; which fashion has of late been revived in female dress.

Ah, by my troth, sir; besides a jewel, and a jewel's fellow, a good fair *watch*, that hung about my neck, sir. *Mad World my Masters*, O. Pl., v, 397.

A watch makes a part of the supposed grandeur of Malvolio, in his anticipated view of his great fortune:

I frown the while, and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with some rich jewel. *Twelfth Night*, ii, 5.

Even a *repeater* is introduced by Ben Jonson:

'T strikes! one, two,
Three, four, five, six. Enough, enough, dear *watch*,
Thy pulse hath beat enough. Now sleep, and rest;
Would thou could'st make the time to do so too:
I'll wind thee up no more. *Staple of News*, i, 1.

In the Alchemist, a watch is lent, to wear in dress:

And I had lent my *watch* last night, to one
That dines to-day at the sheriff's. Act i, 2

But they were already becoming more common, in 1638, when we find it complained that

Every puny clerk can carry
The time of day in his pocket. *Antipodes*, a Comedy.

For which reason, a projector proposes means for diminishing the number of them:

Your project against
The multiplicity of pocket *watches*.
Same Com. cited by Steevens.

Even the "motley fool" described by Jacques, had a *watch* in his pocket, though the author poetically calls it a dial:

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock. *As you l. it*, ii, 7.

But, if the following story be true, which Aubrey tells of a Mr. Allen, who was reputed a sorcerer, they must have been, in his time, very uncommon:

One time being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire—he happened to leave his *watch* in the chamber window—(watches were then rarities) [we may add, perhaps, particularly in Herefordshire]—the maydes came in to make the bed, and hearing a thing in a case cry *tick, tick, tick*, presently concluded that that was his devill [or familiar], and took it by the string with the tongues [tongs], and threw it out of the windowe in the mote (to drowne the devill). It so happened that the string hung on a sprig of a elder that grew out of the mote, and this confirmed them that 'twas the devill. So the good old gentleman gott his watch again. *Letters from the Bodl. Libr.*, iii, p. 203.

This may have been in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, as Allen died at 96, in 1630.

The outward *watch*, in a fanciful passage of Shakespeare's Rich. II, means, I think, only the outside of the *watch*, the dial; as, the outer man means the exterior of the man:

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar [tick]
Their watches to mine eyes, the outward *watch*,
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point [the hand of the watch]
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.
Rich. II, v, 5.

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WATCH AND WARD, *i. e.*, watch and guard. These words often occur together in our old statutes, and in authors of various kinds. The following passage best illustrates their separate senses:

Would I might *watch*, wherever thou dost *ward*,
So much thy love and friendship I regard.
Drayton's Eclogue 7, at the end.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch and ward*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 9.

See also Shep. Kal., vii, 235, Todd.

But we were never wont to *watch and ward*
So near the duke his brother's house before.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 167.

WATCHET, *a.* Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. Saxon, *wadchet*. The colour of the dye of woad, *i. e.*, pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *wæced*, weak. Coles renders it in Latin *cyaneus*.

As in the rainbow's many-colour'd hew,
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blew.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 3.

Whose teeth shall be so pure a *watchet*, that they shall stain the truest Turkis.
Lyly's Endym., F 3 b, act v, sc. 2.

In the octavo edition of Drayton, *watched* is erroneously printed for *watchet*. It is in the description of Neptune's robe:

Who like a mighty king, doth cast his *watchet* robe,
Far wider than the land, quite round about the globe.
Book xx, p. 1044.

†The earth embrodered with the various hew
Of greene, red, yellow, purple, *watched*, blue,
Carnation, crimson, damaske, spotles white,
And every colour that may please the sight.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WATER, TO SHEW. See to SHEW WATER.

To WATER YOUR PLANTS. A jocular phrase for shedding tears.

Neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering, whether it bee best to depart or not.
Euphues to Philautus, M 4.

†WATER-CASTER. A physician who judged of diseases by the urine of the patient.

A face like rubies mix'd with alablaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Which was the fare of quack salvers, mountebankes, ratcatching *watercasters*, and also for all botching artificers and cobling tradesmen. *Ibid.*

WATERGALL, *s.* A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow. So far we may clearly understand, from the following lines, and we have the word of Mr. Steevens to assure us, that the word is still current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain; but in what sense they employ it, he has not told us.

And round about her tear-distained eye,
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky.
These *watergalls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 562.

The shepherd of Banbury, where he treats of rainbows, says nothing of *water-galls*, p. 46.

WATERINGS, ST. THOMAS À. A place anciently used for executions, for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex. It was situated exactly at the second mile-stone on the Kent road, where is a brook, and probably a place for *watering* horses, whence its name; dedicated, of course, to *St. Thomas à Becket*, being the first place of any note in the pilgrimage to his shrine. Here, therefore, Chaucer's pilgrims make their first halt, and, at the proposal of the host, *draw cuts* who shall tell the first tale:

And forth we riden a litel more than pas [little more than a foot's pace],
Unto the *watering of seint Thomas*,
And ther our hoste began his hors arest.
Prol., v. 827.

The widow's daughter alludes to it in the *Puritan*:

Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief! and sometimes the 'spital stands too nigh *St. Thomas à Waterings*. Act i, sc. 1.

Her meaning is, "A little matter will serve to wet a handkerchief; and sometimes shedding too many tears will bring a person to the hospital;" that is, "will produce sickness." The quibble on *Waterings* and tears, is only a specimen of the kind of conventional wit, currently used in old times upon all places having significant names; as may be abundantly seen in Ray's Local Proverbs, see also WEEPING CROSS, &c.; and may rather be considered as characteristic of the speaker, than as a specimen of the writer's own wit. No quibble on spital is intended, as some commentators have fancied. The allusions to this place of execution are frequent.

For at *saynt Thomas of Watrynge* an they stryke a sayle,
Than they must ryde in the haven of hepe [hempe] without fayle.
Hycke Scorner, Or. of Dr., i, p. 105.

To which, if he apply him,
He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
A year the earlier, come to read a lecture

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Upon Aquinas, at *St. Thomas à Watering's*,
And so go forth a laureat in hemp circle.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

A faire paire of gallowes is kept at Tiburne, from yeares end to yeares end: and the like faire (but not so much resort of chapmen and crack-ropes) is at *St. Thomas à Waterings*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 55.

It was the place where Penry [Martin Mar-prelate] was hanged. See Cens. Lit., vii, p. 157. "He was conveyed from the King's Bench to *St. Thomas Waterings*, and there hanged." See also the same volume, p. 282. In Ogilby's Traveller's Guide, the road to Canterbury begins thus: "There at 1¼ leaving the town, cross a brook called *St. Thomas Watering*;" and in the corresponding survey by Senex (1719), it is marked at the 2 miles. In Carey's Map of 15 Miles round London, so late as 1786, we have at the two mile-stone on the Kent road, *Watering's Bridge*, a remnant of the old name.

WATER-SHUT, *s.* Anything used to stop the passage of water.

Who all the morne
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.
Browne, Brit. Past.

WATER-WORK, *s.* Water-coloured painting, apparently; the *painted cloth* was generally oil-colour, but a cheaper sort seems to have been executed in water-colour, or distemper, and styled *water-work*.

And for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

It is clearly implied that such hangings were very different from tapestries.

The king for himself had a house of timber, &c., and for his other lodgings, he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke*, garnished with yellow and white.
Holinshed, p. 819.

See PAINTED CLOTH.

WATER-WORK. The name of a building. This was undoubtedly the edifice thus described by Stowe:

Within the gate of this house [Bigod's house] (now belonging to the citie of London), is lately, to wit, in the yeare 1594 and 1595, builded one large house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water to serve in the middle and west parts of the cities. *Survey*, p. 294.

To this, the expression of "*built* the waterwork," in the following passage, clearly alludes:

Shall serve the whole city with preservative,
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate,—
S. As he that built the *waterwork* does with water.
B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1.

It is again mentioned in act iii, sc. 2, in both which places Whalley supposed the *New River* to be meant, which is no *building*; and, as Mr. Gifford has shown, was not completed till after the appearance of that play. Besides, in the second passage, Drugger, who is a citizen, is said to have been *cessed*, or rated, at eighteen pence for it; which could not have been for the New River, as that was not made by parish rates.

A *water-work* never, I believe, meant a watermill, as Mr. M. Mason supposed, and another editor thought obvious, but a forcing engine of this kind, the noise of which is considerable:

The motion of a dial, when he's testy,
Is as much trouble to him, as a *water-work*.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 1.

†WATLED. Enclosed with hurdles.

A close environed or closed with hurdles: *watled*.
Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

WAWE, for wave. By Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, who had used it in the same way. It occurs in them when no necessity of rhyme requires it.

For, whiles they fly that gulfe's devouring jawes,
They on the rock are rent, and sunck in helpless *wawes*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 4.

WAXEN IMAGE. A part of the paraphernalia of a witch, by means of which she was supposed to torment her unfortunate victims. In Ben Jonson's Argument to the third Act of his Sad Shepherd, we find the witch sitting in her dell, "with her spindle, threads, and *images*," vol. v, p. 144; which hint, in Waldron's ingenious continuation, is thus followed. The witch says,

Now for my thred, pins, *images of wax*,
To wark them torments wairs than whips or racks.
Act iii, p. 69.

The *waxen image* of the person intended to be tormented, was stuck through with pins, and melted at a distance from the fire. Steevens thinks that Shakespeare alluded to magical images in the following passage:

For now my love is thaw'd,
Which, like a *waxen image* 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Two Gent. of Veron., ii, 4.

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To me it seems to allude to nothing but the vanishing of any waxen image exposed to heat; there is no allusion to pain consequent upon it.

†WAY TO ST. JAMES. A term for the milky-way, mentioned in Fulke's Meteors, 1670, p. 81.

To WAYMENT. To lament; has been supposed to come from *wa*, woe, in Saxon, but is rather from a word in old French, which had the same meaning, but took various forms, *guementer, quementer, gaimenter*. The first of those forms appears to be that from which our word is taken. See Roquefort, in *Gaimenter*. It occurs in Chaucer, and occasionally in later authors.

For what bootes it to weepe and to *wayment*,
When ill is chaunst, but doth the ill increase.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.
But I will kisse these cold pale lips of thine,
And wash thy wounds with my *waymenting* tears.
G. Gasc., L 8 b.
†Soo the sowles *weymentynge* for sorowe of her peynes, cryen everychone, and seyen these wordes.
Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

WAYMENT, or WAYMENTING, *s.* Lamentation; from the preceding.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refraine.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 35.
My food is teares, my tunes *waymenting* yeeld.
Pembr. Arc., p. 76.

WEAKLING, *s.* A weak creature.

Thyselt art mighty, for thine own sake leave me,
Myself a *weakling*, do not then ensnare me.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 509.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again.
3 Hen. VI, v, 1.
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing.
Chapman.

To WEAL, must mean to make well; to restore its weal, or well-being, if the reading be right in the following lines:

Womanish fear, farewel, I'll never melt more,
Lead on, to some great thing, to *weal* my spirit;
I cut the cedar Pompey, and I'll fell
The huge oak, Cæsar, too. *B. and Fl. False One*, iv, 3.

This is the reading of the first folio (1647); the second (1679) reads *wake*, which is an unnatural change of metaphor, but Weber adopts it. *Weal*, as a verb, appears nowhere else, that I recollect. *Steel* has been conjectured, but with little probability.

WEAL-BALANCED. Weighed for the public good, or according to Capell, "balanced as in good weals it should be." It is possible that this, which is the original, may be also the right reading; but it comes so near *well balanced*, as to create a doubt.

From thence
By cold gradation, and *weal-balanc'd* form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

WEALS-MAN, common-wealth-man; statesman; perhaps peculiar to this example.

Meeting with two such *weals-men* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

WEANELL, from wean. A young beast, just weaned.

This wolvish sheepe woulde catchen his prey,
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanell* wast.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., 197.

WEAR, *s.* The fashion, that which is worn.

No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 2.
O, noble fool,
A worthy fool, motley's the only *wear*.
As you like it, ii, 7.

Johnson has not noticed this sense, which occurs in other passages of Shakespeare; nor has Todd supplied it.

WEARISH, WEERISH, or WERISH, *a.* Small, weak, shrunk. Johnson conjectures from *wær*, a quagmire, Saxon, and explains it *washy;* but that does not accord with the following instances. It answers rather to what is now sometimes called wizen, or withered.

He was to weet a wretched *wearish* elfe,
With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes forspent.
Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 34.
Can you imagine, sir, the name of duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scambling foot,
A tolerable face, a *wearish* hand ——
Fit for a lady's pleasure. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice*, v, 1.
I have known some that have continued there by the space of half a dozen years, and when they come home, they have hid a little *weerish* lean face under a broad French hat.
Nashe's Life of Jack Wilton, Observ. 65.
A countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Asch. Scholem.*, p. 24, Upton's ed.
Behinde the olde leane jade he set a lusty tall fellow; and behinde the goodly horse also he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength. *North's Plut.*, 634 A.
Where he shewed a *wearish* wither'd arme, and small, as it was never other. *Holinshed*, vol. ii.

Kersey explains it unsavoury, and Coles applies it to taste only, and renders it *insipidus, fatuus*. Skinner also quotes Gouldman for it, in the latter sense.

WEASAND, more recently written *weazon*. The throat; *wasen*, Saxon.

Had his *wesand* been a little widder.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 210.

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Because the thirstie swaine, with hollow hand,
Conveied the streame to weet his drie *weasand*.
Hall, Sat., II, i, v. 5.

WEATHER. *To make fair weather.* To flatter; to give flattering representations, to make the best of matters.

And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things *make fair weather*, and, whatsoever they shall see to the contrarye, shall tell you all is well; beware of them, they serve themselves, not you.
Checke to K. Edward, in Nugæ Ant., i, 20.
He hath ta'en you newly into his grace; where it is impossible you should take root, but by the *fair weather that you make* yourself. *Much Ado*, i, 3.
But I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
'Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 1.

An example has been given before under MAKE, No. 7.

WEAVERS were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds, that many of the weavers in queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. In our days, the famous Lancashire chorus singers, are females trained, I believe, in some sedentary occupation. Hence the exclamation of Falstaff:

I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
He [the parson] got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 4.

Sir Toby Belch talks of a catch which should "draw three souls out of one *weaver*," *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3; by which the peculiar power of music upon a *weaver* is strongly intimated. By the soul is meant *all his souls*, namely *vegetative, sensitive*, and *reasonable*, according to the scholastic philosophy. See SOULS, THREE.

WEB, of a sword. The blade of it. The editor of the octavo edition of Fairfax's Tasso (1749) supposes that web "denotes any plain, flat surface." He instances in 1. this sense; 2. that of a web of cloth; 3. a *web*, or sheet of lead. But it is clearly derived from weaving, and, when applied to a sword, must mean the main texture or substance of the weapon; when to lead, it approaches very near to *sheet*, which is commonly so applied; but *sheet*, in its first sense, is woven; when applied to cloth, *web* retains its legitimate meaning.

A sword, whereof the *web* was steel,
Pommel rich stone, hilts gold. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii, 93.
The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the county's steel.
Ibid., vii, 94.

A broad and thin plate of lead:

With stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.
Ibid., x, 26.

WEB AND PIN. A disorder in the eyes. See PIN AND WEB.

WEBSTER, *s.* A weaver, one who weaves a web.

Nor the *webster*, tho' his feete,
By much motion, get them heate.
R. Brathw. Nature's Embassie, p. 254.
After these locall names, the most names in number have been derived from occupations or professions, as taylor, potter, smith, &c., &c., brasier, *webster*, wheeler, &c. *Camd. Remains*, p. 108.

WEDDING. The principal customs observed at weddings, in the time of our authors, are curiously collected in the following passage, where the Scornful Lady declares her determination not to marry a boaster:

Believe me, if my *wedding-smock* were on,
Were the *gloves* bought and giv'n, the *licence* come,
Were the *rosemary branches* dipp'd, and all
The *Hippocras* and *cakes* eat and drunk off,
Where these two arms incompass'd with the *hands Of bachelors*, to lead me to the church,
Were my feet at the door—were "*I John*" said,
[namely, "I John take thee Mary," in the marriage service]
If John should boast a favour done by me,
I would not wed that year.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, i, 1.

For a detailed account of wedding customs, see Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 19, et seqq., and the several articles in this work.

WEDLOCK, *s.*, put for wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen? thy Lucrece? that we may do her honour.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iv, 1.
The greatest aim of perfectness men liv'd by,
The most true, constant lover of his *wedlock*.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, v, 6.
Why many men corrupt other men's wives, some their maids, others their neighbours' daughters; but to lie with one's brother's *wedlock*, O my dear Herod, 'tis vile and uncommon lust.
Marston's Parasitaster, Anc. Dr., ii, 325.

Matrimony is sometimes used in the same sense. See MATRIMONY.

WEE, *a.* Small, shrunk up. Etymology doubtful. See T. J. and Jamieson, in *We, Wee*, and *Wie*.

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Merry W. W.*, i, 4.

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It is common in the Scottish dialect, and in the north of England.

They raise a *wee* before the cock,
And wyliely they shot the lock.
Gaberlunzie Man, Percy, ii, 61.

A *wie* mouse will creep under a mickle cornstack.
Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, A 178.

It is not yet disused entirely, in very familiar language.

WEED, *s.* A dress; *wæda*, Saxon. See Johnson.

The woful dwarfe ——
When all was past, took up his forlorne *weed*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 19.

A goodlie ladie, clad in hunter's *weed*.
Ibid., II, iii, 21.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson as using it particularly for an outer garment, which, indeed, it always seems to imply, but there is pointedly marked:

Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.
Chapman.

A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress.

To WEEN. To suppose, or imagine; *wenan*, Saxon.

Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are. *Henry VIII*, v, 1.

Why *wenest* thou thus to prevaile?
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 43.

Then furthest from her hope, when most she *weened* nye. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iii, 21.

And ramping on his shield, did *weene* the same
Have reft away. *Ibid.*, I, iii, 41.

It was very common in that time. Milton also has used it. See Johnson.

WEEPING CROSS. I find no less than three places so called, and probably there were more: these crosses being, doubtless, places where penitents particularly offered their devotions. See Archæol., xiii, p. 216. Of the three places now retaining the name, 1. one is between Oxford and Banbury; 2. another very near Stafford, where the road turns off to Walsall; 3. the third near Shrewsbury.

To return by *Weeping Cross*, was a proverbial expression for deeply lamenting an undertaking, and repenting of it: like many other quibbling allusions to local names. See LOTHBURY, &c.

He that goes out with often losse,
At last comes home by *Weeping Crosse*.
Howell's Engl. Prov., P 3 b.

Since they have all found the way back again by *Weeping Cross*. But I'll not see them.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 266.

The pagan king of Calicut take short,
That would have past him; with no little loss
Sending him home again by *Weeping Cross*.
Funshaw, Lusiad, x, 64.

But the time will come when, comming home by *Weeping Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it is better to be at home. *Euphues and his Engl.*, D ii, b.

†For here I mourne for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping crosse*.
Wyther's Prince Henries Obsequies, 1612.

†For if hee straggle from his limits farre,
(Except the guidance of some happy starre
Doe rectifie his steps, restore his losse)
He may perhaps come home by *weeping crosse*.
Young Gallants Whirligig, 1629.

WEEPING-RIPE. Ready to weep, ripe for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

What, *weeping-ripe*, my lord Northumberland?
3 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Her, *weeping-ripe*, he laughing bids, to patient her awhile. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. xii, p. 312.

To WEET. To know; from *witan*, Saxon. It is now retained chiefly in the technical expression, *to wit*, and the compounds *witting, unwittingly*, &c.

In which I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i 1

And lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong,
As he her wronged innocence did *weet*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 6.

From Egypt come they all, this lets thee *weet*
Fairf. Tasso, v, 86.

See Johnson.

WEETE, *s.* Used by Spenser, with a licence common in his time, for *wet*; for the rhyme only.

And so, from side to side, till all the world is *weet*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 33.

WEETLESSE, *a.* Unintelligible; it is, however, printed *witlesse*, even in Todd's edition, which gives a very different sense. The first edition (1582) has *weetlesse*.

That with fond termes and *weetless* wordes,
To blere mine eyes doest thinke.
Spens. Shep. Kal., July, 35.

WEFT, the same as *waif*. A law term for anything forsaken or abandoned, whether goods, or cattle. Norman French, *wef*, or *waif*.

The gentle lady, loose at random lefte,
The greenwood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, like a forlorne *weft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 36.

Leave, faytor, quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him that hath it better justifyde. *Ibid.*, VI, i, 18.

For we, the *wefts* and pilgrims of the streames,
Are only born to horror and distress.
Fansh. Lusiad, vi, 41.

WEFTE. Used as the participle of waved, put aside.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 36.

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WEIRD, *s.* and *a.* From the Saxon *wyrd*, a witch, or fate, and is used by Scottish writers in that sense. It was particularly applied by Shakespeare to his witches in Macbeth, because he found them called *weird sisters* in Holinshed, from whom he took the history. This Theobald had the merit of discovering; but Warburton, to assert his own superiority, pretended that *wayward* was the same word. Johnson gives a different derivation of wayward (from *wa*, woe, and *weard*, Saxon), and was probably right. It is *weyward* in the folio editions.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Macb.*, i, 3.

The *weird sisters* meant also the *fates*, with Scottish writers. Thus,

The *weird sisters* defendis it suld be wit.
G. Dougl. Virg., p. 80.

which is the translation of

Prohibent nam cætera *parcæ*
Scire. *Æn.*, iii, 379.

See other examples in Jamieson. In an old English ballad, *weird lady* means a witch, or enchantress:

To the *weird lady* of the woods,
Full many and long a day,
Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,
He winds his weary way. *Percy's Rel.*, iii, p. 221.

WELAWAY. Alas; from *walawa*, Saxon, for woe on woe; as Dr. Johnson, on mature inquiry, determined. Now corrupted to *welladay*. Often written *wealaway*, as if derived from *weal*.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed sight?
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 43.

It occurs several times in Spenser, and in the folio is thus spelt. G. Ferrers has the phrase of a *mass of welaway*, for a song of lamentation:

And take delight to listen every day,
How he could sing a *masse of welaway*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 324.

WELCH AMBASSADOR. A jocular name for the cuckoo, I presume, from its migrating hither from the west.

Thy sound is like the cuckoo, the *Welch embassador*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch, &c., act iv.

WELCH-CRICKET. Evidently used for an insect, with which tailors have long been reproached.

Before he [the taylor] had no other cognizance but a plaine Spanish needle with a *Welch-cricket* at top.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 404

Perhaps, however, this was a witticism of Greene's invention.

WELCH-HOOK. A sword made in a hooked form; probably as represented in Mr. Tollet's note on the following passage:

And swore the devil his true liege-man, upon the cross of a *Welch-hook*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

As tall a man as ever swagger,
With *Welse-hook*, or long dagger.
B. Jons. Masque in Hon. of Wales, vi, 49.

And that no man presume to wear any weapon, especially *Welch-hooks*, and forest bills.
Sir John Oldcastle, i, 1.

This is supposed to be proclaimed at Hereford:

That Skeridvaur at last ——
Caught up his country *hook*, nor cares for future harms,
But irefully enrag'd would needs to open arms.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. iv, p. 739.

WELCH-PARSLEY. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

In tough *Welch-parsly*, which our vulgar tongue is
Strong hempen halters. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, i, 2.

WELCHMAN'S HOSE. Equivalent, I imagine, to the breeches of a Highlander, or the dress of a naked Pict; upon the presumption that Welchmen had no hose. Thus the following phrase will imply, making the laws quite void, or of no effect:

The laws we did interpret, and statutes of the land,
Not truly by the text, but newly by a glose:
And words that were most plaine, when they by us were skan'd,
We turned by construction to a *Welch-man's hose*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 278.

To WELD. Used sometimes by Spenser for to wield.

Turne thee to those that *weld* the awfull crowne.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Octob., v. 40.

Who peacably the same long time did *weld*.
Id., F. Q., II, x, 32.

Hence it is easily understood in the following passage:

Laide heavy hands on him, and held so strayte
That downe he kept him, with his scornfull sway,
So as he could not *weld* him any way.
Ibid., VI, viii, 11.

That is, could not move or turn himself.

To WELK. To decrease, or to wane like the moon. Spenser (under the signature of E. K.) quotes Lidgate for using it in that sense. *Notes on Shep. Kal.* Mr. Todd quotes Gower also for it.

But now sadde winter *welked* hath the day.
Nov., l. 13.

Hence to grow dim:

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

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WELKED, or WEALKED, is used by Shakespeare (as Dr. Johnson rightly conjectured) for *whelked*, or marked with protuberances.

Horns *weak'd* and waved, like th' enridged sea;
It was some fiend. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Exactly so in Mirror for Magistrates:

Her *wealked* face with woeful tears bespreut.
Sackv. Induction, p. 257.

This and *whelk* are probably only different forms of the same word.

By Drayton, *welked shrouds* seems to be put for swelling clouds. He is describing the fall of Phaeton, as represented on a painted cloth:

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his palfreys that their reins had broke;
And setting fire upon the *welked shrouds*,
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.
Barons' Wars, vi, 39.

He could not repeat *clouds*, having used it just before.

WELKIN, *s.* The sky; from *wealcan*, to roll, or *welc*, a cloud, Saxon. Yet it is used also for the cloudless sky.

The sky, the *welkin*, the heaven. *L. L. Lost*, iv, 2.
The starry *welkin* cover thou anon,
With drooping fog, as black as Acheron.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.
The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And clowdie *welkin* cleareth.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 12.

It has been preserved, as a poetical word, by Milton, and many other poets.

WELL, *s.*, for weal, or health, for the sake of rhyme, and also of the play upon the word in another sense.

"We may not chaunge," quoth he, "this evill plight,
Till we be bathed in a living well,
That is the terme prescribed by the spell."
"O how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well*."
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 43.

To WELL. To flow.

Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly *well*.
Ibid., I, vii, 4.
Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down
Upon the bright enamel of her face.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 94.

More modern authors have occasionally used this word. See Johnson.

WELLADAY. See WELAWAY.

WELL-SEEN. Accomplished, well-approved. See SEEN.

As a school master
Well-seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

Well-seen, and deeply read, and throughly grounded,
In th' hidden knowledge of all sallets, and
Pot-herbs whatever. *B. and Fl. Woman Hater*, ii, 1.
Why I am a scholar, and *well-seen* in philosophy.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 102.
A chronicler should *well* in divers tongues be *seene*.
Mirr. for Mag., 488.

†WELTED. Ornamented with fringe.

Be covered, George; this chain and *welted* gown,
Bare to this coat? Then the world's upside down.
The Honest Whore, i, 11.

WENCH. It is rightly observed by Mr. Steevens, that wench originally meant young woman only, without the contemptuous familiarity now annexed to it. Johnson accordingly places this sense first. It is no longer sō used.

Now, how dost thou look now? O, ill-starr'd *wench*.
Othello, v, 2.
Therefore, sweet *wench*, help me to rue my woe.
Promos and Cassandra.

Here we find it applied to a princess:

For Ariodant so lov'd the princely *wench*,
That Neptune's floods unneth his flames cold quench.
Har. Ariost., v, 20.

It has been observed, that *wench* is used in the translation of the Bible, 2 Sam. xvii, 17, where the Latin version has *ancilla*, the Greek παιδίσκη, and the original שִׁפְחָה, all meaning a hand-maid, or maid-servant. I believe Johnson's etymology of *wencle*, contracted to *wenc*, to be the right. Horne Tooke's is most absurd. See T. J.

To WEND. To go; Saxon, *wenden*. Hence we have derived the preterite of go still in use, namely *went*.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*,
But to procrastinate his liveless end.
Com. of Errors, i, 1.

It is so common in every author of that time, that it is hardly necessary to exemplify it.

Her weaker wandring stream tow'rds Yorkshire as she *wends*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1176.

In Spenser it occurs continually.

Fairfax uses *wend* improperly for *went*:

Where late she *wend*
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood.
Tasso, B. vi, 109.

Also for the participle:

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*.
B. xii, 70.

WENGAND, *s.* This word seems to be put for vengeance; but how authorised or derived, I am unable to say.

Wild *wengand* on such ire, wherby the realm doth lose,
What gaine have they which heave at honour so?
Mirr. for Mag., p. 487.

The author is Higins, who does not usually employ unauthorised words.

†WERTWALE. Flesh growing over the nail.

A *wertwale*, pterygium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 300.

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To WEST, *v.* To set in the west; applied to the sun.

Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight,
And twice hath risen where he now doth *west*,
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
Spens. F. Q., V, Introd., St. 8.

Chaucer so used the word.

†WEST-CHESTER. So the town of Chester is sometimes called from its situation, to distinguish it from several other towns which bear the name of Chester with some addition.

WESTWARD HOE, was the title of a comedy, by Decker and Webster, as Eastward Hoe of another by Chapman and Marston. The latter is printed in O. Pl., iv, p. 203, &c. Both must have been current phrases before they became titles for plays. *Eastward Hoe* seems to be equivalent to a trip to the city; and *Westward Hoe* implies a trip to Tyburn.

Sir, *Eastward Hoe* will make you go *Westward Hoe*.
O. Pl., iv, 219.

Shakespeare puts the words together, as a common expression, though he has no allusion, except to the word *west:*

O. There lies your way, due west.
V. Then *westward-hoe.*
Twelfth N., iii, 1.

WESTY, *a.* Dizzy, confused. Coles renders it by "*Scotomaticus* [that is, troubled with *scotoma*, or dizziness], vertigine laborans."

Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westie* head,
And palish carcasse, on his brothel bed.
Hall, Sat., IV, i, p. 58, repr.

WET-FINGER. To do a thing *with a wet finger*, implies to do it with great ease. I do not know that the expression is yet disused; but the origin of it may be inquired.

Take a good heart, man; all the low ward is our's
With a *wet-finger*. *B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, act iv.

If ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a *wet finger*, porter thou shalt earn my money.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 255.

What gentlewomen or citizen's wives you can with a *wet finger* have at any time to sup with you.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 160, Nott's ed.

It seems not very improbable that it alluded to the vulgar and very inelegant custom, of *wetting the finger* to turn over a book with more ease. The following passage seems to confirm that notion:

I hate brawls with my heart, and can *turn over* a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*.
G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., p. 21, repr.

Those who practised this had little thought of the appearance of their books.

†There is to manye suche, though ye laugh, and beleve it not, and not hard to shewe them *with a wet finger*.
Burnynge of Paule's Church, 1561.

†As bookes are leafe by leafe oft turn'd and tost,
So are the garments of a whore (almost):
For both of them, with a *wet finger* may
Be folded or unfolded, night or day.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To WEX, for to wax, grow, or increase. Spenser has it, but it is not peculiar to him:

She first taught men a woman to obey,
But when her sonne to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrendred, ne herself would longer vex.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 20.

Drayton also has it:

Yet every hour still prosperously she *wex'd*,
But the world poor did by loose riots grow,
Which served as an excellent pretext.
Legend of Cromw., p. 610, and in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 539.

Dryden has adopted the word. See Johnson.

WHALES-BONE long afforded a most current simile for whiteness. Mr. Steevens asserts, that the ancient English writers supposed ivory to be part of the bones of a whale; and, though it cannot be imagined that such gross ignorance could very long continue, yet there seems no reason to doubt, that it did prevail, when this proverbial simile was invented and established. [The ivory of western Europe in the middle ages was the tooth of the walrus.] Shakespeare has it, but he received it from his predecessors:

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To shew his teeth *as white as whale his bone.*
Love's L. L., v, 2.

But Spenser also has it:

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
And eke, through fear *as white as whale's bone.*
F. Q., III, i, 15.

The antiquity of the simile may be seen in the preservation of the Saxon genitive, *whalis*, or *whale's* bone; which is depraved, as was customary, into "whale *his* bone." The instances are very numerous, which are quoted by the commentators on the above passage of Shakespeare; and mostly from the older authors, the Metrical Romances, Lord Surrey, Turberville, &c. We may add another from the latter poet:

A little mouth, with decent chin,
A corall lip of hue,
With teeth *as white as whale his bone*,
Ech one in order due. *Poems*, 1567, sign. S 8 b.

Browne has rightly called it ivory:

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An ivory dart she held of good command,
White was the bone, but whiter was her hand.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 67.

WHALLY, *a.*, applied to eyes, means discoloured, or, what are now called *wall-eyes;* from *whaule*, or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*. Applied to jealousy, in the following instance, it seems to mean *green-eyed*, which is the usual description of that passion. The poet describes Lust, as riding

Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare
And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
Was like the person selfe. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 24.

Upton, and all the commentators, explain it streaked, from *wala*, Saxon; whence also a *wheal*, or *wale*, the mark of a lash on the skin. Not conceiving, however, how *streaked* eyes were at all characteristic of jealousy, I had conjectured that *wall-eyed* must be meant; when I found this remarkable proof of it, given by my friend Todd, under *Walleye*, in T. J. "This word is not written *wall*, but *whall*, in our old language;" he then refers to the above passage, and adds this example: "*Whaule*-eyed, glauciolus. *Huloet.*" Yet, by an inadvertency, of which it is marvellous that the instances are not more numerous in such a work, he has retained Johnson's erroneous explanation of *whally*. Of *whall* we may add this example:

Glaucoma—a disease in the eye, &c.—some think it to be a *whal* eie. *A. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 428.

Baret, however, has *wall-eye*, and renders "a horse with a *wall eye*," by *glauciolus*. *Alvearie* (1580), under *Horse*.

†WHAPPET. The prick-eared cur.

The Lords people neede no more to feare them, then he that rideth through the streetes upon a lustie gelding with his sword by his side, needes to feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets*. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 243.

WHAT, *s.* Used as a substantive, for matter, thing, stuff.

So adowne
They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 7.

So also in his Shepherd's Kalendar:

Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can sayne. *July*, v. 31.

The Latin relative is so used by modern writers, who have their "*tertium quid*," &c.

WHAT, *pron.* The ninth sense of this word, in Dr. Johnson, is thus stated: "It is used adverbially, for partly, in part." It appears to me, that in this mode it is no longer used, except in conjunction with the preposition *with*.

But now, in our memory, *what* by the decay of the haven, and *what* by the overthrow of religious houses —it is brought—to miserable nakedness and decay.
Lambert, cited in B. Jons. Grammar, ed. Whalley, vii, 273.

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasure, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris*, Johnson's 7th instance.

It is unusual to use it thus without a second *what*, to mark another side of the partition. *What with* one thing, *what with* another.

WHAT ELSE. An elliptical interrogation, for "what else can be the case;" and equivalent, therefore, to a strong affirmation.

Now, let us read the inventorie, wee'le share it equally. *Li. What else?* *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
Li. But canst thou blow it? *H. What else?*
M. But not away. *Ibid.*, iv, 3.

WHEEL, *s.* Supposed, from the context, to mean the burden of a song. Ophelia says,

You must sing Down-a-down, an you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it.
Haml., iv, 5.

But there is no direct authority for this use of the word; except a sentence quoted by Mr. Steevens without recollection of the book, the author, or the date. This, it must be allowed, is sufficiently uncertain. It should, however, be given.

The song was accounted a good one, though it was not much graced by the *wheele*, which in no wise accorded with the matter thereof.

The quotation from N. Breton, of "heigh ho *wele*," is not satisfactory, without Mr. S.'s interpretation. Yet, after all, it must have some such meaning. Rota, or rote, certainly meant a kind of instrument.

WHELK, the same as *wale*, or *wheal;* from *wala*, Saxon. Stripes, marks, discolorations.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and coals of fire. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

Chaucer had united whelks and knobs:

That might him helpen of his *whelkes* white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his cheekes.
Prol. to Cant. Tales.

WHELKY. Streaked, striated; from WHELK.

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Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spens. Virg. Gnat, v. 105.

WHEN. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to "when will such a thing be done?"

Why *when*, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.
Have at you with another. *When!* can you tell.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

So in the old play of Sir John Oldcastle:

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.
When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?
Act iv, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 325.
Nay then, sweet sir, give reason; come on, *when?*
Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr., ii, 225.

WHE'R, for whether, by contraction.

Good sir, say *whe'r* you'll answer me, or no?
Com. of Err., iv, 1.
To bid the wind a base he now prepares,
And *whe'r* he run or fly, they knew not whether.
Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 418.
No matter now, *whe'r* thou be false or no,
Goswin: whether thou love another better,
Or me alone; or *whe'r* thou keep thy vow.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.
Who shall doubt, Donne, *whe'r* I a poet be,
When I dare send my epigrams to thee?
B. Jons. Epigr., 96.

WHERE, for whereas.

But *where* you think that I take away much use of shootinge. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 59.
Where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel.
Coriol., i, 1.

For whether:

Why here's all fire, wit, *where* he will or no.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 386.
I know not *where* I am or no, or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
Ben Jons. New Inn, v, 2.
Good sir, say *wher'* you'll answer me or not.
Com. of Err., iv, 1.

The use of it in the following passage, added to the introduction of *note*, for know not, renders the whole very obscure:

I note *where* car'd or carelesse ornament,
Where chance or art her fairest count'nance dight.
Carew's Godfrey of Bulloigne, B. i.

That is, "I know not *whether* careful or careless ornament, *whether* chance or art adorned her [most]."

WHERE. Used as a substantive, for place; as the logicians use *ubi*.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find. *Lear*, i, 1.

WHEREAS. Often used for *where*.

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 2.
At Agincourt that fought,
Whereas rebellious France upon her knees was brought. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 95.
He pierced in the thickest preasse among,
Whereas these valiant knights had giv'n and tane
Full many strokes. *Har. Ariost.*, v, 80.

WHERRET, or WHIRRIT. A smart blow, or box on the ear.

Troth, now I'm invisible, I'll hit him a sound *wherret* on the ear, when he comes out of the garden.
Puritan, iv, 2.
How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.
B. & Fl. Nice Valour, iv, last sc.

Derivation uncertain. See T. J. It appears by an example there given, that Bickerstaff, in Love in a Village, used *wherret*, for the common colloquial word *worrit;* which, I conceive, is not made from this, but a mere corruption of *worry*.

WHETHER, for which soever, or whoever.

And *whether*
Before us that are here, can force his cousin,
By fair and knightly strength, to touch the pillar,
He shall enjoy her; the other lose his head.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 6.

WHETSTONE. *To give the whetstone*, as a prize for lying. This was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who told the greatest lie. Ray, among Proverbial Phrases, denoting a liar, puts first, "He deserves the *whetstone*." The origin of the jest is not, I believe, exactly made out; but, perhaps, it was with some such idea as that of Randolph, in his interlude of the Pedlar, of sharpening the wits, for fresh exploits of the same kind. After other commodities, the pedlar brings out a *whetstone*, on which he thus descants:

But leaving my brains, I come to a more profitable commodity; for, considering how dull half the wits of this university [Cambridge] be, I thought it not the worst traffique to sell *whetstones*. This *whetstone* [he continues] will set such an edge upon your inventions, that it will make your rusty iron brains purer metal than your brazen faces. Whet but the knife of your capacities on this *whetstone*, and you may presume to dine at the Muses' Ordinarie, or sup at the Oracle of Apollo. *Randolph's Works*, p. 330.

Whatever was the original design of the allusion, it seems very clear that there were, in some places, jocular games, in which the prize given for the greatest lie was a *whetstone*. Lupton says,

Lying with us is so loved and allowed, that there are many tymes gamings and prizes therefore purposely, to encourage one to outlye another. *O.* And what shall he gaine that gets the victorie in lying? *S.* He shall have a *silver whe stone* for his labour.
Too Good to be True, p. 80, 1580.

See this, and more instances, in Pop. Antiq., i, p. 429, 4to.

In an old morality, Mendax, the liar,

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brings a *whetstone* in his hand, and thus blazons his own arms:

My name is *Mendax*, a younger brother, linially descended of an auncient house before the Conquest. We geve three *whetstones* in gules, with no difference.
W. Bulleyn's Prose Morality, cited in *Waldron's Sad Sheph.*, pp. 162 and 220.

The Cretans being always noted for lying, according to the Greek saying, Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, Lyly says,

If I met with one of Crete, I was readie to lie with him for the *whetstone*. *Euph. and his Engl.*, C 4.

Hence Harington:

Well might Martano beare away the bell,
Or else a *whetstone* challenge for his dew,
That on the sodaine such a tale could tell,
And not a word of all his tale was true.
Ariosto, xviii, 36.

Travellers, being always suspected of this vice, were complimented with the attribute of the *whetstone*. Ben Jonson's traveller, Amorphus, hires a page named *Cos* (or Whetstone), which occasions this remark:

Cos? how happily hath Fortune furnish'd him with a *whetstone*. *Cynthia's Revels*, i, 5.

The brain-sicke youth that feeds his tickled eare
With sweet-sauc'd lies of some false traveller;
Which hath the Spanish decades red awhile,
Or *whetstone* leasings of old Mandevile.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

A strange use of the *whetstone* is recorded by Harington:

Part whereof [*i. e.* of his sentence] being that th knight should publicklie acknowledge how he had slandered the archbishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly; yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long *whetston* hanging out at the pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous as men understood his meaning was to give himselfe the lye.
Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. ii, p. 240, ed. Park.

This explains the force of lord Bacon's sarcasm, who, when sir K. Digby boasted of having seen the *philosopher's stone* in his travels, but was puzzled to describe it, interrupted him, saying, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*." See also Hudibras, P. II, C. i, v. 60, and Grey's note upon it. There is no great probability of the expression being derived from the *whetstone* of Attius Nævius, as some have conjectured; which would imply that the story of that soothsayer was the greatest lie upon record.

As ancient customs are longest retained in the provinces, we find the following account of the existence of this in the north, as late as in 1792:

It is a custom in the north, when a man tells the greatest lye in the company, to reward him with a *whetstone*; which is called lying for the *whetstone*.
Budworth's Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes, Chap. 6.

It does not appear that this tourist was aware of the antiquity of the custom. In Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, *Whetstone* is mentioned in connexion with Bedlam:

Good Lord! how sharp you are, with being at Bedlam yesterday! *Whetstone* has set an edge upon you. Act i.

What it means can only be conjectured. As we have no account of *Whetstone*, the poet, being in Bedlam, I should rather guess that a person of that name was then the keeper of that hospital. See Mr. Gifford's Note on the place.

WHIBLIN, *s.*, seems, by the context, to mean a eunuch.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake; or else (God bless us) one of these *whiblins*, and that's worse.
Honest Wh, O. Pl., iii, 257.

In another place, it seems to be put for whinyard, or sword:

Come, sir, let go your *whiblin* [*snatcheth his sword from him*]. *B. Brome, Lovesick Court*, v, 1.

[Here it has apparently a different meaning.]

†Planting the Ile of Dogs with *whiblins*, corwhichets, mushromes, and tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

WHIFFLER. A person who cleared the way for a procession. Mr. Warton, in a long note on "the ear-piercing fife," in Othello, explains *whiffler* to mean *fifer;* but derives it from an old French word *viffleur*, which nowhere exists, except in what is considered as a misprint, in a passage from Rymer's Fœdera. But *whiffle* itself meant a fife in English, from a *whiff*, or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the mattter. *Whifflers*, or fifers, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. See Illustr. of Shakesp., i, p. 507. Grose, who found the word still in use in Norfolk, thought it peculiar to that county, and defines it thus: "*Whifflers*, men who make way *for the corporation of Norwich*, by flourishing their swords." *Prov. Gloss.* But the *whifflers* had the same office everywhere else. Coles trans-

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lates it *viator*. Thus Shakespeare speaks of the sea,

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. *Hen. V*, Act v, Chorus.

And Mr. Steevens quotes from a play called the Isle of Gulls:

And Manasses shall go before like a *whiffler*, and clear the way with his horns. 1633.
Tobacco's a *whiffler*,
And cries huff snuff with furie.
B. Holiday's Τεχνογαμια, act ii, sc. 3.

It clearly means a person to introduce, in the following example:

But, as a poet that's no scholar, makes
Vulgarity his *whiffler*, and so takes
Passage, with ease and state.
Chapman, Verses on Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Weber there interpreted it *babbler*, &c. In the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or *bachelor whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did.

I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see you o' the livery, or one of the *bachelor whifflers*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 312.

Here it means merely attendants:

Three hundred of these goldfinches have I entertained for my followers; I can go in no corner, but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements. You may hear them half a mile ere they come at you.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 397.

This, hearing them so far off, he presently explains to arise from the jingling of their spurs. The note on it, in the book referred to, is erroneus. *Whiffler* has also been used as equivalent to a *whiffling*, or trifling fellow, particularly by Swift, and the authors of his time, whom Johnson quotes for it. In that sense, it is certainly derived from *whiff*, or puff of wind, mere emptiness.

WHIG, *s.* A thin liquor made from whey; from *hwæg*, whey, Saxon. A modern commentator defines it thus: "*Whig* is, I believe, formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by runnet; a second and inferior curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture; the remainder, after being slightly fermented, is called *whig*, and drank by the poorer classes as small beer." *Ancient Drama*, vol. vi, p. 121. Where the writer gained this exact description, he does not say; but it is certainly something of that sort. Coles Latinises it by "serum lactis tenue." Dr. Jamieson defines it, "A thin and sour liquid of the lacteous kind."

Drink *whig*, and sour milk, while I rince my throat with Bourdeaux and Canary. *Heyw. Engl. Trav.*, i, 2.
The pore old couple wisht their bread were meat, their *whig* were perry.
Warn. Alb. Engl., viii, 42, p. 202.
With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and custards stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayton, Muses' Elys., Nymph. 6.

The classing it with cider and perry, seems to imply that it was a fermented liquor.

The nick-name of *whig*, as applied to a party, is commonly derived from this; but bishop Burnet derives it from *Whiggamor*, a cattle-driver in the south-west of Scotland, by contraction *whigg*. His opinion, as a Scotchman, must have the more weight, because the name had been applied to the Scotch fanatics, before it was taken up, as a term of ridicule, against the country party in England; which was about 1680. Nor does there appear much propriety in applying the name of a liquor, not much in use, to a party. The Scotch *whigs* were a party themselves; and at one time, according to Burnet, a formidable array. See Hume; also Jamieson; and T. J. Woodrow, a Scottish historian, seems rather to favour the other derivation; but there is no reason to prefer his opinion to that of Burnet and others. *Tory* is an Irish name for certain lawless plunderers. Both terms have continued in use, as party distinctions, though their original meaning is forgotten, and, in the application, often reversed.

†Licking his lips, in thinking that his theame
Is milke, cheese, butter, whay, *whig*, curds, and creame. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
†The people there have neither horse or cowe,
Nor sheepe, nor oxe, or asse, nor pig, or sowe:
Nor creame, curds, *whig*, whay, buttermilke, or cheese.
Ibid.

WHILE, *adv.*, was often improperly used for until. This misuse of the word is still prevalent in some provincial dialects.

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We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you.
Macb., iii, 1.

The Romaynes had a law that everye man should use shootinge in peace tyme, *while* he was forty yeare oulde. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 16.

Cleanthes, if you want money, use me;
I'll trust you, *while* your father's dead.
Mass. Old Law, i, 1.

Even Jonson so uses it:

And want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.
Devil is an Ass, i, 2.

WHILES. Long prevalent instead of *while;* it is so written generally in the old copies of Shakespeare, and has been, in most instances, changed to *while*, by the modern editors. Used also, as well as *while*, for until.

He shall conceal it,
Whiles you are willing it shall come to note.
Twelfth N., iv, 3.

This addition of a redundant *s* has extensively corrupted both words and names. Thus *unaware* became *unawares*, &c.; and in names it may always be suspected, except when the *s* clearly stands for *son*.

Here it is *whilst*, and is elliptically used for "while you are doing that:"

Go run
And tell the duke; and *whilst*, I'll close her eyes.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 5.

Whilst, I believe, was originally a mere corruption of *whiles*.

WHILEARE, WHILERE, or WHYLEARE. The same as *ere while*, only transposed; that is, formerly.

Will you troul the catch
You taught mē but *while-ere*. *Tempest*, iii, 2.

That cursed wight, from whom I scapt *whyleare*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despaire.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 28.

Doe you not know this seely timorous deere,
As usual to his kinde, hunted *whileare*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 69.

It is found in Milton. See T. J.

WHILOM, *adv.* Once, formerly; a Chaucerian word, but so often introduced by more recent authors, that it is not unknown to many readers.

Whilom thou was peregall to the best.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Aug., l. 8

Proud Rome herself, that *whilome* laid her yoke
On the wide world, and vanquish'd all with war.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 175.

WHIMLEN, or WHIMLING. A fanciful derivative from *whim*, like *whimwham*, applied, in the following quotation, to country ladies; but no more appropriate, I presume, than *what d' ye call 'ems*, or the like.

Marry, before I could procure my properties, alarm came that some of the *whimlens* had too much [probably too much liquor, by what follows].
B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 404.

In Beaumont and Fletcher it is *whimling*, and there used in contempt, by a boisterous woman, speaking to a delicate young girl:

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitchin to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing! *Coxcomb*, act iv.

WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets, trifles, whimsical ornaments. A mere reduplication of *whim*.

Nay not that way,
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, act i.

'Tis more comely,
I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.
Massing. City Mad., iv, 3.

†Her kercher hung from under her cap,
With a taile like a flie flap.
And tyed it fast with a *whim wham*,
Knit up againe with a trim tram.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

†His Alkaron, his Moskyes are *whim-whams*,
False bug-beare bables, fables all that dams.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†When with her flesh mans stomack she hath fed,
She gives him ease and comfort in his bed;
She yeelds no *whim-whams* wavering on his crest,
But she relieves him with repose and rest. *Ibid.*

WHINID'ST. An unintelligible word, occurring only in the folio editions of Shakespeare, and in what is now the beginning of act ii; in the first folio, Part ii, p. 9:

Speak then, thou *whinid'st* leaven.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 1.

The best conjectural reading that has been offered, is *vinew'd*, mouldy; but "unsalted leaven," is the reading of the quartos, to which the modern editors have gone back to fetch it. The word is probably a mere corruption of *vinewd'st*, for "most mouldy." If, then, the text is to be changed at all, we should read,

Speak then, thou *vinewd'st* leaven, speak.

See VINEW'D.

WHINYARD, *s.* A sword, or hanger; perhaps rather the latter, which is Minshew's interpretation. Skinner says, from *winnan*, to win, and *are*, honour, Saxon; but this is not very probable. The best Saxon derivation has been entirely overlooked, which is *winn*, war or destruction, and *gerd*, yard or instrument. It will then mean warlike or destroying instrument, which is surely a fair description of a sword.

Nor from their button'd tawny leather belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*.
Edw. III, i, 2; Capell's Prolusions.

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This deboah'd *whinyard*
I will reclaim to comely bows and arrows.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 412.

When it was becoming obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in burlesque; in which way we find it in Hudibras:

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed,
As rats do from a falling house. I, ii, 938.

But it does not appear to have been always a burlesque term, which the first examples seem to show.

The Scottish dialect has *whinger*, in the same sense; which evidently must have come from the same origin. See Jamieson.

†WHIP-BROTH.

Where I was ill thought of by my friends, scorned by my foes, and in conclusion, in a greater puzzell then the blinde beare in the midst of all her *whip-broth*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†WHIP-HER-GINNEY. An old name of a game at cards.

At primefisto, post and payre, primero,
Maw, *whip-her-ginny*, he's a lib'rall hero.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†WHIPPET. A cur-dog. See WHAPPET.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which, there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation. *Taylor's Workes.*

†WHIPPING-POST. A stationary implement of punishment formerly as common as the stocks.

Be brought to th' *whipping post* and there be stript,
And as a roague stande ready to be whipt.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

In London and within a mile, I weene,
There are of jayles or prisons full eighteene,
And sixty *whipping-posts*, and stocks and cages,
Where sin with shame and sorrow hath due wages.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
Ibid.

WHIPSTOCK, *s.* The stock or handle of a whip, but frequently put for the whip itself; particularly a carter's whip.

For Malvolio's nose is no *whipstock*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

Phœbus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loudness of his fury.
B. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm., i, 2.

For, by his rusty outside, he appears
To have practis'd more the *whip-stock* than the lance.
Pericles, ii, 2.

Beggars fear him more than the justice, and as much as the *whip-stock*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 60, ed. Bliss.

Here it is spelt *whip-stalk*:

Bought you a whistle and a *whip-stalk* too,
To be revenged on their villainies.
Span. Trag., O. Pl., iii, 180.

It is once or twice used as a name of reproach for a carter, "base *whip-stock*." See the notes on the above passages.

WHIRL-BONE, *s.* The round bone of the knee, called the knee-pan, or patella.

Woman was once a ribbe (as Truth has said),
Else sith her tongue runs wide from every point,
I should have deem'd her substance had been made
Of Adam's *whirl-bone*, when it was out o' th' joint.
Bancroft's Epig., B. i, Ep. 92.

"The *whirl-bone* of the knee, patella." *Coles, Lat. Dict.*

†Patella.... La palette du genouil. The *whirle bone* of the knee. *Nomenclator.*

WHIRLICOTE, *s.* An open car, or chariot.

Of old time coatches were not knowne in this island, but chariots or *whirlicotes*, and they onely used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stowe's Lond.*, 1599, p. 65.

WHIRLING-PLAT appears to be used for whirlpool, in the following passage:

Even as a stone cast into a plaine even still water, will make the water move a great space, yet, if there be any *whirling-plat* in the water, the moving ceaseth when it cometh at the *whirling-plat*.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 163, repr.

Called also *whirl-pit*:

Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown.
Sandys, Paraph. of Exod. xv.

†*Car.* Here is the gulph that swallowes all my land;
And to this desperate *whirlepit* am I reeling.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†From whence some being thrust headlong, stucke fast there, with their armour and weapons encumbring them, where the river is shallow, and yeeldeth foords; others were swallowed up and drowned in holes and *whirlepits*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†WHIRL-PUFF. A whirlwind.

Whiles these affaires are carried on end by sundrie *whirle-puffes* in the utmost marches of the east.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

And whiles some deadly and pestiferous *whirle-puffe* raiseth up still these miseries of common mischiefes in the state. *Ibid.*

When from his lips these words had tane their flight,
A shuffling *whirle-puffe* roar'd amongst the trees.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 116.

†WHIRL-WATER. A water-spout.

I hear of a *whirlwater* upon the Thames, confirmed by all I speak with, according to the relation I sent you at first. But for the falling of a cataract (as Dr. Meddus in your last writes) as I heard it not before from any other, so I meet with many that deny it, and that there was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.
Letter dated 1626.

†WHIRRET. A blow.

And in a fume gave Furius
A *whirret* on the eare.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

WHISH, and WHISHT. Corruptions of WHIST, silent.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Haringt. Ep., i, 27.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advise of his father, was annoynted king, by and by there was all *whisht*. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 34, b.

Why do you *whisht* thus? here's none to hear you.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 212.

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†WHISK. 1. A game at cards.

Ruffe, slam, trump, noddy, *whisk*, hole, sant, new-cut.
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

2. Quick; rapid.

Sometimes his eyes are goard with an oxe horne,
Or suddaine dasht out with a sacke of corne,
Or the *whiske* brushing of a coachmares taile
To fit the coach, but all these thoughts may faile.
Taylor's Workes.

3. A part of a woman's dress.

No, you'r deceived when you suppose
Your wives will part with *whisk* or cloaths.
The Annals of Love, 1672.

I rais'd my doe, and lac'd her gown,
I pinu'd her *whisk*, and dropt a crown.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 123.

In ruffs, and fifty other ways:
Their wrinkled necks were cover'd o'er
With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore
In base contempt of bishops sleeves.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

WHISKET, *s.* A basket. I do not recollect to have seen this word in use, but Coles acknowledges it thus: "A *whisket*, corbis, cophinus." *Lat. Dict.* Baxter also has it under *Bascauda*, which he derives from the Celtic participle *uascand*, pressum:

Unde fit, [he adds] quod viminei cophini genus agrestibus Anglis dicitur *whisket*. *Gloss. Antiq. Brit.*

WHIST, was probably at first, as Skinner suggests, an interjection commanding silence by the mere sound, like *'st* in Latin, or our *hush*, which is only a modification of the same sound. We find this original use here:

Whist, whist, my master! *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 331.

Several poets, however, have used it for silenced.

The wild waves *whist*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
So was the Titaness put down and *whist*.
Spens. Canto of Mutab., vii, 59.

So even Milton:

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist. *Ode on Nativ.*, v. 64.

That the name of the game of *whist* is derived from this, is known, I presume, to all who play, or do not play it.

WHIST, *adj.* Still, quiet.

So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, welcoming such sweet death. *Har. Nugæ Ant.*, vol. ii, p. 97, 12mo ed.
So that now all her enimies are as *whist* as the bird attagen. *Euphues and his Engl.*, I i b.
Upon a rock, and underneath a hill,
Far from the town, where all is *whist* and still.
Marlow, Hero and L., B. i.

Sir J. Harington has made it *whish*, for the sake f a rhyme, as noticed above.

To WHIST, *v.* To be silent.

Th' other nipt so nie
That *whist* I could not. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 427.
They *whisted* all, with fixed face attent.
Surrey's Trans. of Virg., l. 1.

"Conticuere omnes," &c.

Milton has employed *hist* as a verb, instead of *whist*; which is still the *'st* vocalised:

And the mute silence *hist* along,
'Less Philomel will deign a song. *Il Penseroso*, 55.

"Let silence hush everything, unless Philomel will deign to sing."

To WHISTLE OFF. To dismiss by a whistle; a term in hawking. A hawk seems to have been usually sent off in this way, against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose, and abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *whistle her off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii, 3.

This is he
Left to fill up your triumph, he that basely
Whistled his honour *off* to th' wind; that coldly
Shrunk in his politic head. *B. & Fl. Bonduca*, iv, 3.

Here he is sent off to his prey:

As a long-winged hawke when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the ayre, still soaring higher and higher, till he come to his full pitch, and, in the end, when the game is sprung, comes downe amaine, and stoupes upon the sudden. *Burton's Anat.*, ii, 1—3.

The hawk was called back to the hand, by the same signal.

If you can *whistle* her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Spanish Gipsie, 1653.

The WHITE. The central part of the mark upon the butts, in archery. The whole was painted in concentric circles of different colours, the interior circle being white, and in the centre of the *white* was a pin of wood, to cleave which with the arrow was the greatest triumph of a marksman. Johnson quotes both Dryden and Southern for this use of the word, though the thing was nearly disused in their time. In older authors it was very common, as such shooting was then a daily practice. It was called also *blanc* in French, as well as *but*, or mark.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.
Taming of Shr., v, 2.

An archer say you is to be knowen by his aime, not by his arrowe: but your aime is so ill, that if you knewe how farre wide from the *white* your shaft sticketh, you would hereafter rather breake your bowe then bend it. *Euphues and his Engl.*

Hence *to hit the white*, was used to signify "to be right," "you have hit the mark."

Quoth mother Howlett, you have *hit the white*.
Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 509.

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As oft' you've wanted brains
And art to strike *the white*,
As you have levelled right.
Feltham's Parody on Jonson's Ode on leaving the Stage.

WHITE BOY. A term of endearment to a favorite son, or dependant. So, in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, Mrs. Merrythought says to her darling son Michael,

What says my *white boy?* Act ii, sc. 2.

I know, quoth I, I am his *white boy*, and will not be gulled. *Ford's 'Tis Pity, &c.*, i, 3.

†Fie, young gentleman, will such a brave sparke as you, that is your mother's *white-boy*, undoe your hopes. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.

White was generally a term of favour:

When he returns, I'll tell twenty admirable lies of his hawk, and then I shall be his little rogue, and his *white* villain, for a whole week after.
Returne from Pernassus, ii, 6.

T. Warton adds, as an illustration that, Dr. Busby used to call his favorite scholars his *white boys;* and says that he could add a variety of other combinations. *Hist. of Poetry, Fragm. of* Vol. iv, p. 65.

The *White-boys* of Ireland were a very different description of persons, in much later times.

WHITE-DEATH, of which one or two interpretations have been given, in the following passage means, I think, no more than *pale death.*

Let the *white death* sit on thy cheek for ever,
We [blushes] 'll ne'er come there again.
All's Well, ii, 3.

WHITE-FRIARS, in London, was a part situated to the south of Fleet-street, and east of the Temple, being contiguous to both; nearly where Salisbury-court and Dorset-street now are. Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors, bankrupts, and profligates of all descriptions. This privilege being abolished by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, it remained for some time much deserted, as is described by the graceless Ned Ward, in his London Spy, p. 158, &c., who adds a kind of ballad on the subject; but all so much in his own very low style, as to be no less disgusting than the place itself had been.

Though there be none far-fet, there will dear-bought,
Be fit for ladies: some for lords, knights, squires;
Some for your waiting wench, and city wives,
Some for your men, and daughters of *White-friars.*
B. Jons. Prol. 1 *to Silent Woman.*

Sir P. The gentleman, believe it, is of worth,
And of our nation.
Lady P. Ay, your *White-friars nation.*
Come, I blush for you, master Would-be, I.
B. Jons. Fox, iv, 1.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, opposed to a dry or *red* herring.

Hop-dance cries in Tom's belly for two *white-herring.*
Lear, iii, 6.

Steevens explained it a pickled or Dutch herring, and referred to the Northumberland Household Book, p. 8; but there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat. In Warner's Antiquitates Culinariæ, they are therefore rightly explained "fresh herrings." *Prelim. Disc.*, p. l (50).

†WHITE-POT. A dish which appears to have been peculiar to Devonshire, and a receipt to make which will be found below.

Hee is caried on the backes of foure deacons, after the maner of carying *whytepot* queenes in Westerne May-games.
Batman's Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, 1577.

He is an English man, and English dyet will serve his turne. If the Norfolk dumplin, and the Devonshire *white-pot*, be at variance, he will atone them, the bag-puddings of Gloucestershire, the blacke-puddings of Worcestershire. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

The people of this country (Devonshire) are strong and well made, and as they have a peculiar sort of food, which they call *white-pots*, so the women have a peculiar sort of garment, which they wear upon their shoulders called whittles, they are like mantles with fringes about the edges, without which the common sort never ride to market, nor appear in publick. *Brome's Travels*, 1700, p. 234.

To make an excellent *white-pot.*—Take two quarts of cream, boil in it, in a short time, half an ounce of mace, a piece of cinnamon, and half a nutmeg; then cut a white penny-loaf exceeding thin, then lay the slices at the bottom of a dish, and cover them with marrow; add likewise a dozen yolks of eggs to the cream, well beaten in rose-water, and sweeten it with a sufficient quantity of sugar; then take out the spices, beat up the cream well, and fill a broad bason in which the bread, raisins, and marrow was laid, and bake it; when it is enough, scrape white sugar on it, and serve it up. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

WHITE POWDER. A common notion prevailed, and subsisted even in very late times, that there was such a composition as a *white* gunpowder, which would explode without noise. Sir T. Browne does not deny that such a powder might be formed; but says that it would be useless. "But this," he says, "contrived either with or without salt-peter, will surely be of little force, and the effects thereof no

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way to be feared: for as it omits of report, so will it of effectual exclusion; and so the charge be of little force which is excluded." *Vulg. Err.*, II, v, p. 92, 4to. Yet the idea was very prevalent.

One offers to lay five hundred pounds—that you were killed with a pistol charged with *white powder*.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., ii, 2.

Some conspirators in queen Elizabeth's time confessed that they had intended to murder the queen with fire-arms charged with *white powder;* but it is not pretended that any such preparation was found in their possession. There is, however, an old poem by May, called *The White Powder Plot*, printed in 1662.

†WHITENESS. Nakedness.

'Twas a rape
Upon my honour, more then on her *whitenesse*.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.
And now I would not but this devil prince
Had done this act upon Caropia's *whiteness*. *Ibid.*

WHIT-FLAW. A painful abscess, or gathering in the fingers, by which the nails are sometimes thrown off; now called a *whitlow*. Minshew has it *white-blowe;* it is called so from looking white,

The nails faln off by *whit-flaws*.
Herrick's Poems, p. 193.

Johnson has a quotation from Wise, in which he witnesses that it was called *whitflaw* by the common people. See Johnson.

Roste the root [of Buglosse] in the embers in a wett clout, and mix it with as much rosted apples and a little butter, to asswage the paine of a *white flaw*.
Langham's Garden of Health, Bugloss, 20.

See FELLON.

WHITING-MOPS. Young whitings, *Gurnard-moppes* are also mentioned by Puttenham. See MOPPE.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were finns.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Metaphorically, a fair lass:

I have a stomach, and could content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.
Massing. Guardian, iv, 2.
†He bids thee without further stops,
Arme th' Greekes, with heads like *whiting mops*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†WHITLETHER. Leather made very rough by peculiar dressing.

Thy gerdill made of the *whittlether whange*,
Which thow has wore God knawes howe longe.
MS. Lansd., 241.
As for the wench, I'le not part with her
Till age hath render'd her *whitlether*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

WHITSON ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, where of course much ale was swallowed. There were also *bride-ales, Midsummer-ales*, and other *ales*. See ALE.

Whitson-ales, says Mr. Douce, are conducted in this manner. Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner the circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.
In Carter's Anc. Sculpt., ii, 10.

See also O. Pl., x, 303, and Popular Ant., i, p. 228, 4to.

WHITSTER, *s.* A bleacher of linen, one who whitens it by bleaching; from *white*. I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch, close by the Thames' side. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 3.

The time of bleaching is afterwards called *whiting time*. *Ibid.*

A WHITTLE, *s.* A small clasp-knife. "Cultellus." *Coles.* A Saxon word.

For their knives care not,
While you have throats to answer; for myself,
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens.
Timon of Ath., v, 3
The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.
Bp. Hall, in T. J.

The term is said to be still common in several counties. Gayton has used *whittle* for a knot, and *unwhitled* for untied. *Fest. Notes*, p. 34.

WHITTLED, *part.* Drunk; analogous to the more modern term of *cut*, in the same sense.

The best was, our masters were as well *whitled* as wee, for they yet lie by it.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 3.

Coles acknowledges the word, and renders it, "Ebriatus, appotus," &c.

A Christmas temptation, after the devil was well *whitled*. *Harsnett on Popish Impost.*, X 3.
Taylors shall be patternes and presidents to sober men, a bushell of wheat to a tankard of beere, lest they cut their fingers when they are *whitteld*.
Owle's Almanacke, p. 47.
In vino veritas. When men are well *whitled*, their toungs run at randome. *Withals' Dict.*, p. 560.
†Within the province of Africanus, ruling over Pannonia Secunda, some boone companions in Sirmium having taken their cups very liberally untill

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they were well *whitled*, supposing no man to bee by for to heare their talke, fell freely to finding fault with the present government.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†WHOBALL, JOHN. Proverb.

Se deludi facile haud patitur. You cannot easily make him a foole. He is *none of John Whoballs children*. Hee will be abused at no mans hands if he may. *Terence in English*, 1614.

WHOE, for ho, in the phrase "there was no *ho* with him." See Ho.

Commend his house-keeping, and he will beggar himself; commend his temperance, and he will starve himself.
Laudatque virtus
Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet.
He is mad, mad, *no whoe with him*.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 125.

WHOOBUB, *s.* A mere corruption of *hubbub;* a loud noise, accompanied with exclamation.

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter and the king's son. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

To WHOOP. To cry out, to exclaim with astonishment. The same as *hoop;* as *whoot*, for *hoot*.

That admiration did not *whoop* at them.
Henry V, ii, 2.
And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all *whooping*. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.
†With that the shepheard *whoop'd* tor joy,
Quoth he, ther's never shepheards boy,
That ever was so blist.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland.

†*To* WHURRY. To whisk along quickly.

That taylers may sue to thee for worke, more then for payment, and serjeants may stand, and gaze at thy faire progresse by the compters, whil'st thy coach-mares shall *whurry* thee farre from attachments. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
And in their race their rider overthrow,
Whurrying the chariot with them to the shore.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†WHUSTED. Concealed.

Albeit the lawe or rather the libertie of an hystorie requireth, that all shoulde bee related, and nothing *whusted*. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

WHY-NOT, *s.* An arbitrary proceeding; as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts, but the mere captious question, *why not?*

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.
Hudibras, II, ii, 529.

It is also in Butler's genuine Remains:

When the church
Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch.
Vol. i, p. 171.

So *quid ni*, in Latin. *Nash in loco.* Also for any sudden event:

Your highness shall understand that this game I speak of, which was one of the fairest in England, by certaine bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at tick-take), was like to have been lost with a *why-not*.
Nugæ Antiq., ii, p. 144, ed. Park.

If you hit your adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a *why-not*, which is the loss of one.
Compl. Gamester, p. 113, on *Tick-tack*.

Hence Mr. Monck Mason's ridiculous and only interpretation of the word is, that it "was a term in the game of *tick-tack;*" whereas it is only the writer's way of saying that "you are taken arbitrarily and instantly." Of the other examples, he seems to have been ignorant.

WICK, *wyc*, in Saxon (surely from *vicus*, ultimately), had many significations, but all denoting a fixed abode, or residence. Thus it meant a *street*, a *village*, a *camp*, a *castle*, a *place of work*, &c. So that Stowe is justified in his account of Candle-*wick* Ward in London:

Candle-wright, or Candle-*wick*, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding *wike*, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there: and in divers countries, dayrie-houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickes*.
London, p. 171, ed. 1599.

Camden notices these significations of the Saxon *wic*, under *Norwich*, p. 304, ed. 1587.

Hence all the places terminated in *wick*, and many villages called *Wick* alone. *Wich*, however, generally implies salt springs; as Droitwich, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, &c. The *wich*, in Norwich, is thought to be only a corruption of *wick*. It is possible, however, that both *Norwich* and *Ipswich* may have been named from the making of salt at those places, from sea-water; and so likewise *Sandwich*, *Harwich*, &c. See WYCH.

WIDE, *a.*, with allusion to archery, was when the arrow flew a good way, on one side or the other, of the mark. The same term is still used by bowlers; of being distant from the *jack*. It was also said, "*wide* o' the *bow* hand," or "wide on the *shaft* hand."

But shoote *wide* and farre of the marke is a thing possible. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 126.
Oh I was but two bows wide.
Massing. Old Law, ii, 2.
Surely he shootes *wyde on the bow hand*, and very far from the marke. *Spens. View of Irel.*, p. 372, Todd.
Y'are *wide o' the bow-hand* still, brother: my longings are not wanton, but wayward.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 258.

Sometimes without any explanatory adjunct:

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Dar'st thou break first?
Arc. You're *wide*.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., ii, 3.
You are *wide*,
The whole field *wide*. *Mass. Maid of Honour*, ii, 2.

See AIM, TO GIVE,

In the phrases, "the whole field *wide*," "the whole region *wide*," occurring in Massinger (Maid of Hon., ii, 2, and City Madam, iii, 2), it is very true, as Mr. Gifford has remarked, that there is an allusion to the Latin phrases, "erras tota viâ, or tota regione, toto cœlo;" but it is also true, that there is an allusion to archery, in the term *wide*, which does not in any other application mean "out of the way:" or, at least, did not originally.

WIDGEON. Supposed to be a foolish bird, and, therefore, sometimes used as a phrase for a fool.

Greene-plover, snite,
Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.
R. Nere a *widgin?*
Y. L. Yes, wait thyself at table.
Heyw. Engl. Traveller, i, 2.

So Butler:

Th' apostles of this fierce religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*.
Hudibr., I, i, 231.

That is, foolish beast, and foolish bird.

Warburton observed, that *widgeon* signified not only *one species of pigeon!* but, metaphorically, a *silly* fellow, as goose or gudgeon does now. He was right as to the metaphorical meaning, but ridiculously wrong as to the bird, which, so far from being a kind of pigeon, is a *duck!* He proposed also to read *widgeons* instead of *pigeons*, in these playful lines:

O ten times faster Venus' *pigeons* fly,
To seal love's bonds new made, than they are wont
To keep obliged faith unforfeited. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 6.

Venus' pigeons, instead of doves, quite misled him, and he thought the design was to call lovers simpletons, than which nothing can be more remote from the meaning of the passage. Dr. Nash, on the passage of Hudibras, quotes an old song, which is exactly in point as to the signification of *widgeon:*

Mahomet was no divine, but a senseless *widgeon*,
To forbid the use of wine to those of his religion.

WIGHT, *s.* A person, male or female; *wiht*, Saxon. For a male it very frequently occurs in Spenser; and sometimes *mister-wight*, to signify what kind of man. See MISTER.

The red-cross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister-wight* was so dismayd.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 33.

But it is also used for a female:

She were a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were,
To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.
Othello, ii, 1.
These sprightly gallants lov'd a lass,
Call'd Lirope the bright,
In the whole world there scarcely was
So delicate a *wight*.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., ii, p. 1455.
Videna. O me, most wofull *wight*.
Ferr. & Porr., O. Pl., i, 139.

WIGHT, *a.* Nimble, active, quick. Chaucer uses it in this sense, and Spenser after him; but I cannot find any Saxon word corresponding to it.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.
Their winged words th' effect ensues as *wight*,
Two or three steps they make, to take their flight.
Sylv. Du Bart., 2 W., 4 D., 2 B., p. 456.
Since Fame is *wight* of wing, and throughe eche clymate flies,
And woorthy acts of noble peeres doth raise unto the skies.
Witney to E. of Leic., pref. to Embl., Part 2.

This *wight* was also made a substantive, for strength. Hence the phrase "by wit or wight," meaning "by art or force:"

After they their force to trie begun,
They car'd for nought *by wit or wight* not won.
Mirr. Mag., p. 11.

WIGHTLY, in the same sense. Quickly.

For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at earst the dirke night doth hast.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 5.

WIGMORE-LAND. The ancient barony of the Mortimers in Herefordshire, near which place Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, to which transaction so much reference is made in the first part of Henry the Fourth:

In *Wigmore-land*, through battell rigorous,
I caught the right heir of the crowned house,
The earl of March, sir Edmund Mortimer,
And in a dungeon kept him prisoner.
Owen Glend., in Mirr. Mag., 298.

There is still *Wigmore*, a village, which gives its name to one of the hundreds of Herefordshire.

WILDERNESS, *s.*, for wildness.

Heav'n shield my mother play'd my father fair!
For such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.
This keeps night here,
And throws an unknown *wilderness* about me.
B. & Fl. Maid's Tr., act v.

It is certainly now disused, though sanctioned by Milton:

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The paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Par. Lost., ix, v. 245.

†**WILL.** To desire.

Will the lord mayor.
Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyat, 1607.

WILL I, NILL I; that is, "whether I will or not." See to NILL. So also in the other persons.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And *will you, nill you*, I will marry you.
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

Will she, nill she, she shall come
Running into my house.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 4.

With foule reproaches and disdaineful spight
Her vildly entertaines; and *will* or *nill*,
Beares her away upon his courser light.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 43.

†**WILY-BEGUILY**, *to play*. Phrase.

Frustratur ipse sibi. He deceives himselfe: he playeth *wilie beguile* himselfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

Ch. I am fully resolved.
P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you play not now *wily beguily* your selfe.
Ibid.

†**WILY-WAT.** That is, wily Walter, an old phrase for a sly, crafty fellow.

WIMBLE, *a.* Used by Spenser for *nimble*.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.

So also Marston:

Appease thy fear,
Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Antonio & Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 157.

†*To* **WIMBLE.** "To winnowe or *wimble* corne, ventilo." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 83.

WIMPLE, *s.* A veil; from *guimple*, French, which Cotgrave explains, "the crepine of a French hood:" that is, a cloth going from the hood round the neck. Kersey explains it, "The muffled [r. muffler], or plaited linnen-cloth, which nuns wear about their neck;" and this appears to have been the original meaning of it. It was afterwards made *guimpe* in French, which the Dictionn. Lexique explains, "Toile dont les religieuses se couvrent la gorge."

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* throwne away,
Where-with her heavenly beautie she did hide.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 22.

It seems that the edition used by Dr. Johnson had *wimble* in this place; a mere error of the press, which he perceived.

The mantles, the *wimples*, and the crisping pins.
Isaiah, iii, 22.

To **WIMPLE.** To veil, or hoodwink; chiefly used in the participle *wimpled*.

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This *signior Junio's*, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Corrected to "this *senior-junior*," which is probably right.

But the same did hide
Under a veil, that *wimpled* was full low.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 4.

Yet Mr. Steevens produces the verb itself:

Here I perceive a little rivelling,
Above my forehead; but I *wimple* it,
Either with jewels or a lock of hair.
Devil's Charter, 1607.

†**WIN.** Gain; or, perhaps, joy.

He have none of thy shilling, said our king;
Man, with thy money God give thee *win*.
He threw it into the kings bosome;
The money lay cold next to his skin.
The King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

WINCHESTER GOOSE, *phr.*, for a swelling produced by a disease contracted in the stews. The French for it, according to Cotgrave, was *clapoir*, or *clapoire*. Hence Gloucester gives the name, in derision and scorn, to the bishop of Winchester:

Winchester goose I say, a rope, a rope. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.
It should be now, but that my fear is this,
Some galled *goose of Winchester* would hiss.
Tro. & Cress., v, 11.

It is thought to have originated from the circumstance of the public stews, [at Bankside] in Southwark, being under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester*. Hence Ben Jonson calls it

The *Wincestrian goose*,
Bred on the Bank in time of popery,
When Venus there maintain'd her mystery.
Execr. of Vulcan, vol. vi, p. 410.

The court is the only school of good education, especially for pages and waiting women. Paris, or Padua, or the famous school of England called *Winchester*, (famous I mean for the *goose*)—are but belfries to the body or school of the court.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act iv; *Anc. Dr.*, vol. iii, p. 404.

Hence this coarse wit:

P. Had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*.—The cunning jade comes into court, and there deposes that she gave him true *Winchester* measure.
Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, sign. F.

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, *s.* A machine for winding up great weights; metaphorically, art and contrivance, subtleties.

And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlaces*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.
Haml., ii, 1.

Which, by slie drifts, and *windlaces* aloof,
They brought about, persuading first the queene
That in effect it was the king's reproofe.
Mirr. Mag., p. 336.

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It was also made a verb, with similar meaning. See T. J.

Windlaies is used by Fairfax, for sudden turns; whether he meant this word, or another, is not quite clear: perhaps rather *windings*.

As on the Rhene (when winter's freezing cold
Congeales the streames to thick and hardend glasse)
The beauties faire of shepherd's daughters bold,
With wanton *windlaies* runne, turne, play, and passe.
Tasso, xiv, 34.

WINDMILL, THE. A fashionable tavern, in the time of Ben Jonson, who makes young Wellbred date his letter to young Knowell from it. It was situated at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury; for which reason he asks, in his letter,

Why, Ned, I beseech thee, hast thou forsworn all thy friends in the Old Jewry, or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? [Subscribed] From *the Windmill*. *Every Man in his H.*, i, 1.

Stowe gives the history of the house, which he thus winds up:

And thus much for this house, some time the Jew's synagogue, since a house of fryers, then a nobleman's house; after that, a marchante's house, wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now *a wine tavern*.
Survey, p. 221, ed. 1599.

WINDORE, *s.* A window; from the supposed origin of the word, *wind door*.

Knowing they were of doubtful gender,
And that they came in at a *windore*.
Hudib., I, ii, 213.

Again:

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.
Ibid., II, ii, 369.

Skinner thought this the right etymology. Others have offered different derivations. See T. J. So Minshew: "Ex *wind* ventus, et *dore* ostium." The Spanish word *ventana* is also derived from wind.

WINDSUCKER, *s.* A name for the kestrel, a species of kite; called also *windhover*.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-sucker* as this? *D.* Or such a rook as the other.
B. Jons. Silent Wom., act i.

The reason of the above names appears in the following account:

This beautiful species of hawk feeds principally on mice, in search of which it is frequently seen *hovering* in the air, and quite stationary, for a great length of time. *Montagu, Ornith. in Kestrel.*

[Chapman applies this word to an envious person in his preface to the Iliad, alluding, as it is supposed, to Ben Jonson.]

†But there is a certain envious *windsucker* that hovers up and down.

To WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE. To cheat him.

Most finely fool'd, and handsomely, and neatly,
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, sir
And have their worships' *noses wip'd*, 'tis healthful.
We are but quit. *B. & Fl. Span. Curate*, iv, 5.
'Sfoot, lieutenant, wilt thou suffer *thy nose to be wip'd* of this great heir.
Chapm. May-Day, Anc. Dr., iv, 110.

To WIS. To suppose, or think; from the Saxon, *wissan*. The preterite is WIST.

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 9.
So wish not they, I *wis*, that sent thee hither.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 370.
Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad, spent in Italy.
Ascham, Sch. Mast., p. 65.

The present tense is seldom found but in the first person; the preterite was common in all the persons.

WISE. *To make wise*. To pretend, or feign; as we now say, to make believe.

Besides, to make their admonitions and reproofs seeme graver and of more efficacie, they *made wise* as if the gods of the woods, whom they called *Satyres*, or *Silvanes*, should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke. *Puttenham*, L. i, ch. 13, p. 24.

To WISH. To recommend, or persuade.

Go *wish* the surgeon to have great respect.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307.
I have had such a fit with him: he says he was *wisht* to a very wealthy widow; but of you he hath heard such histories that he will marry you.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 404.
They call him father Anthony, sir; and he's *wish'd* to her by Madona Lossuriosa.
City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 305.

A WISP, or small twist, of straw or hay, was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was, therefore, considered as a grievous affront.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callat know herself.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.

Earle, in his character of a scold, says,

There's nothing mads or moves her more to outrage, then but the very naming of a *wispe*, or if you sing or whistle while she is scoulding.
Microcosmog., p. 278, ed. Bliss.
Nay worse, I'll stain thy ruff; nay, worse than that, I'll do thus. [Holds a *wisp*.]
M. Fost. Oh my heart, gossip, do you see this? was ever
Woman thus abus'd.
New Wonder, by Rowley, Anc. Dr., v, 266.
So perfyte and exacte a scoulde that women might give place,
Whose tatling tongues had won a *wispe*.
Drant's Horace, Sat. 7.

A *wispe* appears to have been one

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badge of the scolding woman, in the ceremony of SKIMMINGTON, described above, under that word.

Good gentle Jone, with-holde thy hands,
This once let me entreat thee,
And make me promise never more
That thou shalt mind to beat me:
For feare thou weare the *wispe*, good wife,
And mak our neighbours *ride*.
Pleasures of Poetry, cited by Malone.

WIST, *v.* The past tense of *wis*, through all the persons, singular and plural.

Even as lord Bonfield *wist*,
You shall unto the king.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 34.

Approaching nigh, she *wist* it was the same.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 26.

Also II, ii, 46.

Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sidney, in T. J.

I *wist*, is in Josh., ii, 4; *wist ye* not, in Luke, ii, 49, &c. See HAD-I-WIST.

WISTLY, *adv.* Earnestly, with eager attention; from WIST. The same as *wistfully*, which is still used.

And speaking it he *wistly* looked on me,
As who should say, I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart.
Rich. II, v, 4.

This is the reading of the first and second folio, and is probably right. So Shakespeare, in another place:

O what a sight it was, *wistly* to view
How she came stealing to the wayward boy!
To note the fighting conflict of her cheek!
Venus & Adonis, Suppl., i, 420.

WIT WHITHER WILT THOU. A sort of proverbial expression, of which the origin has not been traced, nor is very easy to conjecture. It seems to be used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty.

A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say —*wit whither wilt*. *As you l. it*, iv, 1.

My sweet *wit whither wilt thou*, my delicate poetical fury. *Decker's Satirom.*

Wit whither wilt thou? Woe is me,
Th' hast brought me to this miserie.
Greene's Groatsw. of Wit, Pref.

C. Wit whither wilt thou?
D. Marry to the next pocket I can come at.
Middleton, More Diss., Anc. Dr., iv, 394.

WITCRAFT. A word invented, or pretended to be invented, by a writer of the 16th century, to signify logic. That his word has not been adopted, is partly owing, perhaps, to the multitude of fantastic and affected words which he introduced into the same treatise. There seems no great objection to it, except the close resemblance to witchcraft, which might cause confusion. The author, Ralph Lever, thus states and defends it:

Witcraft, virtus vel ratio disserendi. If those names be alwayes accounted the best which doe moste playnly teach the hearer the meanying of the thinge that they are appoynted to expresse; doubtlesse neyther *logicke* nor *dialect* can be thought so fit an Englishe worde to expresse and set foorthe the arte of reason by, as *witcraft* is: seeing that *wit* in our mother toung is oft taken for reason, and *crafte* is the aunciente English woorde whereby wee have used to expresse an arte; whiche two wordes knit together in *witcrafte*, doe signifie the arte that teacheth witte and reason. And why should handcrafte and witchcrafte be good Englishe names, and starcrafte and witcrafte bee none.
R. Lever's Arte of Reason, in Censura Literaria, viii, p. 341.

Camden, however, has condescended to employ it. On the fashion of rebuses, he says,

Hee was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Remains*, p. 144.

It is here better applied than to the serious art of logic.

To WITE. To blame, or censure; *witan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word, adopted by Spenser.

My looser lays, I wote, doth sharply *wite*
For praising love, as I have done of late,
And magnifying lovers' deare debate.
F. Q., IV, Introd., St. 1.

So too in II, xii, 16, and elsewhere. He uses also the substantive for blame, or punishment. It is also employed by Gawin Douglas, and other Scotch writers. See Jamieson.

†WITH. A twig of willow.

I heard a tale of a butcher, who driving two calves over a common that were coupled together by the neckes with an oken *wyth*, in the way where they should passe, there lay a poore, leane mare, with a galde backe. *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

WITH-HAULT. Used by Spenser for withheld.

But soone as Titan gan his head exault,
And soone againe as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engins they against it bent.
F. Q., II, xi, 9.

WITHOLD, ST. Supposed, by Mr. Tyrwhitt, to mean St. Vitalis.

St. Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold.
K. Lear, iii, 4.

Sweet *S. Withold* of thy lenitie, defend us from extremitie,
And heare us for S. Charitie, oppressed with austeritie. *Troubles, R. of K. John* (1591), sign. E 4 b, or 6 Old Plays, ii, 256.

See WOLD.

There were two saints of the name of *Vitalis*; the first was a martyr under Nero, about the year 62, at Ravenna, where he became afterwards the patron saint of the city, to whom the principal church was dedicated. The other

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was a slave, who suffered with St. Agricola, his master, about 304. *Butler's Lives, Apr.* 28 and *Nov.* 4. Whether either was St. Withold, rests at present on mere conjecture.

WITS, FIVE, were often spoken of. It has been thought that the five senses were originally meant by it; but the expression was also used when no reference to the senses, properly so called, could be had.

Alas, sir, how fell you beside your *five wits*.
Twelfth Night, iv, 2.

They are, however, fairly enumerated as the senses, in the following passage:

I comforte the *wyttys five*,
The *tastying*, *smelling*, and *herynge*,
I refresh the *sighte* and *felynge*,
To all creatures alyve.
Fyve Elements, an Interlude.

Yet Shakespeare seems to have considered them as distinct from the senses:

But my *five wits*, nor my *five senses* can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee.
Sonnet 141.

Mr. Malone has, therefore, informed us, that the *five wits*, properly enumerated, were, "common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory." For this he quotes S. Hawes's Bell Pucel., ch. 24. By estimation, I presume, Hawes meant judgment.

WITS, FITS, AND FANCIES. A sort of proverbial combination of words, which one Anthony Copley employed as a title to book: "*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*. Fronted and entermedled with presidents of honour and wisdome," 4to, 1595. See Censura Literaria, vol. v, p. 355. A second edition varied the rest of the title, but preserved the first part.

Except you season your Avisoes with some light passages, with *wits, fits, and fancies*, like ballads and bables to refresh the capacities of your auditours.
Vaughan's Golden Fleece, i, p. 12.

†He has wit, I can tell you; and breaks as many good jests as all the *wits, fits, and fancies* about the town; and has trained up many young gentlemen, both here, and in divers parts beyond the seas.
Brome's Northern Lass.

WITTOL, *s.* A tame cuckold, knowing himself to be so. A Saxon word, derived from *witan*, to know; because he knows his disgrace. It is now disused, though found in some comedies since the Restoration.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; Barbason, well; yet they are devil's additions, the names of fiends! But cuckold, *wittol*, cuckold! The devil himself hath not such a name! *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Mark, Vespucci, how the *wittol*
Stares on his sometime wife! Sure he imagines
To be a cuckold by consent is purchase
Of approbation in a state. *Ford's Fancies*, ii, 1.

See Johnson.

"A cuckold," says Lenton, "is a harmelesse horned creature, but they [his horns] hang not in his eies, as your *wittals* doe." *Character* 32, 1631.

WITTOLY, *a.* Derivative from *wittol*; having the qualities of a *wittol*.

They say the jealous *wittoly* knave hath masses of money. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Yet he is said to be jealous, which is not quite consistent.

WIZARD, in its original sense, meant only a wise person. It has, however, been appropriated chiefly to a male who used the arts of witchcraft, as the correlative of *witch*. Instances of the original signification may, however, be found.

Dost hear, Jupiter, we'll have it enacted, He that speaks the first wise word shall be made cuckold; [and presently, on a wise word being spoken by Vulcan, Albius says] How now, Vulcan, will you be the first *wizard?* *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iv, 5.

So Spenser says, that Lucifera's kingdom was upheld by the counsel,

And strong advizement of six *wisards* old.
F. Q., I, iv, 12.

Milton also calls the wise men from the east, *wisards*:

The star-led *wisards* haste with odours sweet.
Ode on Nativ., v. 23.

In the second sense, of conjurer, it has never been disused.

WIZZEL. Supposed to be a corruption of *wesand*, or *weazon*.

Forbid the banns, or I will cut your *wizzel*,
And spoil your squiring in the dark.
City March, O. Pl., ix, p. 343.

WOD-SONGS. Wood-men's, or foresters' songs.

Fall to your *wod-songs*, therefore, yeomen bold.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunting., D 2.

He had said, not long before,

For holie dirges sing me *wod-men's songs*.
Ibid., D 1 b.

Wod for *wood*, is little more than the common uncertainty of early spelling. Thus *wode* is also written for *wood*, mad. See WOOD.

WOE, *a.*, for woeful, or sorry.

A. How sharp the point of this remembrance is,
My dear son Ferdinand.
Pr. I'm *woe* for it, sir.
Tempest, v, 1.

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I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you *woe*.
Shakesp., Sonnet 71.

But be you sure I wold be *wo*,
If ye shulde chance to begyle me so.
The Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 61.

This made me *woe*, and weary of my life,
Which erst so many kingdoms did assaile.
Mirr. Mag., p. 164.

Shakespeare uses it in several places.

WOE-BEGONE, *a.* Several of the commentators have thought it necessary to explain this word, but I do not believe it to be wholly disused. It means deeply involved in woe.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

Wretches they are *woe-begone*,
For their wound is always one.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 289.

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woe-begon* was he with pains of love.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 9.

WOE-WORTH. An exclamation of anger, meaning *may woe befall* such a one; or *woe will* befall it. It is pure Saxon, *wa-wurthe*, be thou worthy of woe, or woe betide thee. It is used in our authorised version, in Ezekiel, xxx, 2, *woe worth* the day; and is one of the antiquated expressions to which Newcome objects. *Historical View of Translations*, 8vo, p. 303.

Woe worth the man, who for his death hath given us cause to crie. *Damon & Pithias*, O. Pl., i, 235.

And the good gentleman, *woe worth* me for it,
Ev'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,
Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, act v.

Woe worth the ground, where grew the tow'ring mast,
Whose sailes did beare us through the waters' rore:
Woe worth the winde, that blew the banefull blast,
Woe worth the wave, whose surge so swiftlie bore
My tragicke barke to England's fatal shore.
Woe worth the mast, the sailes, winde, waves and all,
That causelesse did conspire poore Alfredes fall.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 609.

†*Woe worth* the time that wordes so slowly turne to deedes,
Woe worth the time that faire sweet flowers are growne to rotten weedes,
But thrise *woe worth* the time that truth away is fled.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

WOLD, *s.* A plain, or open country; *wold*, Saxon. A country without wood, whether hilly or not. Blount quotes Camden for saying, that in an old glossary the Alps are called the *Wolds* of Italy. *Glossogr.*

St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*. *K. Lear*, iii, 4.

It is amusing to see how the commentators have puzzled about this word, though one discovered at last, that it is still used in Yorkshire. It is used much nearer, for *Stowe in the Wold* is in Gloucestershire, not far from Stratford-upon-Avon. It is also used by poets:

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*,
Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iv, p. 131.

Drayton writes it *ould*:

With their's do but compare the country where I lie,
My hill, and *oulds*, will say they are the island's eye.
Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

Afterwards:

The beauty of the large, and goodly full-flockd *oulds*.
Ibid.

Cotswold is evidently derived from it.

WOLF, *s.* Said to be a provincial term for a husbandman's gown, or frock. This, however, wants confirmation; for it is proved only by a single passage quoted by Mr. Steevens from Howleglas, that, in some parts, this expression was once so used. The story is, that Howleglas being, for a time, journeyman to a tailor, was ordered by his master to make a *wolf* from a pattern given, upon which he made the figure of a real wolf, with head, legs, &c.:

Then sayd the maister, I ment that you should have made up the russet gown, for a husbandman's gowne is here called a *wolfe*.
A Merye Jest of a Man called Howleglasse.

But as this passage occurs only in a literal translation from French, and that from German, it appears to prove nothing more than that *loup* in French had, at some time, that double sense; or perhaps only the corresponding word in German. This Mr. Douce remarked: and we may observe further, that even in those languages it must have been only a local or provincial term. See the Notes on "wolvish gown," in Coriol., ii, 3. See also TOGE, and WOLVISH.

†WOLF. *To keep the wolf from the door*, to keep away poverty.

Indeed tis very fitting that hee or shee should have wherwith to support both, according to their quality, at least *to keep the woolf from the door*, otherwise 'twere a meer madnes to marry.
Howell's Familiar Letters.

I am no stranger, says she, to your circumstances, and know with what difficulty you keep the *wolf from your door*. *Buckingham's Works*, 1705, ii, 127.

WOLNER, the great eater. Qu. who? or where recorded? [He seems to have been a singing man at Windsor. See Dyce, on Webster's Vitt. Coromb., p. 72.]

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Wolner (that cannon of gluttony) shall revive againe.
Owle's Almanacke, p. 49.

He is not mentioned by Wanley. Further memorials of this distinguished personage are wanting.

WOLSTED. Manifestly used by Stowe for *worsted*.

Their officers in jacquetes of *wolsted*, or say, party-colour'd. *Stowe's London*, p. 76.

Worsted is usually supposed to be named from the town so called in Norfolk, where it is therefore thought to have been invented; but woollen thread, yarn, and stuff, might naturally be termed *woolstead*, as being of the staple or substance of *wool*: and it appears to me more probable that the town was named from the manufacture, than that from it. Both might easily be corrupted to *worstead*, by the common change of *l* to *r*. *Worsted* thread, or yarn, must have been known as long as the spinning of wool, that is, as long as clothing was used. The town had, probably, a much later date, and was originally called *woolsted*, from being a *sted*, or station, for woollen manufactures. This, however, is only a conjecture, and opposite to the opinion of Skinner and others. I confess too that it varies in the later editions of Stowe.

WOLVISH. Like or belonging to a wolf. The same as *wolfish*, which is more common in Shakespeare and others. *Wolfish* being made from *wolf*; *wolvish* from *wolves*.

Why in this *wolvish* gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouches. *Coriol.*, ii, 3.

If this be the right reading, which is doubtful, the meaning clearly is, "why do I stand here like a *wolf* in sheep's clothing to beg," &c. The first folio has "wolvish *tongue*," for which "wolvish *toge*" was substituted, by a very probable conjecture of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Steevens, out of his love for contradiction, and for the second folio, preferred *gown*, which is the reading of that edition. It is most probable that *toge* is the right, as Shakespeare had (probably) used *toged* in another place; and the printers might easily put *tongue* for *toge*, but hardly for *gown*. *Gown* must have been the mere guess of men who could make no sense of *tongue*, and were ignorant of the word *toge*. See TOGE, and TOGED.

To WOMAN, *v.* To unite to a woman.

I do attend here on the general:
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Othello*, iii, 4.

To act the part of a woman:

This day I should
Have seene my daughter Silvia, how she would
Have *woman'd* it. *Daniel, Hymen's Triumph*, iii, 2.

WOMAN'S TAILOR. What is now called a mantua-maker. A personage of this class has a considerable part in Catherine and Petruchio, act iv, sc. 3. The redoubted Feeble also, in the second part of Henry IV, when interrogated respecting his trade, replies that he is "a *woman's taylor*." We find it here also:

C. Is he a man's poet, or a woman's poet, I pray you?
2 *Her.* Is there any such difference? *F.* Many, as betwixt your man's taylor, and your *woman's taylor*.
B. Jons. Masque of News from New W., vol. vi, p. 60.

Often called a tailor only. See in TAYLOR.

WOMEN, on the stage. It was not till after the Restoration that women were licensed to act in public theatres. The following is a clause in the patent granted to sir W. Davenant:

That, whereas the *women's parts* in plays have hitherto been acted by men in the habits of women, at which some have taken offence, we do permit, and give leave, for the time to come, that all *women's* parts be acted by women.

The same was the case in the theatres of antiquity. Lucian, in answer to a person who objects to the effeminacy of male dancers, imitating the actions of females, replies that, if this were an objection, it would equally hold against tragedies and comedies. Κοινον τοῦτο καὶ τῆς τραγῳδιας καὶ τῆς κωμῳδιας ἀν εἴη. Περι Ορχήσεως. Columella also says, "In circis potius ac in theatris, quam in segetibus et vinetis, manus movemus; attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod à natura sexum viris denegatum, muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium." Lib. i, Exord. The fact, indeed, is abundantly known to antiquaries. Perhaps the French were the first who

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ventured to bring women on the stage; from them we had it.

To WON. To dwell; from *wunnian*, in the same sense, Saxon. Generally spelt *wonne*, by old authors.

Not far away, quoth he, he hence doth *wonne*,
Foreby a fountaine, where I late him left.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 39.

Once written *woon* by Spenser; but, as it is not to make a rhyme, perhaps it is only an error of the press for *wonn*.

Whether he *woon* beside
Faire Xanthus sprincled with Chimara's blood,
Or in the woods of Astery abide. *Virgil's Gnat*, v. 18.

Its derivation being from *wunian*, it is not extraordinary that it was pronounced *wun*, and Spenser accordingly, in the passage above cited, rhymes it to *wonne*, the past tense of *win*. It has the same sound also in the passage following:

Which through their veins diffus'd did quickly run,
Choking that lore that in their hearts did *won*.
England's Eliza, in Mirr. for M., 793.

Fairfax rhymes it to *son*, and *run*, in this passage:

A people near the northern pole that *wonne*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 44.

The reprint of 1749 prints it *wun*. Though it is completely a neuter verb, sir Ph. Sidney has formed a passive participle from it:

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only *won'd* with such as beasts begot.
Arcadia, L. iii, p. 398, ed. 1623.

WONT, *s.* Custom, usage.

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk. *Haml.*, i, 4.
'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

See Johnson, who finds it even in Milton.

WONTLESSE, *a.* Unaccustomed.

What *wontless* courage dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast when full of thee. *Spenser.*

WOOD, or WODE, *a.* Mad; from *wod*, Saxon. It is only a conjectural reading in the following passage, but the conjecture is probably right.

Now come I to my mother; oh that she could speak now like a *wood* woman. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 3.

All the old folios agree in reading *would*, but of that no sense can be made. It is certainly the reading of the following passage:

And here am I, and *wode* within this wood,
Because I cannot meet my Hermia.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Spelt *wood* in the modern editions.

And shortly after brought me forth abrode,
Which made the commons more than double *wood*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

How will you thincke that such furiousnesse, with *woode* countenance, and brenninge eyes, &c., can be expressed? *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 53.

Thoughtful awhile remained the tyrant *wood*.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 22.

Examples are abundant in Spenser, and other writers of the time.

Harington has *horn-wood* for *horn-mad*, which meant only extremely mad, like a man who had just discovered that he had horns:

Horne-wood he was, he was about to strike
All those he met, and his owne flesh to teare.
Ariosto, xxviii, 44.

†WOOD. Jonson uses *wood* in the same way the Lat. *sylva* is used, for a collection of any things. See the Alchemyst, iii, 2.

Salute the sisters, entertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em. *Silent Wom.*, ii, 2.

WOODBINE, or WOODBIND. The common name, ancient and modern, for the wild honey-suckle. See Johnson's Gerard, p. 891, &c.; but there is reason to think that Shakespeare employed it instead of *bindweed*, for the convolvulus, in the following lines:

So doth the *wood-bine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine; the female ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

Two parallel similes must be here intended, or we lose the best effect of the poetry; and the former comparison seems quite parallel to one of Ben Jonson:

Behold,
How the blue *bind-weed* doth itself infold
With honey-suckle. *Masq. Vision of Delight.*

Now the blue *bind-weed* is the blue convolvulus (Gerard, 864), but the calling it *wood-bine* has naturally puzzled both readers and commentators; as it seems to say, that the honeysuckle entwines the honeysuckle. Supposing convolvulus to be meant, all is easy, and a beautiful passage preserved. Another mode of construction makes the woodbine and the honeysuckle the same, by apposition; but then they entwine nothing: and entwine is made a neuter verb, most unfortunately both for grammar and poetry. The name of *woodbine* has been applied to several climbing plants, and even to the ivy, as Steevens has shown. In a word,

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if we would correct the author himself, we should read,

So doth the *bind-weed* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine, &c.

Otherwise we must so understand *woodbine*, and be contented with it, as a more poetical word than *bind-weed*; which probably was the feeling that occasioned it to be used.

A WOODCOCK. Proverbial, as a foolish bird; or for a man compared to the bird.

O this *woodcock!* what an ass it is! *Tam. of Shr.*, i, 2.

The witless *woodcock*, and his neighbour snite.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1315.

He cheats young guls that are newly come to towne; and when the keeper of the ordinary blames him for it, he answers him in his owne profession, that a *woodcocke* must be plucked ere it be drest.
Overbury's Characters, M 2.

The *snipe*, too, as being of the same family, has fallen under the same censure:

For I my own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend, with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Othello*, i, 3.

Mr. Steevens thinks this more sarcastic than calling him a *woodcock*, "being a smaller and meaner bird, of almost the same shape." How the woodcock came into such ill repute for understanding, I cannot exactly say, but Willoughby attests the circumstance:

Among us in England, this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly: so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a simple foolish person. *Ornithol.*, III, i, § 1.

It was probably owing to the facility with which they suffered themselves to be caught, either in the snares called *springes*, or in the nets set for them in the GLADES. So that "springes to catch woodcocks," meant arts to entrap simplicity, as in Hamlet, i, 3. *Springes for Woodcockes* forms part of the fanciful title of an old collection of epigrams, by one H. Perrot, who published other similar works (1613). Hence we have,

Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your head into the noose.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., iv, 4.

It seems that they are grown wiser by time, for we do not now hear of their being so easily caught. If they were sometimes said to be without brains, it was only founded on their character, certainly not on any examination of the fact.

†WOODCOCK'S-CROSS. Penitence for folly.

Now chirping birds are all turn'd tounglesse mutes,
And shepheards swaines to sheephouse drive their sheep.
Not controversies now are in disputes
At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:
Where man doth man within the law betosse,
Till some go croslesse home by *Woodcocks crosse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WOODCOCK'S HEAD. A tobacco pipe. It seems that the early pipes were made a good deal in that form. See the sketch of one, in Mr. Gifford's note on the following example:

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*. *Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady? [*i. e.*, meaning to call me a fool?] *Sav.* Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 3.

†WOODDARD. A wood-ward.

The *wooddards* greene with Tyrian dye was dight.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 109.

WOODMAN. A forester, whose great employment was hunting.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak I like Herne the hunter?
Merry W. W., v, 5.

You, Polydore, have prov'd best *woodman*, and
Are master of the feast. *Cymb.*, iii, 6.

Sometimes jocularly used for a hunter of a different sort of game:

Friar, thou know'st not the duke so well as I do; he's a better *woodman* than thou tak'st him for.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

WOODNESS, *s.* Madness; from WOOD.

If poesie were not ravished so much,
And her compos'd rage held the simplest *woodness*.
Chapman's Verses to B. Jonson.

Chaucer has,

Wodenes laughing in his rage.

Spenser also has it, and others. See T. J.

WOOD-QUIST, or WOOD-QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. See QUEEST.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar.
Lyly's Sapho and Phaon, iv, 3.

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach, but of no very definite or obvious meaning.

Out, you sous'd gurnet, you *woolfist!* begone, I say, and bid the players despatch, and come away quickly.
Prol. to Wily Beg., Or. Dr., iii, p. 294.

It might possibly have meant originally *sheep-stealer*, or purloiner of wool; but this is only a guess.

WOOLSACK, THE. An ordinary and public-house, famous for its pies, as well as the Dagger.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies*.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Mr. Gifford says it was an ordinary of low reputation, "and our old poets have frequent allusion to the coarse-

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ness of their entertainment." The mention of them here, might, therefore, be intended as a sarcasm upon the person addressed, for being addicted to such coarse fare.

WOOLVISH. See WOLVISH.

WOOLWARD. Dressed in wool only, without linen; often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance.

The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

He went *wool-ward* and barefooted to many churches, in every of them to pray to God for help in his blindness. *Stowe's Annals*, H 7.

And when his shirt's a washing, then he must
Go *woolward* for the time. *Satyres, Epigrams, &c.*

Barefoot, *woolward* have I hight,
Thether for to go. *Mery Jest of Robyn Hoods.*

Camus that *wooll-ward* went, was wondred at,
Which he excus'd as done through pure contrition,
But who so simple, Camus, credits that?
'Tis too well known, thou art of worse condition.
And, therefore, if no limnen thee begirt,
The naked truth will prove thou hast no shirt.
Witts Recreations, Ep. 339, ed. 1641.

Dr. Grey fancied a particular reference to be intended by Shakespeare, in the first instance; but it is evident, from some of the other quotations, that it was a usual penance, or token of humiliation, and commonly joined with going barefooted. "Nudis pedibus et *absque linteis circumire.*" Both the expression, and the penance, were very ancient. In an old book, entitled, Customes of London, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is said to be gained by certain observances of a penitential nature, the first of which was, "to go *wulward* vii yere. *Item*, to fasten [fast on] bred and water the Fryday vii yere:" with many other *items*, concluding with, "He that fulfills all these poyntis vii yere during, doth and wynneth a Karyne, that is to say, a Lentdum." *Stavely's Romish Horseleech*, p. 61. The word is one of the usual compounds of -WARD, meaning toward the wool.

†WORD. Name. Lord Burleigh, in one of his letters to Walsingham after his advancement to the peerage, signs his name *W. Cecill*, but adds, "I forget my newe *word*, William Burleighe."

WORLD. *To go to the world.* A phrase signifying to be married. So Beatrice complains,

Thus, *goes* every one *to the world* but I, and I am sun-burn'd; I may sit in a corner, and cry heigho! for a husband. *Much Ado ab. N.*, ii, 1.

So the Clown, in All's Well that Ends Well, asking leave to marry the chambermaid, says,

But if I may have your ladyship's good will to *go to the world*, Isbel the woman and I will do as we may. Act i, sc. 3.

So *to be a woman of the world:*

Cl. To-morrow we will be married. *Aud.* I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonest desire to *be a woman of the world. As you l. it*, v, 3.

A WORLD TO SEE, or IT IS A WORLD TO SEE. A common phrase, equivalent to, it is a wonder, or a matter of admiration, to see.

Oh, you are novices! 'tis *a world to see*
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

It is a world to see the doating of their lovers, and their dealing with them. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. E.

Nay, *tis a world to see*,
In ev'ry bush and tree,
The birds with mirth and glee,
Woo'd as they woo.
Drayton, Muses' Elys., N. iii, p. 1470.

It is a world to see, what mines and countermines they will make.
Parthenia Sacra, 1633, quoted by Steevens.

WORM. Frequently used by our writers of Elizabeth's age for a serpent. The idea of the worm being a species of serpent was followed in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, and is not even now corrected. In fact, their resemblance is only external, and far from complete even in the exterior. They have no manner of natural connexion. [*Wyrm*, in Anglo-Saxon, means a serpent or dragon — the modern meaning is only a secondary one.]

Thou [life] art by no means valiant,
For thou dost fear the soft and tender fork
Of a poor *worm*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

So Massinger:

The sad father,
That sees his son stung by a snake to death,
May, with more justice, stay his vengeful hand,
And let the *worm* escape, than you vouchsafe him
A minute to repent. *Parl. of Love*, iv, 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

It was another very prevalent error to suppose that the forked tongue of the serpent tribe was their instrument of offence; without any thought of the teeth or fangs, which are its real weapons. The notion of a serpent that caused death without pain, was another popular error or fable; but it was also a fable of the ancients, and particularly asserted in the History of

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Cleopatra, whence Shakespeare has with propriety adopted it, in his play on that subject:

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

This has been called the asp, but the true asp of the ancients, Dr. Shaw says, is wholly unknown to us. Linnæus, however, has given that name to a species of viper found in France. *General Zoology*, vol. iii, part 2, p. 381.

Those coals the Roman Portia did devour
Are not burnt out, nor have th' Egyptian *worms*
Yet lost their stings. *Dumb. Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 419.

That serpents have the power of *stinging*, in any way, is another old, and long inveterate, error.

Worm is used for serpent or viper, in the English Testament of the Geneva version, in Acts, xxviii, 4 and 5. In the common version it is called "beast," and "venomous beast." In ver. 3, both translations call it a viper. The "*laidly* [or loathsome] *worm* of Spindleston Heughs," was supposed to be a lady transformed into a large serpent. See Evans's Old Ballads, vol. iv, p. 241, 2d edit.

2. *Worm* was also used sometimes for "poor creature," as snake was. See SNAKE. But it was not quite so contemptuous.

Come, come, you froward and unable *worms*, [to the other wives.]
My mind has been as big as one of your's,
My heart as great, my reason haply more.
Tam. of Shrew, v, 2.

Two loving *wormes* [Apelles and Campaspe], Hephestion, I perceive Alexander cannot subdue the affections of men. *Lyly's Alex. and Camp.*, v, 4.

WORSER. This irregular comparative, now justly exploded, occurs very frequently in Shakespeare. Twiss's index gives twelve instances. Johnson found it used even by Dryden. These examples, however, are not to be imitated.

The strong'st suggestion
Our *worser* genius can, shall never melt
My honour into lust. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Shakespeare's contemporaries in general kept him in countenance.

And setteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearfull flames espide,
Gave summons unto carelesse Troy for *worser* to provide. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, p. 15.

†WORSTED-STOCKING-MEN. A low democratic faction in the House of Commons in the seventeenth century.

†WORTH. *To take in worth*, to value a thing at its worth.

The meane estate, the happie life, which liveth under governance,
Who seekes no hate, nor breeds no strife, but *takes in worth* his happie chance.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

When a poore friend a small gift gives to thee,
Take it *in worth*, and let it praysed be.
Baker's Cato Variegatus, 1636.

WORTHIES, THE NINE. Famous personages, often alluded to, and classed together, rather in an arbitrary manner, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. Thus spoken of in an old poem:

The *worthies nine* that were of might,
By travaile won immortal praise;
If they had liv'd like carpet knights,
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.
Paradise of D. Devises, p. 112, repr.

They have been counted up in the following manner: three Gentiles, three Jews, and three Christians; as the *nine worthies* of the world: by Richard Burton, in a book on the subject, published 1687; or rather, probably, by *Nath. Crouch*, bookseller, assuming the name of *Burton*.

Three Gentiles .	1. Hector, son of Priam.
	2. Alexander the Great.
	3. Julius Cæsar.
Three Jews .	4. Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan.
	5. David, King of Israel.
	6. Judas Maccabæus.
Three Christians .	7. Arthur, King of Britain.
	8. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.
	9. Godfrey of Bullen [Bouillon].

Burton's, or Crouch's book, professes to give an account of "their glorious lives, worthy actions, renowned victories, and deaths." See Bliss's Note on the following passage. These trifling publications, which yet have been sought by collectors, are enumerated in the General Biogr. Dict. under the name of Burton (Robert), to the number of 29; but the name should be Richard.

He is one who loves to hear the famous acts of citizens, whereof the gilding of the cross he counts the glory of this age, and the four prentices of London above all *the nine worthies*.
Earle, Char. 68, *of a Mere Gull Citizen*, Bliss's ed., p. 186.

See NINE-WORTHINESS.

But London chose also to have *nine worthies* of her own, in testimony to which see a pamphlet, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. viii, p. 437, by Richard Johnson, author of "the

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famous History of the Seven Champions." These worthies were nine citizens of London, not professionally warriors, but most of whom had some opportunity of gaining martial honour. They are these: 1. Sir Wm. Walworth, fishmonger; 2. Sir Henry Prichard, vintner; 3. Sir Wm. Sevenoake, grocer; 4. Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor; 5. Sir John Bonham, mercer; 6. Sir Christopher Croker, vintner; 7. Sir John Hawkwood, merchant-tailor; 8. Sir Hugh Calvert, silk-weaver; 9. Sir Henry Maleverer, grocer. See also Oldys's Cat. of Pamphl., No. 270. Sir Thomas White seems to have been the only quite peaceable worthy among them, whose fame lives in the school he founded in London, &c. The original nine worthies were often introduced in comparisons for bravery:

Ay, there were some present there that were the *nine worthies* to him, i' faith.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

Of these nine worthies, none was more revered than Alexander the Great. Accordingly, Whitlock says,

That Alexander was a souldier, painted cloths will confesse; the painter dareth not leave him out of the *nine worthies*. *Zootomia*, p. 171.

WOUNDS. The wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. This effect, though impossible, except it were by miracle, was firmly believed, and almost universally, for a very long period. Poets, therefore, were fully justified in their use of it.

Oh, gentlemen, see, see, dead Henry's *wounds*
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Richard III, i, 2.

The captain will assay an old conclusion [experiment], Often approved; that at the murderer's sight
The blood revives again, and boils afresh;
And every *wound* has a condemning voice
To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 218.

Where it is printed as prose, but erroneously, as well as much more of the scene.

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft' 't hath been prov'd the *breathless corps will bleed.*
She coming near that my poor heart hath slain,
Long since departed, to the world no more,
The *ancient wounds* no longer can contain,
But *fall to bleeding*, as they did before.
Drayt. Idea, xlvi, p. 1277.

Stories of this sort, received as facts, were very generally told, of which one instance may be as well as many:

A traveller was murthered by the highway side, and because the murtherer could not be found out, the magistrates of Itzehow [in Denmark] made the body to be taken up, and an hand to be cut off, which was caryed into the prison of the towne, and hung up by a string in one of the chambers. About ten years after[!] the murtherer comming upon some occasion into the prison, the hand, which had bene a long time dry, began to droppe blood on the table that stood underneath it, &c.
Goulart from D. Chrytæus, Grimestone's translation, p. 422.

So also Lupton, and others. Sir K. Digby, who pretended to be a great philosopher, not only believed in these wonders, but attempted to account for them, as Johnson has observed. That sir Thomas Brown also believed it, may fairly be concluded, as he has not, I think, noticed it anywhere as a vulgar error. Sir K. Digby's thoughts upon it are probably contained in his "Discourse on Curing Wounds by Sympathetic Powder."

WOXE, or WOXED. Used for waxed, grew.

He grew up fast in goodness and in grace,
And doubly fair *woxe* both in mind and face
Astrophel, attributed to Spens., v. 17.

Sad, solemne, sowre, and full of fancies fraile
She *woxe*. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, ii, 27.

Now man, that erst haile-fellow was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Hall, Sat. III, i.

WOXEN is also used.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings,
The muses to be *woxen* wantonings. *Id., Sat.* I, ii.

WRABBED. Probably for *rabid*, but so written for the sake of looking, to the eye, more like a rhyme to crabbed.

Be theyr condicions so croked and crabbed,
Frowardly fashonde, so wayward and *wrabbed*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 90.

WRALLER, *s.* One who cries, or *wrawls*, like a cat; applied in mockery to the squalling of children.

They acquainted their children to all kinde of meates, and brought them up without much tendaunce, so as they were neither fine nor licorous, nor fearefull to be left alone in the darke; neither were they criers, *wrallers*, or unhappy children.
North's Plut., p. 51, ed. 1603.

See to WRAWL.

WRAPT, for rapt. Ravished, or carried away.

His noble limmes in such proportion cast,
As would have *wrapt* a sillie woman's thought.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 149.

To WRAWL. To cry as a cat. Apparently a mere corruption, or arbitrary change of *wawl*, which means the

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same, and is used to form *caterwawling*.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night;
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 27.

Though this word is in Spenser, Mr. M. Mason seems to have been the first person who introduced it into a dictionary. Mr. Todd has since promoted it to a place in Johnson, and has added the following example:

To quiet and make still his *wrauling* cries.
Anderson, Expos. of Benedict.

Upton says that Chaucer has it. See T. J., in *Wawl;* also WRALLER, supra.

†His owne sonne Varronianus, a young infant, whose *wrawling* (whiles he strugled hard, and made means not to ride in the curule chaire, as the custome was) portended that which soone after happened.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

To WRAY, for to bewray, or betray. To discover.

The worke *wrayes* the man, seeme he never so fine.
Mirr. Mag., p. 82.

Can watch and sing when others sleepe,
To *wray* the woe that makes her weepe.
Gascoyne, Flowers, a 3 b.

WREAK, *s.* Revenge; from the verb to *wreak*, which is still in use. See Johnson.

Then, if thou hast
A heart of *wreak* in thee, that wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame, seen through thy country, speed thyself.
Coriol., iv, 5.

That feared not to devoure thy guests, and break
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends therefor *wreake*,
And all the gods by me. *Chapm. Odyssey*, ix, p. 140.

Jove, in the tempest of his wrathfull mood,
Powr'd downe his *wreake* upon my wretched hed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 630.

2. A fit of passion, or violence.

What, an if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?
Titus Andron., iv, 4.

The following also seems to belong to this sense, though put by Johnson to the first:

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathfull *wreakes* themselves do now allay.
Spenser, cited by Johnson.

WREAKFULL, *a.* Revengeful, or wrathful.

I am Revenge, sent from th' infernal kingdom,
To ease the gnawing vulture of thy mind,
By working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.
Titus Andr., v, 2.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadfull heast, much less him match in fight;
Or bide the horror of his *wreakfull* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift up his steely brand.
Spens. F. Q., V, i, 8.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of *wreakful* heav'n. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

WREAKLESS, *a.* Certainly (not doubtfully, as Dr. Johnson states it), for reckless, or retchless. See RETCHLESSE.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 6.

The later editions even print it *reckless*.

WRETCH-COCK, or WRETHCOCK. Apparently, a stunted, imperfect creature. The word occurs only in Jonson's masque of the Gipsies Metamorphosed, where it is printed *wretch-cock* in the folio of 1640. This word would admit of an easy derivation from *wretch*, and *cock*, meaning a poor wretched fowl; but Mr. Gifford insists that it should be *wrethcock*, which he thus explains: "In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature, that forms a perfect contrast to the growth and vivacity of the rest. This unfortunate abortive, the good wives, with whom it is an object of tenderness, call a *wrethcock;* and this is all the mystery." This must stand upon his authority, for he does not refer to any; nor does it seem much reproach to Whalley not to have known it.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock;* and tho' for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, rockd in a cradle of Welsh cheese, &c.—yet looks as if he never saw his quinquennium.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. Met., vi, 72.

I had conceived it to be a cock-pit term, for a degenerate game-cock, but sought in vain for it among the terms of that mystery, in honest R. Holmes's Academy of Armoury, II. xi, p. 251. Whalley refers to a passage in Skelton's Elinor Rumming, where the word *wrethocke* appears, applied to miserable starved goslings:

Another brought two goslings
That were noughty froslings; [probably, checked and stunted by frost.]
Some brought them in a wallet,
She was a cumlye callet;
The goslings were untide,
Elinour began to chide,
The be *wrethockes* thou hast brout,
The ar shyre shaking nought. *End of Quintus passus.*

Whalley probably quoted from the reprint of 1736, but the only material difference between that and the black letter, "imprinted by Jhon Day at London," is that the latter gives *wrethockes* in the plural. Whether this *wrethocke* is the same as the

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wretch-cock of Jonson's editors, is more than I will attempt to decide.

†WRITHED. Twisted.

Arbre qui duit au vigneron. Trees *writhed* over head archwise, to dine or sup in in summer: an arbour.
Nomenclator, 1585.

With beautifull women, with their hands *writhed* and pinioned behind their backs.
Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

WROKE, or WROOKE. The preterite and participle of to wreak.

But canst thou hope to scape my just revenge?
Or that these hands will not be *wrooke* on thee.
Ferr. & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 141.

WROKEN. The more regular participle of wreak, and rather more common than the other.

The archer god, the sonne of Cytheree,
That joyes on wretched lovers to be *wroken*.
Spens. Muiopotm., l. 98.

How he him caught upon a day,
Whereof he will be *wroken*.
Id., Shep. Kal., March, 108.

Wanted nothing but faithfull subjectes to have *wroken* himselfe of such wrongs as were done and offered to him by the French kyng.
Holinsh., vol. ii, sign. P 8 b.

†Alas, she hath no other cause of languish,
But Tereus love, on her by strong hand *wroken*.
England's Helicon, 1614.

WROUGHT, or worked, pillows. This was a piece of finery sometimes used; though, we should suppose, more splendid than comfortable.

Come along; thou shalt see that I have *wrought* pillows there, and cambrick sheets, and sweet-bags too. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, iv, 2.

To WRY, *v. a.* To twist, or distort; to turn aside.

A prince is set in that place, whereas if he *wrie* himselfe never so little from that becommeth hym, straightwaies the infection of the example crepeth contagiously to many men.
Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., sign. O 2.

Alas, are counsels *wried* to catch the good?
No place is now exempt from sheading blood.
Mirr. Mag., p. 421.

To WRY, *v. n.* To swerve, or go obliquely.

How many
Must murder wives much better than themselves,
For *wrying* but a little. *Cymb.*, v, 1.

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wries*, and wriggles,
As though she had the itch.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 1.

See other examples in T. J., where, however, it is not noticed that these senses of the word are out of use.

WYCH, *s.* A salt spring, or salt work; though the original word has not been traced in any language. Yet a *wych-house* is said to be a boiling house for salt, in Bailey, Ash, and several other dictionaries; and all the places where salt springs or pits were anciently found, terminate in *wych*, or *wich*. Hence Drayton speaks collectively of the *wyches* in Cheshire:

But that which vex'd her most was, that the Peakish cave,
Before her darksome self such dignity should have;
And th' *wyches*, for their salts, such state on them should take. *Polyolb.*, iii. p. 711.

Marginal note on *wyches*, "the salt wells in Cheshire." Again:

That forest him affects, in wand'ring to the *wych*:
But he himself by salts there seeking to enrich,
His Feckenham quite forgets, from all affection free.
Ibid., xiv, p. 931.

Affects, in the first line, means "feels affection for him;" which is done away in the third. In describing the river Weever also, he says,

'Till having got to *Wych*, he taking there a taste
Of her most savory salt, is, by the sacred touch,
Forc'd faster in his course, his motion quicken'd much
To *Northwych*. *Ibid.*, xi, p. 861.

Wych, therefore, can hardly be the same as the Saxon *wic*, for a village, castle, &c.; and Dr. Nash, despairing of finding a nearer etymology, proposes to derive it from *wi*, or *wye*, the British word for holy, alleging that a peculiar sanctity was attributed to the brine springs. Of the application of the word, both in Cheshire and Worcestershire, there cannot indeed be a doubt. The old name of Droitwich, in the latter county, was *Wiche* only: and it had anciently four or five wells, distinguished by different names; as Up*wic*, Midel*wic*, Helper*wic*, Nether*wich*, &c. See Nash's Worcestershire, in *Droitwich*. There were also several families of *Wiche*, or De la *Wiche*, in Worcestershire; whose name must have come from some of the springs. With regard to their sanctity, the historian of Nantwich relates,

On Ascension-day our ancestors sung a hymn of thanksgiving for *the blessing of the brine;* and the salt-pit called the *Old Bial*, was decorated with boughs, flowers, &c., and the people danced round it.
Partr. Hist. of Nantw., p. 59.

As to the origin of the name, nothing seems to come so near it as the Celtic *gwych*, which signified beautiful, strong, &c. Lysons says that the salt-works in Cheshire are called the *wiches* in Domesday. *Magn. Brit., Chesh.*, p. 409.

I am not clear that Nor*wich*, and Ips*wich*, were not originally marts

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for sea-salt; there are certain *wiches* in Staffordshire also, near to salt springs, as Bas*wich*, Col*wich*, &c. See WICK.

WYCH-WALLER. A salt-boiler at one of the wyches in Cheshire. Mr. Wilbraham gives us this word, in his Cheshire Glossary, p. 70, and adds, that "to scold like a *wych-waller*, is a common adage" in that country.

Y.

Y, in the language adopted by Spenser, though not belonging to his own age, is prefixed to various words, without changing the sense; as *yclad*, for clad, *yclep't*, for clept, or cleped, &c. It is not worth while to specify these licences.

YARAGE, *s.*, probably derived from *yare*. Applied to ships, the power of moving, or being managed at sea.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environe the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bignesse, as also for lacke of watermen to row them.
North's Plut., p. 941, ed. 1603.

YARE, *a.* Quick, ready, active; from *gearwe*, paratus, Saxon. A word frequently used by Shakespeare; sometimes given to sailors, and sometimes not; as in the first scene of the Tempest, and afterwards:

Our ship is tight and *yare*. *Temp.*, v, 1.
If you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Give the hungry-face pudding-pie-eater ten pills; ten shillings, my fair Angelica, they'll make his muse as *yare* as a tumbler.
Decker's Satirom., Orig. of Dr., iii, 118.
The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the greater is slow.
Ralegh, cited in *T. J.*
To new carine [careen] thy carcase, that the truth on't.
How does thy keel? does it need nailing? a tither,
When all thy linen's up, and a more *yare*——.
B. & Fl. Mad Lover, iii, 4.

From these quotations, it appears to have been very current as a naval term, but not peculiar to seamen. It is still familiar in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson.

YARELY, *adv.*, from yare. Quickly, neatly, readily, skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

YATE, for gate. Used as an affectation of older language, in the play of the Ordinary:

But whencesoe'er this *yate* ycalled is.
O. Pl., x, 249.

It is in Spenser:

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude.
Shep. Kal., May, 223.

It is still provincial in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. See Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary.

YAWD. A horse, or mare; properly an old or worn-out animal of the sort. See Grose's Prov. Glossary, where it is marked as a northern term. It is, in fact, the north-country pronunciation of *jade;* and we have accordingly, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, "*Yad, yade, yaud,* properly an old mare," &c. See Jamieson. *Y* is used for *g* or *j* in several words.

O. Prythee stay. *E.* Nay, marry, I dare not. Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 399.

To YEAN. See EAN. Yean is written by Drayton, p. 1438, and all writers after him, to Dryden.

YEANLING. See EANLING.

To YEDE, YEEDE, or YEADE. To go; supposed to be corrupted from *geod*, the preterite of *gan*, to go, Saxon.

Then badd the knight his lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw aside.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 5.
The whiles on foot was forced for to *yeed*.
Ibid., II, iv, 2.
And so to hall he *yede* running,
And Guy fast after following.
Guy of Warw., bl. l., sign. A a l b.

YELLOWS. A disorder in horses.

His horse——full of windgalls, sped with spavins, raied with the *yellows*, &c. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 2.
From the overflowing of the gal, or rather want of the gal, which is the vessel of choller, spring many mortal diseases, especially the *yellows*, which is an extream faint mortal sicknesse, if it be not prevented in time.
G. Markham's Way to get Wealth, B. I, c. 22.

Yellows were also used for jealousy:

But for his *yellows*,
Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.
Brome's Antipodes, 4to, sign. L.

YELLOW STARCH. See STARCH.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. A fashion of wearing them prevailed for a long period previous to the civil wars.

Remember who commended thy *yellow stockings*.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.
A pair of pinn'd up breeches, like pudding-bags,
With *yellow stockings*, and his hat turn'd up,
With a silver clasp, on his leer side.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii, 2.

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Your daughter Mall,
You know, last pompion time din'd with me thrice,
When my child's best *yellow stockings* were missing.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 487.

It may be observed, that the children at Christ's hospital are still obliged to keep up that fashion, and to wear yellow stockings.

YELLOWNESS, *s.* Jealousy. The colour *yellow* was considered as characteristic of that passion; probably because that, as well as other anxieties, gives a bilious tinge to the skin.

I will possess him with *yellowness*, for the revolt of mein is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

See YELLOWS.

YEOMAN FEWTERER. The keeper of the dogs, a servant under the huntsman; often merely *fewterer*. His office was to let them loose at a proper time, which has been thus explained: "The popular hunting in those times, was that of the hart, and to this the dogs were led in slips or couples, not loose in a pack," as in our present hunting. Thus, when the huntsman had traced the game by the usual marks, or by the scent, the *fewterer* was to uncouple the dogs. See the note on the following passage.

If you will be
An honest *yeoman fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture*, v, 1, ed. Giff.

This points also at another office of the same servant, that of feeding and exercising the dogs. The same note gives an order established by the duke of Norfolk in the time of Elizabeth:

That he which was chosen *fewterer*, or letter-loose of the greyhounds, should receive the hounds matched to run together in his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow the hare-finder till he come into the forme. *Loc. cit.*

But it did not relate only to greyhounds and coursing; for another writer says,

Let the huntsman never come nearer the hounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at *the first uncoupling*. *Gentl. Recreation*, p. 71, 8vo ed.

See FEWTERER.

The office was reckoned a low one, for a saucy page, out of mere insolence, thus addresses an unknown domestic.

You, sirrah, sheep's-head,
With a face cut on a cat-stick, do you hear?
You, *yeoman fewterer*, conduct me, &c.
Mass. Maid of Honour, ii, 2.

To YERK. To kick out strongly; generally as an appropriate term for the kicking of horses. Doubtless a mere substitution for *jerk*, by the common change of *j* to *y*. Both occasionally represent the Saxon ȝ.

While their wounded steeds
Fret firelock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels, at their dead masters.
Hen. V, iv, 7.

They flirt, they *yerk*, they backward fluce and fling,
As though the devil in their heels had been.
Drayt. Moonc., p. 513.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your horse to *yerk* behind in this manner. *G. Markh. Way to get W.*, p. 26.

By the directions given, it appears to be a nice matter to teach a horse to *yerk* properly.

Also, to lash with a whip:

Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.
Marston, Sat., i, 3, p. 184

Spenser writes it *yirk:*

But that same foole, which most increast her paines,
Was Scorn; who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*. *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 44.

In this sense, it is manifestly the same as *jerk*, which is still so used.

YERNFUL, *a.* Melancholy, grievous; to *yern* is actively used by Shakespeare for to grieve.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow. *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 195.

YERT-POINT. Probably the same as blow-point; mentioned with other childish games. Possibly it should be *yerk-point*.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2 b.

YEST, *s.* Froth; *gest*, Saxon. Still used for the froth of beer or ale, called also barm.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast; and anon, swallow'd with *yest* and froth, as you'd thrust a cock into a hogshead. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

YESTY, *a.* Frothy.

Though the *yesty* waves
Confound, and swallow navigation up. *Macb.*, iv. 1.

Metaphorically, light and frivolous:

A kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions. *Haml.*, v, 2.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.
Drayton, Moonc., p. 485.

YEVEN, forgiven. Spenser; by the change above noticed, of *g* to *y*. See T. J.

YEX, or YEXING. The hiccough. See Coles, Kersey, Minshew, &c.

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic, Harl. Misc., vii, p. 637.

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Singultus—the hickot, or *yexing*.
Abr. Flem. Nomencl., 432 b.

But the two earles I trust are frends now, both being since departed this world (though neither as I could have wisht them), the one dying of a *yex*, the other of an axe [meant for something like a pun].
Har. Nugæ Ant., ii, 115, ed. Park.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret]—helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1027.

To YEX. To hiccough, or hiccup. The verb is acknowledged by most of the Dictionaries, but I have not met with an example of it. The participial term of *yexing*, however, sufficiently implies the verb. Coles has it as *yux* also.

YFERE, *adv.* Together, in union; a word belonging to an earlier period of the language.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfere*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 1.

To YIELD. To give, or yield a reward; applied to the gods, to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 2.

Herein I teach you
How you shall bid God *yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Macb.*, i, 6.

What is that you say, sir? Hath the clock strucken? The other with a loud voice crying out that it had; God *yeeld* you, sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest. *Summary of Du Bartas*, sign. *3 b.

Hence the common phrase of *God 'ild you*, contracted from this. See GOD 'ILD YOU.

YODE. The past tense of *yede*, to go. Chaucerian.

Before them *yode* a lustie tabrere,
That to the many a horn-pype playd.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v. 22.

But when she heard those plaints, then out she *yode*,
Out of the covert of an ivy tod.
Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 87

And on the flood
Against the stream he march'd, and dry-shod *yode*.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv, 33.

YOLD, for yielded.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yolde* again.
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 17.

To reape the ripen'd fruits, the which the earth had *yold*. *Id., Mutabil.*, Cant. vii, 30.

YOND, *a.* Furious, savage. Johnson says, "I know not whence derived." The editor of Fairfax's Tasso, says, "for young." Upton, however, with much probability, derives it from *geond*, beyond, Saxon, which often occurs in compounds with an intensive force, like the Latin *per*, or the French *outré;* for which they have latterly adopted the Latin *ultrà*. It means, therefore, *extravagant*, beyond measure fierce, &c. Hughes attempted to make it a preposition, in the second example, "fled *beyond* the monster;" but that would not agree with either of the other passages.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond
Emongst the shepheard swaynes, then wexeth wood and *yond*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 40.

As Florimell fled from that monster *yond*.
Ibid., III, vii. 26.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and *yond*, Achilles, Sforza, and sturn Palamede.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 55.

YORE, *adv.* Long ago; *geara*, Saxon, not *geoara*, as in Johnson. Used alone without *of*, which now is always added, and gives it in fact the character of a substantive.

Witness the burning altars which he swore,
And guilty, heav'ns! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 27.

This is so quoted in Johnson, and is the reading of the editions of 1596, 1609, 1611, 1679, as well as Hughes's, of 1715; and may be justified by the next example. But the earliest edition, of 1590, reads "of yore;" which Upton, Church, and Todd, have followed.

A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 105.

The origin is *gear*, which again illustrates the common change of the Saxon ȝ to y.

†YOTED. Watered; mixed with water.

My fowls which, well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

YOUNGTH, and YONGTH. Youth; not properly from youth itself, but from the Saxon *geong*, which is the origin of both words.

The mornefull muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As she was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., v. 20.

Yongth is in his Muiopotmos, v. 34, where see Todd's Note.

A YOUNKER, *s.* A young person; frequently in the sense of a dupe, or a person thoughtless through inexperience.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I must have my pocket picked for it? 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

How, like a *younker*, and a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay.
Mer. Ven., ii, 6.

I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younker*.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iii, 5

Simply for a youth:

How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker*, prancing to his love.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

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YOUR, *pron.* Without any possessive meaning, nearly equivalent to *a*, or *any*. A sort of vulgarism.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your* mud, by the operation of *your* sun; so is *your* crocodile.
Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

It is not uncommon in comic language, nor, perhaps, altogether disused.

YOU'RE. A contraction of *you were*.

Madam, *you're* best consider. *Cymb.*, iii, 2.
You're best to practice. *B. & Fl. Maid's Trag.*, ii, 1.

YULE, *s.* The old Saxon word for Christmas; *geol*, or *gehol*.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at *Yule*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvii, p. 1189.

King Alexander, with his mother Ermingarde, were sitting at their banquet, on the xii day in Christen masse, otherwise called *Yule*.
Holinsh., Scotl., S 7, col. 1 b.

Here spelt *Ewle:*

At *Ewle* we wonton, gambole, daunce, to carrole and to sing,
To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum pies for a king. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. v, p. 121.

Among the festivities of Christmas we find several terms mentioned, which are compounded with *Yule;* as the *Yule-clog*, *Yule-song*, *Yule-cakes*, and *Yule-dough*. All the circumstances relating to these will be found amply detailed in Brand's Popular Antiquities, i, 359, &c., 4to ed. I shall specify only the first.

YULE-CLOG, or BLOCK. This was a massy piece of fire-wood, placed in the centre of the great hall, on which each of the family sat down, sang a Yule-song, and drank the old English toast of "a merry Christmas, and a happy new year." It was then placed on the hearth, and lighted with a brand of the last year's block, and by heaping on additional fuel, made to produce a brilliant flame. These circumstances are alluded to by Herrick, in a poem on the subject:

With the last year's brand
Light the new *block*, and
For good success in his spending,
On your psaltries play,
That sweet luck may
Come while the *log* is a teending.
Hesperides, p. 309.

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 193, &c.

Z.

ZAD, or ZED. The name of the letter; vulgarly called also *izzard*, I know not on what authority. Shakespeare calls *zed* an unnecessary letter; and so it has been deemed by some grammarians, whose works he had probably seen. Baret wholly omits it in his Alvearie; and Mulcaster says that it is seldom seen among us, and that *s* is become its lieutenant-general.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter!
Lear, ii, 2.

ZANY, *s.* A buffoon, or mimic. The etymology is best given by Florio, under the word *Zane*, which he says is, "the name of *John*, in some parts of Lombardy, but commonly used for a *silly John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish clowne, in any comedy or enterlude play." Menage, in *Zani*, or *Zanni*, says that he had formerly derived it from the barbarous Greek τζαννος, *sannus;* but now agreed with Carlo Dati, who considered it as a corruption of *Giovanni:* which agrees with Florio's account. *Origine della Ling. Ital.* Dati said, that it was particularly in the territory of Bergamo, that *Gian* was pronounced *Zan;* as *Zancarlo*, for *Giancarlo;* *Zampiero*, for *Giampiero*. A modern author has absurdly endeavoured to derive it from the Persian.

I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools' *zanies*.
Twelfth N., i, 5.

The buffoon to a mountebank:

For, indeed,
He's like the *zani* to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 2.

Hence, an imitator in general:

The other gallant is his *zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him, and sweats to imitate him in everything. *Id., Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 3.

As th' English apes, and very *zanies* be,
Of everything that they do hear and see.
Drayt. Eleg., p. 1256.

To ZANY, *v.* To play the zany, to imitate another.

As I have seen an arrogant baboon,
With a small piece of glass, *zany* the sun.
Lovelace, Part II, p. 78, repr.

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ZENITH, in judicial astrology, metaphorically the highest point of a person's fortune; as, literally, it means the point in the heavens above his head.

By my prescience,
I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star, whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop. *Temp.*, i, 2.

ZENOPHON. Writers of various ages have occasionally so written the name, instead of Xenophon, some through ignorance of Greek. Why Ascham did so, who must have known better, it is not easy to say: probably in compliance with a bad custom.

Which thinge *Zenophon* would never have made mention of, excepte it had bene fitte for all princes to have used; seinge that *Zenophon* wrote Cyrus' lyfe (as Tullye sayth), not to shew what Cyrus did, but what all maner of princes, both in pastymes and earnest matters, ought to do. *Toxophilus*, p. 14.

In his Scholemaster, he writes, like a scholar, *Xenophon*.

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